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REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION



Memorial Record

of

ALABAMA

A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE STATE'S POLITICAL, MILITARY
PROFESSIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS,
TOGETHER WITH THE PERSONAL
MEMOIRS OF MANY OF
ITS PEOPLE.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

ILLUSTRATED.

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MEMORIAL RECORD

OF

ALABAMA.

CHAPTER VII.

ALABAMA IN FEDERAL POLITICS.

By HON. HILARY A. HERBERT, MONTGOMERY.

EARLY POLITICAL PARTIES — SECTIONALISM — SLAVERY AGITATION —
COMPROMISE OF 1850 — POLITICS UP TO 1861 — RECONSTRUCTION —
REHABILITATION UNDER ANDREW JOHNSON — PROGRESS FROM 1871
TO 1892 — PARTY ISSUES FROM 1874 TO 1892.



ALABAMA, politically, was democratic from the organization of the state in 1819 down to the date of its ordinance of secession, January 11, 1861. Its electors, in 1820, appointed for that time only by the legislature, voted for Monroe. The vote of the state was cast three times for Jackson—in 1824, 1828 and 1832, and at every succeeding presidential election for the democratic nominee until 1860, when Breckinridge and Lane, states' rights democrats, carried the state over Douglas and Johnson, union democrats, and Bell and Everett, nominees of the constitutional union party, composed of old-line whigs and know-nothings or Americans. During the same period of forty-one years all of Alabama's senators at Washington, a decided majority of her representatives in congress, and all her governors, were democrats. John Gayle, who held the office from 1831 to 1835, is sometimes spoken of as the one ante-bellum governor who did not belong to the dominant party, but it appears from his official correspondence with President Jackson that, when governor, he rated himself as among the staunchest democrats. The line, however, that separated whigs and democrats was not then so clearly defined as it became in after years. In subsequent life, probably without any material change of opinion, Governor Gayle aligned himself with the whigs.

The Federal politics of Alabama cannot be comprehended without a brief glance at the origin and policies of national parties. There have

always been in the United States two great parties—one aiming to confine the Federal government to the powers expressly and necessarily granted in the constitution, the other contending for a more liberal or looser construction of that instrument—a construction that would add to the powers of the government by intendment, or that, in other words, would permit the exercise of powers inferable from the general purpose of the constitution. These two parties began to take shape during the discussions in the convention that framed the constitution. In this convention, 1787, there were many delegates, especially from the smaller states, who were jealous above all things of any encroachment upon the right of local self-government. The colonies had fought a bloody war to establish their independence of Great Britain. They were now sovereign states and their delegates were no more willing to surrender to a strong central government in America the right to control the domestic affairs of their several communities than they had previously been to submit to such claims of the mother country. They insisted, therefore, on an enumeration in the constitution of the powers of the Federal government on equal representation of the states in at least one branch of the national legislature, and resisted firmly every effort to create a consolidated government. They were willing to have a more perfect union—one that would protect against foreign invasion, would insure domestic tranquility, secure the general welfare of all the states as such, and the rights in each state of the citizens of the several states; but they wanted a general government for general purposes only. So when the several state conventions had met to ratify the proposed constitution, those who held these views, not being fully satisfied with the constitution adopted in convention, demanded and obtained, as conditions of ratification, amendments to that instrument intended to still more clearly define and limit the powers of the Federal government. Each of the first eleven amendments to the constitution looked in this direction, and notably the tenth declared: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people."

But there were others in the convention who were not so solicitous as to the rights of the states. These, headed by Alexander Hamilton, were deeply impressed with the failure of the government of the United States under the Articles of Confederation to accomplish its purposes. That government which had been in existence for more than ten years was falling to pieces for want of power to enforce its decrees or even to sustain itself by levying taxes. The purpose of the constitution now being framed was to supplant this moribund confederation by a stronger and better government. Extremists even advocated a limited monarchy, but the more moderate only favored such a central government as, being republican in form, should yet have absolute control over state govern-

ments. Their purpose was to consolidate and make of many peoples one people.

As a result of conflicting views, the constitution of 1789 came forth a bundle of compromises, and immediately the friends of strong centralized government began to invoke all such canons of construction as would amplify the powers of the new government, while those who had opposed consolidation now contended for a strict construction of the constitution. Hamilton and Jefferson represented these opposing views. Hamilton stood for a strong central government, Jefferson for strict construction and rights of the states. They were both in Washington's cabinet "pitted against each other like game cocks," and around these two illustrious men the two great parties of the future began to form. Those whom Hamilton led were called at first nationalists, but soon they became known as federalists; their opponents called themselves republicans, afterward democrats. During John Adams' administration the federalists were all-powerful, and in an evil hour for themselves they were tempted to pass, in 1798, the alien and sedition laws. The alien law, the republicans regarded as an unconstitutional assault upon the right of personal liberty, the sedition law they denounced as an attack upon free speech. The enactment of these laws startled the republican leaders "like the sound of a fire bell at night." Jefferson wrote and the Kentucky legislature passed in 1798 a series of resolutions declaring fully the purposes for which the general government had been formed, pointing out the limitations of its powers and defining the scope of its authority. These resolutions created a profound impression, although it was not at the time known that Mr. Jefferson was their author. Madison, all the time in consultation with Jefferson, wrote and procured the passage by the Virginia legislature of a very similar set of resolves. These were the celebrated Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798-9. The masses did not fully respond, however, until many prosecutions and convictions under these laws had demonstrated the despotic powers the government had arrogated. Then the people rallied around Mr. Jefferson, elected him president and put in office a congress that was in full sympathy with him. Thus did the republican party come into power; and President Jefferson, in his inaugural address, laid down in language which was as rhetorical and attractive as that in the declaration of independence, what has always been regarded as the most perfect enunciation of republican (democratic) principles ever made.

The death knell of the federal party had been sounded. It never acquired power again and the time was not far off when the word Federalist was to become a term of reproach. So utterly was all opposition destroyed that Mr. Jefferson and his political friends, Madison and Monroe, occupied the presidential chair for twenty-four successive years, eight years each.

It was during the administration of Monroe, that Alabama was, in

1819, admitted as a state. The constitution of the new state was framed at Huntsville. It is the singular felicity of our form of government that each state is a community engaged in studying for itself the problem of self-government, with the laws and institutions of its sister states as so many object lessons for the guidance of its statesmen. Alabama, being the twenty-third state, had twenty-two designs to study. In addition to this advantage the convention called to frame her constitution, enjoyed the counsel of many men of ripe experience and rare ability. William Wyatt Bibb, a delegate and afterward to be elected the first governor, had been a member of congress from Georgia; Israel Pickens had served in congress from North Carolina; William R. King had represented North Carolina in congress and had been secretary of legation at two foreign courts. A number of other delegates had the benefit of legislative experience before they removed to the new territory, and many of these and still other delegates were to enjoy high honor in the future of their state. William R. King, Henry Chambers, Gabriel Moore and Clement C. Clay were to be United States senators; Israel Pickens, John Murphy and Hugh McVay were to be governors, and others to be representatives in congress, supreme court judges, etc.

With such advantages and with such a delegation in its convention, the new state could not fail to have framed for it a most excellent constitution of government. Its people had come mostly from Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky. The fame of its fertile soil and genial climate had gone abroad in these state, and the flower of their adventurous youths had come with other men of varied culture and experience into this new land of promise. Nearly all these people were of revolutionary ancestry, trained for generations in the art of self-government. The prospect before the young state stretched out as "bright as a summer sea." True, its people had inherited slavery, and this was already considered by leading southern men, like Jefferson and Henry Clay, as one of the problems of the future. But Alabama was now a sovereign state and a member of a great union of states which would protect her in carrying out her domestic politics. In the constitution of the United States it was recited that one of its great purposes was "to insure domestic tranquility," and now, at the outset of the government of the state which came in during the era of good feeling, the most thoughtful of her citizens saw no danger in the future from the institution of slavery. The coming time was to be an era of peace and good will, and whatever problems might arise out of the institution of domestic slavery, ethical, social or moral, the people of the state would be amply able to settle in their own way. Little did these people foresee that a fierce crusade was to come from certain of their sister states and that the crusaders were to denounce that constitution, upon which they were relying to protect them in their right to regulate their own domestic concerns, as a "league with hell and a covenant with death." But all this was in

store for them. Anti-slavery agitation in the north was destined to be met by counter agitation in the south. Crimination was to provoke re-crimination, the fiercest passions were to be aroused, and all was to end in the bloodiest war of modern times. In all the controversies that led up to this deplorable result, and more especially in those steps that immediately preceded the secession of certain of the southern states, Alabama played a notable part.

In 1820, one year after the admission of Alabama, the anti-slavery sentiment of the north began to show its power in resisting the admission of Missouri, which had adopted a constitution authorizing slavery. The dispute was finally settled by what is known as the Missouri compromise, Henry Clay, being the author of the terms of the settlement, which provided that the state of Missouri should be admitted with its constitution as it was, and that slavery thereafter should not exist in any portion of the Louisiana territory west of Missouri and north of latitude 36° 30'.

Clay, Calhoun and a large majority of southern members of congress, including all of those from Alabama, voted for this compromise. Mr. Clay, at that time, was a leading republican, the name by which the party was then most generally known. "Democrat" was first applied to them by their opponents, the federalists; "Jacobin democrats" they were sneeringly entitled, to liken them, on account of their radical views, to the French revolutionists. The name "democrat" was never objectionable to Jefferson, and it was not long before his followers began to take it up, though the name "republican" continued to be used for many years.

No political compromise ever gave more general and immediate satisfaction than that of 1820, and it was patriotically supposed to be a final settlement of the territorial question.

In 1820, congress abolished the system of selling the public lands to the highest bidder on credit, and established a cash price for such lands at \$1.25 per acre. Many lands in Alabama had been bid off at ruinous prices. The new law allowed purchasers to make a part surrender and retain so much of their purchases as the partial payment made would entitle them to at the price fixed by law. These laws afforded much relief and the Alabama delegation, particularly Senators King and Walker, received the grateful plaudits of their constituents for the efficient services they had rendered in procuring their enactment.

The earlier republicans or democrats were opposed to United States banks as being unconstitutional and inexpedient. Jefferson was especially hostile to such an institution, and the charter of the bank authorized in 1791 for a period of twenty years had been allowed to expire in 1811 without an extension. But the exigencies of the war of 1812 seem to have convinced President Madison and his friends that such a bank was both necessary and constitutional, and in 1816, a second bank of the

United States was chartered for a like period of twenty years. Strange inconsistency! many democrats favored and a democratic president signed the bill, while the federalists for the most part opposed it. As these latter, however, had opposed the war, they now seemed to think they ought to oppose every measure that appeared to be an outgrowth of the war, no matter how much they might have been previously committed to such legislation.

In 1824, congress increased tariff duties. Many members advocated this increase avowedly for the sake of protecting American industries. The leader among these was Henry Clay, who then began to be known as the great apostle of the "American system." But the public debt had then grown to \$90,000,000; increased revenues were necessary and President Monroe signed the bill. Alabama, however, was always opposed to the theory of protection. King and Kelly in the senate and Owens in the house spoke against the bill.

The republican party had now begun to disintegrate. For years it had been practically without an organized opposition and it could no longer hold together. The lines of cleavage were somewhat like those that had separated democrats and federalists. Those who, with Clay, believed in such a latitudinarian construction of the constitution as would authorize a protective tariff and internal improvements, denominated themselves "national republicans." Their adversaries continued to style themselves "democratic republicans" or "democrats." But the lines of separation were not yet complete, and the whig party as such had not yet come into existence. In 1824, no candidate having received a majority of the electoral vote, John Quincy Adams was elected president by the house of representatives. In 1828, congress again increased the tariff by what was called the "bill of abominations," said to have been secured by a combination of manufacturing interests. All the Alabama members took a decided stand against this bill, but they did not, with Mr. Calhoun, support the subsequent attempt by the state of South Carolina to nullify the act, although there was more or less sympathy with the movement—especially in the part of Messrs. Dixon H. Lewis and David Hubbard of the house.

In the election of 1828, which immediately followed the passage of the "bill of abominations," General Jackson was chosen president. This was understood at the time to be a victory for those opposed to protective tariffs and internal improvements. It subsequently proved to be also a triumph over the bank of the United States, for President Jackson in his first message began his war upon the bank and was able, during his first term, by rallying democrats to his position and by the interposition of his veto, July 10, 1832, to defeat a bill to re-charter that institution.

Democratic anti-tariff sentiment was not strong enough in congress to repeal the tariff act of 1828 during either of the first three sessions under

Jackson's administration, but the debates in and out of congress had steadily increased the hostility to that act, public opinion becoming much inflamed—especially in South Carolina. Her senators and representatives began to maintain in the halls of congress the right of a state to nullify a law of congress held by the state to be unconstitutional and oppressive. Mr. Hayne claimed, with much show of reason, in his great debate with Webster, that this right was sustained by the Virginia resolutions, which, as has been stated, were written by Mr. Madison, and especially by the Kentucky resolutions, of which Mr. Jefferson was the author. It was also asserted that the Hartford convention, representing those in the New England states who were opposed to the then pending war with England, and especially to the embargo act, had taken the same position, the journal of that convention of January 4, 1815, declaring, "That acts of congress in violation of the constitution are absolutely void is an undeniable proposition. It does not, however, consist with the respect due from a confederate state toward the general government to fly to open resistance upon every infraction of the constitution." "But in case of deliberate, dangerous and palpable infractions of the constitution affecting the sovereignty of the state and the liberties of the people, it is not only the right but the duty of such state to interpose its authority for their protection in the manner best calculated to secure that end. When emergencies occur which are either beyond the reach of judicial tribunals or too pressing to admit of the delay incident to their forms, states, which have no common umpire, must be their own judges and execute their own decisions." Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, in his Boston oration July 4, 1879, says: "The union was never in greater peril than in 1814, when New England threatened secession unless the administration and the ruling party yielded to her demands."

The presidential election of 1832 was very exciting. Henry Clay and John Sargent were the candidates of the national republicans, as the whigs were then called, and Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, of the democrats. Party lines were now distinctly drawn. The recent discussions in congress growing out of the tariff, nullification and Jackson's "war upon the bank," had inflamed the public mind to a white heat. South Carolina was getting ready for nullification and took no part in the election. Clay stood for the bank, the tariff and internal improvements—Jackson was for a lower tariff, against internal improvements and against the bank. He contended that the bank was not only a vicious institution, corrupting the morals and endangering even the liberties of the people, but that it was also unconstitutional. All the power of the bank of the United States, and it was said, of all the banks in the union, and certainly of all the manufacturing interests, was arrayed against him, but Jackson was re-elected by an immense majority, and the incoming congress was in full sympathy with him on all these questions. Alabama's senators and representatives were all democrats.

The election was on the first Tuesday of November, but, notwithstanding the result was such as to promise speedy relief from the oppressive high tariff of which she complained, the state of South Carolina, in convention assembled, on the 24th of November, proceeded to pass "An ordinance to nullify certain acts of the congress of the United States purporting to be laws laying duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities." The ordinance declared the right and purpose of the state to prevent the enforcement of these laws within its limits after the first of February following, and the state was taking steps to carry out this purpose when President Jackson issued his celebrated proclamation exhorting South Carolina to desist, denouncing nullification and warning the people that he would use the whole power of the Federal government to *to enforce the laws*.

The state continued her attitude of defiance and was organizing troops and collecting munitions of war. The president early in January called upon congress for additional legislation to aid him in enforcing the laws. A bloody crisis was imminent, when Mr. Clay matured and both houses passed his celebrated compromise tariff bill of February 12, 1833, which contemplated a series of annual reductions, one-tenth at a time, of the tariff rates until they should be at 20 per cent., which was to be the universal rate on and after September 30, 1842. South Carolina gave over her project of resistance and the conflict that had seemed inevitable was averted. In Alabama the masses sustained, as the country rightfully did, the position taken by the president, although many prominent citizens of the state were outspoken nullifiers.

There is no room in this article for even an epitome of the great argument of Jackson's proclamation against nullification. But it is to be noted as an instance of striking inconsistency that, notwithstanding the firm and decided stand he took against the attempt of a state to *nullify a law of congress*, President Jackson, nevertheless, permitted the state of Georgia to nullify a decision of the supreme court, a co-ordinate department of the general government, and did not make even a protest. One George Tassells, a Cherokee half-breed, had committed a homicide within the limits of a certain territory, claimed to be Indian, in the state of Georgia, and by a court of that state was condemned to be hanged. The supreme court of the United States upon writ of error declared the conviction illegal and void, and it is related that the president thereupon said: "John Marshall (the chief justice) has made his decision, now let him enforce it." The state of Georgia defied the supreme court and Tassells was executed December 28, 1830. The fact is that democrats in the earlier days of the republic were very much disposed to treat with contempt the decisions of the supreme court, taking their opinions from Mr. Jefferson, who early declared that tribunal to be a "corps of sappers and miners undermining our constitution."

We have seen that President Jackson, in the campaign of 1832, not

content with having the people decide on the expediency or in expediency of the United States bank, had also had them to declare that it was unconstitutional, notwithstanding the fact that the supreme court in *McCullough vs. Maryland* had decided otherwise. Thomas H. Benton, who was the right arm of Jackson in his war against nullification, tells us in his "Thirty Years in the United States Senate" (Vol. 1, page 24), that Senator Gabriel Moore, of Alabama, made a motion during the discussion of the bank bill in 1832, "declaratory of the right of the states to admit or deny the establishment of branches of the mother bank within their limits." This was after the decision in *McCullough vs. Maryland* on the very point, and yet Mr. Benton tells us that he supported Mr. Moore's motion and he gives his argument.

In 1833 a serious controversy arose between the authorities of Alabama and of the United States, growing immediately out of the killing of one Owens by the United States soldiers who were engaged in removing trespassers from lands within the Creek reservation. It was much like Tassell's case. The United States officer denied the jurisdiction of the state courts to try the soldier for murder, and a sharp correspondence ensued between Governor John Gayle and Mr. Cass, secretary of war at Washington. So angry and threatening did the controversy become that the attention of the whole country was attracted to it. A committee of young men in New York city offered the services of a company of volunteers to Governor Gayle and the state legislature declared, by resolution, its approval of the position taken by the governor in firmly maintaining the jurisdiction of the state courts. The president sent down Mr. Francis S. Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner", as special commissioner to negotiate with the Alabama authorities. A compromise was effected by admitting the jurisdiction of the state courts over the soldier who killed Owens, modifying the order for the removal of settlers and providing for the early settlement of titles to the lands in question.

In the canvass for the presidency in 1836, the whig party, destined for twenty years to be the great antagonist of the democratic party, was in the field for the first time under that name, with Gen. William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, as its nominee. This party comprised, within its ranks, a large share of the wealthier class of voters, and, as wealth gives educational advantages, it boasted also of the conservatism and culture of its followers. The democratic party from the days of Jefferson, its founder, has appealed always by its pronounced democratic teachings, more powerfully to the masses of the people. Thus it was that Jefferson was sustained in his fight against Hamilton by the masses, while the latter gathered into the folds of the federal party the same classes who now composed the dominant element of the whig party. But the whigs never advocated the extreme doctrines of the former opponents of the democracy, and always resented the appellation of "federalists"

when applied to them, as it often was, in the bitter political contests which were to follow. Indeed, there was at all times to be found in the south a considerable number of states' rights whigs. The whigs, however, as a party gave a more latitudinarian construction to the Federal constitution and favored a stronger general government than did the democrats, whose politics pivoted on state sovereignty as the muniment of local self-government and individual liberty. These lines, as distinguishing the two parties, were clearly drawn in the canvass of 1836. The whig platform favored a national bank, a protective tariff and internal improvements; all these the democrats opposed, and they elected their candidate, Martin Van Buren, by a large majority.

Alabama voted for Van Buren, all the more heartily because it was understood he was General Jackson's preference. Her people never forgot their debt of gratitude to Andrew Jackson. He was the hero of the Creek war; he had fought on Alabama soil for the protection of Alabama, and subsequently in Florida in order to give peace to her borders, he had taken upon himself by a stretch of military authority to hang those enemies of her early settlers, Arbuthnot and Ambrister. The eloquent philippic pronounced against Gen. Jackson by Henry Clay, in which he pictured the danger to our free institutions from the arbitrary exercise of authority by a military chieftain, only fixed the old hero more firmly in the affection of the masses, for there is nothing that attracts the people more than courage, especially when displayed in trampling under foot more or less of law and precedent in their behalf.

From the day of her admission into the union, Alabama had been represented in Washington by men of ability and high character. William R. King, noted for his polished manners, good judgment and fidelity to every obligation, had been continuously in the United States senate from the admission of the state. For the first three years his colleague was John W. Walker, a man of great talent and culture. These had been succeeded by William Kelly, Henry Chambers and John McKinley, and now by Gabriel Moore. The delegation in the house at this period consisted of Reuben Chapman, who subsequently became governor, Joab Lawler, Dixon H. Lewis, afterward, senator, Joshua L. Martin, afterward governor, and Francis S. Lyon, who was destined to endear himself to Alabama by accomplishing the difficult task of winding up satisfactorily the complicated affairs of the state banks.

The Alabama delegation in congress heartily supported Mr. Van Buren's administration, including his sub-treasury scheme. This contemplated a sub-treasury and branches in which were to be deposited public funds, and the establishment of these finally completed the divorce of the government from the banks. The Alabama democracy also supported enthusiastically the celebrated resolutions of Mr. Benton expunging the resolution condemning President Jackson for removing the government deposits from the United States bank. This was considered "a great

triumph for Jackson, and Mr. King was no doubt highly gratified to be in the chair as presiding officer of the senate when the resolution passed. But almost as soon as Jackson retired to private life, the tide began to turn against the triumphant democracy. The great panic of 1837 came upon the country, bringing distress and bankruptcy in its train, begetting the remarkable whig triumph of 1840, and eventually the bankrupt law of 1842. The whigs attributed the panic to General Jackson's financial policy, the refusal to re-charter the United States bank, the removal of the deposits and the specie circular requiring all payments for government lands to be paid in coin. The great contest between the whig and democratic parties, that was to continue in Alabama for many years, was now fairly on. The state banks, notwithstanding extravagant issues to them of state bonds, like the banks all over the Union, had suspended specie payment. Coin was exceedingly scarce and the specie circular was a heavy burden for the party to carry.

In 1838, George W. Crabb, a whig, was elected from the Tuscaloosa district to fill out the unexpired term of Joab Lawler, a democrat, and not only was Crabb re-elected in 1839, but another whig, Mr. James Dellett, a very able man, was this year returned from the Mobile district.

And now came on the great campaign of 1840. The issues were already made up and the whigs again put General Harrison at their head, the democrats re-nominating Van Buren. During the previous year (1839) an angry and irritating debate had taken place in the house of representatives at Washington upon anti-slavery petitions presented by Mr. Slade of Vermont, and southern democrats sought to avail themselves of the animosities engendered by this discussion to aid them in the presidential canvass. The Alabama senators, King and Clay, and Representatives Dixon H. Lewis, Reuben Chapman and David Hubbard, had issued an address to the people of the state, in which they said: "The democratic state convention in Ohio and most of the democratic conventions in the free states have openly denounced abolitionism. We challenge our opponents to show where a whig convention, a whig legislature, or any other whig association in a non-slave-holding state, has uttered one sentiment of disapprobation of the abolitionists and their incendiary schemes." But the battle was not to be fought on that line. Nothing could divert attention from the financial condition of the country. The charge that President Van Buren was using gold spoons in the White House, was more potent than any apparition of the demon abolitionism, that could be conjured; and to complete the discomfiture of the democrats, the ridicule of General Harrison by a democratic editor now gave a final turn to the canvass that nothing could resist. Denominating him a "harmless old man," this luckless editor said that "if supplied with a barrel of hard cider and a good sea-coal fire, he would be content to pass the remainder of his days in his log cabin without aspiring to the presidency." Instantly log-cabins, ornamented with coon skins and strings of red pepper, and

supplied with cider barrels, appeared all over the country. The latch-string was always outside the cabin door to represent the unpretending hospitality of the farmer and of his representative, the old hero of Tippecanoe, in his home. The whole country went wild with enthusiasm, that grew and continued to grow during the many months of the canvass, which lasted from January to November. In Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Ohio, and many other states, protracted political gatherings were held, lasting sometimes a whole week. The democrats held their protracted meetings also and strove manfully to stem the tide that was setting against them, but in vain. Harrison secured 234 electoral votes; Van Buren only sixty.

But Alabama had been saved and the democrats were disposed to make the most of it. Governor Bagby, in a message to the legislature, recommended that the five representatives to which the state was entitled should be elected by the "general ticket system." This plan contemplated election by the state at large, and, as the state was democratic, would deprive the whigs of representation in congress. In his message the governor said: "With the view to concentrate more perfectly the political energies of the state, so far as practicable, and of consummating the genuine states rights doctrine, I beg leave respectfully to suggest the propriety of changing the mode of electing the members of congress by districts, and of substituting, instead thereof, the general ticket system. Every state entitled to a separate and independent existence is supposed to possess a sovereign will, constituted according to the theory of our government, of the opinions and wishes of a majority of its people. This sovereign will, when ascertained according to the provisions of the constitution, forms after all the great operative principle of representative democratic government. Hence in elections, whatever method is most likely to obtain an expression of that will and to carry it out in practice, is the most congenial to the theory of our form of government. According to the theory of our government, the people of the states are represented in the popular branch of the legislature—the people of the states in their aggregate sovereign capacity—and if it be true that the will of this aggregate sovereign constitutes the great cardinal and distinctive feature of representative government, it would seem to follow, inevitably, that whatever method was most likely to ascertain that sovereign will and preserve it entire, is most conformable not only to the spirit of the constitution, but most conducive to the perpetuity of the sovereignty of the states," etc. The suggestion was followed and the general ticket system was adopted. The result was that, in 1841, Payne, Chapman, Lewis, Shields and Houston, all democrats, were elected, after a campaign in which the whigs inveighed bitterly against the general ticket system.

This system proved unpopular, and the legislature of 1842 repealed it, substituting a law dividing the state into seven congressional districts on the "white basis," or according to the white population. Up to the time

of the adoption of the general ticket system, representatives had been apportioned to the several districts on the basis of the entire white and three-fifths of the slave population. This was supposed to be in accordance with the spirit of the constitution of the United States, which determined representation "by adding to the whole number of free persons," excluding Indians, "three-fifths of all other persons," meaning slaves.

The whigs, who were mostly from the large slave-holding counties opposed "the white basis" with as much vigor as they had resisted the bill to adopt the general ticket system; but it became law in January, 1843.

Gov. Arthur P. Bagby had been elected to fill the vacancy in the United States senate created by the resignation of Gov. Clay in 1841, and he was now re-elected for a full term at the session of the legislature beginning in December, 1842. Gov. Bagby was tall, of handsome and graceful figure, had a fine voice, pleasing address, uncommon abilities and was quite an orator. He was a courtly gentleman of the old school. In 1848 he was appointed minister to Russia. Remaining there about a year he resigned and resumed the practice of law in Mobile, where he died in 1858.

The fruits of the great victory of the whigs in the elections of 1840 had turned to ashes on their lips. They had working majorities in both houses of congress, they had president and vice-president, and now it seems that whig politics was at least to be put on fair trial before the people of the United States. Mr. Clay, who had confidently expected the nomination of which General Harrison had deprived him, almost forgot his disappointment. Harrison had carried off the presidency, but Clay had organized the victory. A national bank was to be established, the sub-treasury law repealed, the tariff made protective and internal improvements to be fostered.

But President Harrison, inaugurated on the 4th of March, died within one month thereafter, before the convening of the extra session he had called, and Vice-president Tyler became president. No vice-president up to that time had ever been called upon to preside as president and the whigs, when they met in December, 1839, to nominate candidates, had not been as careful as prudence would have dictated. Tyler was not then and never had been in full sympathy with their views. The first great measure upon which the party had determined was a new United States bank. Tyler vetoed the bill to establish it. A modified bill was sent to him, and he vetoed that. The power of the party was broken. The cabinet went to pieces. Every member except Webster, secretary of state, resigned at once. Most of the whig members joined in an address to their constituencies reading their president out of the party, and in 1842, their idolized chieftain, "the gallant Harry of the west," disappointed and disgusted, resigned his seat in the senate. The whigs did pass, in 1842, a bankrupt law and a law increasing tariff rates, which was an abrogation of the

compromise tariff law of 1832. All the Alabama members voted against the new tariff bill. The independent treasury law was not repealed and stands on the statute books to-day, having been for many years satisfactory to all parties.

The passage by the state legislature of the law of January, 1843, re-districting the state according to the white basis, so strenuously opposed at the time of its enactment by the whigs, left two districts, the Mobile and the Montgomery, fairly doubtful, and now began the memorable contests between the whigs and the democrats which made these districts for years the centers of political interest in Alabama.

The national democratic platform in 1844 favored the annexation of Texas. The whig platform was silent on that question, but their candidate, Mr. Clay, was understood to be against annexation. Looked at from the standpoint of to-day, it is somewhat remarkable that this bold leader, who had been so aggressive in his advocacy of the war of 1812, so intensely jealous of the powers of Great Britain, which was now known to have been looking with covetous eyes upon Texas, and who was so supremely American in all his make-up, could have been induced to take such a position on this question. Here was an immense empire on our southwestern border, separated from us only by arbitrary lines, already rapidly filling up with emigrants from these states. No one of that day was presumed to understand the people of the United States and their temper better than Mr. Clay, and he knew Americans to be adventurous, pushing, ambitious of territorial aggrandizement. But there had grown up among the masses of the whig party in the north a wide-spread opposition to the extension of slave territory. Yielding to this sentiment in his party, and no doubt sincere in the belief that the course he was about to take would be less provocative of sectional strife and more conducive to the preservation of the union, the whig candidate opposed annexation, and that was one of the issues on which he was beaten. Another issue, made by the democrats in this campaign, arose out of what was known as the Oregon question. The Ashburton treaty of 1842 did not define the boundary line that was to separate the United States from British America on our northwestern border, but left that question unsettled and Oregon open to the joint occupation of settlers from both countries. The democratic platform claimed "the whole of Oregon territory," which was supposed to be bounded on the north by the line of 54° 40'. James K. Polk, who was the democratic nominee, asserted in his letter of acceptance our rights to this boundary line, and so the democrats had as a popular rallying cry, "Fifty-four forty, or fight." Another important issue involved in the canvass was the tariff. It was fairly made by the democrats in their platform, which re-affirmed that of 1840, denying to the Federal government the power to "foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country," but the whigs had reason to complain of the

manner in which Mr. Polk treated the question during the canvass. He wrote a letter to a Mr. Kane of Philadelphia, which was capable of two constructions. Mr. Polk's friends have made many elaborate explanations of this letter, but the fact remains that, after its publication, democrats in Pennsylvania marched under banners inscribed "Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of '42," while democrats in other states were denouncing this tariff of 1842 and proclaiming their intention to repeal it, as they did when they had gotten into power at this election.

Polk and Dallas received 170 electoral votes and Clay and Frelinghuysen 105. The campaign in Alabama was very exciting. Mr. Clay, during its progress, visited the state and his presence aroused everywhere among his followers the greatest enthusiasm. Notwithstanding the death of Gen. Harrison, who had been the successful rival of the great Kentuckian for the only nomination which could ever have secured his election to the presidency, the log-cabin and the coon-skin, typical as they were supposed to be of the lamented old hero of Tippecanoe, remained in this as in subsequent canvasses, the signs in which the whigs sought to conquer. An amusing instance is related of the result of a demonstration which an enthusiastic body of whigs had prepared for Mr. Clay as, during this visit, he came up the Alabama river. The demonstrators had gathered on the banks of the river near Claiborne, with log-cabin and coon-skins and fire works prepared for a display that no doubt would have been heartily welcomed, but unfortunately the boat was delayed until a late hour in the night, and, when it passed, the camp fires had burned down, nature had overcome enthusiasm—the whigs on the banks of the stream were asleep, and so was Mr. Clay in the boat. The whigs in Alabama had put out their best speakers and employed their ablest writers, but so had the democrats, and Polk and Dallas received the electoral votes of the state.

From 1819 until 1861, it was the custom in Alabama for rival candidates, especially those standing for congress, to go before the people in joint debate. It was a wholesome custom. Such discussions try the merits of candidates, educate the people in the principles upon which the government is founded, and so instructed, voters are not easily led astray by doctrines that cannot stand the test of reason. Conducted, too, as they were in those days, when the high standard of honor prevailing among gentlemen would not permit equivocation or deception, and when the disputants, while fully determined not to submit to insults, were careful to keep within the limits of the strictest decorum, these debates tended greatly to keep alive that spirit of chivalrous politeness which was a peculiar characteristic of the southerner during that period. The discussions in 1840 and 1844 were especially interesting and were listened to by large audiences. It is much to be regretted that the evil days into which the country fell, in 1867-8, caused this custom of joint debates to fall into disuse.

George S. Houston of Limestone had been one of the representatives in congress elected under the general ticket system in 1841. He was now, at the first election under the new apportionment, again chosen to represent the district in which he resided. He served continuously, with the exception of one term, 1849-51, until 1861, when he resigned with all other Alabama members on account of the secession of his state from the union. He was successively chairman of the military, judiciary and ways and means committees, and in later years, governor and United States senator. Governor Houston was not an orator in the ordinary acceptation of the term. He had not the benefit of a classical education, could not trim sentences and balance tropes and metaphors, but was a speaker of uncommon power. His plain and pointed arguments, often illustrated by striking anecdotes, went straight to the hearts of the people and he was altogether one of the most effective, before a popular audience, of all Alabama's public men. Remarkable also for his business qualifications and his strict attention to committee duties, he acquired great influence in congress, and throughout a long public career enjoyed the confidence of the masses to an extent never surpassed in the history of the state.

One of the new members of congress elected in 1843 was William L. Yancey, the most gifted orator Alabama ever produced. He was then only twenty-nine years of age, had less than twenty years of life before him, but he was destined during the brief period allotted to him, although very little in office, to accomplish more in directing public opinion and controlling events than any American statesman born in the nineteenth century. John C. Calhoun, assisted by Hayne, McDuffie and others, had molded public sentiment far and wide over the south in favor of the abstract right of secession. It remained for Mr. Yancey, who as a young man of twenty years had stoutly opposed Mr. Calhoun's nullification movement in South Carolina, in after years, while a private citizen, to do more than any other to energize throughout the south the doctrines of Mr. Calhoun and to consolidate the southern people in a mighty effort to establish and maintain a southern Confederacy. Mr. DuBose, in his able "Life and Times of William L. Yancey," gives an accurate portrait of him: "He never electioneered in the ordinary sense of the phrase. No hand met his with a lurking suspicion that its frankness conveyed a bid for a vote. A neatly dressed man, habitually wearing a smile, an admirable relator of anecdotes, erect, self-poised in all companies, was this leader of the people. He was not silent in company like Patrick Henry, nor convivial at table like Prentiss, nor brilliant in the parlor like Clay. His mind did not act in the length and breath of its power until he came before his audience. Then it was, as Goethe says of Shakspeare, 'as a watch seen not only through the crystal to the dial, but through the dial, into the machinery in all its workings.'" He took his seat in congress in December, 1844. The question of the annexation

Texas, which had been one of the issues of the late presidential canvass soon came up, and during its consideration Mr. Clingman, a whig representative from North Carolina, delivered a most scathing speech against it, severely arraigning the "southern agitators," who favored the admission of the new state. Mr. Yancey's reputation had preceded him and southern democrats selected him to make reply to Mr. Clingman's imputations. His speech was simply wonderful. Mr. Bailey, who took the floor immediately after it, declared it the most eloquent he had ever heard in that hall. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun wrote, "Great was the expectation in relation to Yancey's talents as an orator, but it fell infinitely below what truth and justice warranted; his diction is rich and flowery; he is at once terribly severe in denunciation and satire, and again overpoweringly cogent in argument and illustration, but ever dignified and statesman-like; he is comparable to no predecessor, because no one ever united so many qualities of the orator; he stands alone, and has attained a name and an elevation which is at once glorious and unapproachable." This was written when the mighty tones of Webster's voice were still reverberating in the land and Clay's eloquence yet moving his hearers. The occasion was calculated to develop the powers of the speaker to the utmost. He was repelling insults heaped upon the people of his section. The writer remembers when a young man to have heard Mr. Yancey declare in a voice sweeter, clearer and of more wonderful compass and flexibility than any he has ever listened to, "Patriotism begins at home. It takes in first, those around one's own fireside; then his neighbors, those whom he knows best and loves most; then one's state, that protects him in his domestic relations, and afterward the people of the whole union." Such was his creed of patriotism. Here he was replying to one who had heaped insults upon the people whom he loved best in all the world—and this accuser a son of the south. He was in his element, for in withering and elevated sarcasm, and indignant and defiant declamation, America has perhaps never produced his equal, save only in Patrick Henry. A duel resulted from the speech, Yancey promptly accepting Clingman's challenge. The first fire was harmless and fortunately friends intervened and settled the difficulty.

Congressional elections in Alabama prior to the Civil war were not held at the same time with the elections for president. Congress had not then legislated on the subject. The state then held such elections on the first Monday in August, and in the odd instead of the even years. Thus it happened that no representatives from the state had been elected to the extra session called by President Harrison to be held in May, 1841, and a special election was ordered by Governor Bagby. The election for representatives in congress in 1841 was the first to take place in the newly formed Montgomery district, destined to be for many years the field of hot debate between the whigs and democrats. The dis-

trict was carried by James E. Belser, democrat, over his whig competitor, Col. Pettit. Mr. Belser was a lawyer of shining talents and high character. These no doubt contributed greatly to aid him in overcoming the whig majority the district was then supposed to contain, but he profited also by the position the whigs had taken on the question of the annexation of Texas and by the confusion into which they had fallen by reason of the quarrel between congress and the president. After serving one term, during which he acquired very considerable reputation, Mr. Belser returned voluntarily to the practice of his profession.

At these elections took place a remarkable contest in the Talladega district. The district was democratic and the nominee was Mr. Samuel F. Rice, a young man who played afterward many conspicuous parts on the stage of Alabama politics. A graduate of South Carolina college, a lawyer of marked ability, afterward to become chief justice of the state, a speaker of extraordinary force and fluency and of wonderful ingenuity, genial and pleasant in his manners, possessing an unfailing fund of good humor and supply of rare and ready wit, this young man was to pursue in his long future a course so variable and changeful as to subject him oftentimes to the severest criticism. But throughout his whole life, his many shining qualities attracted to him friends who never for a moment doubted his sincerity or his patriotism. A democratic nomination in the Talladega district, with the united support of the party, was equivalent to an election, but Mr. Rice's previous relations to the state bank were not satisfactory. Gen. Felix Grundy McConnell, who had beaten his whig competitor, Mr. Chilton, for congress in 1843, and had now been beaten for the nomination by Mr. Rice, announced himself as an independent candidate. Gen. McConnell was without the finished education of Mr. Rice, and was not a student, but he had fine natural ability, in mother wit was equal to his competitor, was bold and aggressive in debate, never sparing his adversary through any fear of personal danger, and was probably even more remarkable than his opponent for those qualities that are attractive among the masses. Both these men were possessed of undoubted courage, and the campaign between them at once assumed the aspect of a rough and tumble "catch-as-catch-can" contest. Immense crowds gathered everywhere to listen to the speakers and excitement ran high all over the district. An incident, that occurred soon after it became known that McConnell had been elected, will illustrate the peculiar character of the discussions indulged in during the campaign. Mr. Rice was riding alone along a country road and saw Gen. McConnell coming toward him also on horseback and unattended. The bitterness of their debates had so estranged the rivals that they were no longer "on speaking terms." As they approached each other, while Mr. Rice was revolving in his mind whether he should speak, Gen. McConnell reined his horse across the road, held out his hand and said: "Well, Mr. Rice, the election is over; the people of the bloody seventh have

decided that, that as between you and me, they would take me as the least of two evils. Now, when I get to Washington and tell the people there, who know what manner of a man I am, the principle on which the people selected me over you, what do you suppose they will think of you?" Reuben Chapman, a man of high order of talent, and who had served faithfully since his first election in 1835, was now elected to congress for the last time, retiring at the end of this term to become governor.

And now there was another notable contest between the two parties for supremacy in the Montgomery district. Henry W. Hilliard, who had already acquired fame as an orator and who had but recently returned from Belgium, where he had been serving as minister, was nominated by the whigs. John Cochran of Eufaula became the democratic candidate. Both were men of rare natural gifts, highly educated and of popular manner. Cochran, a great lawyer, was the more incisive and severe logician: Hilliard's style was more classical, ornate and captivating. After an exciting and animated contest, in which large audiences met to hear the speakers everywhere throughout the district, Mr. Hilliard was successful. He was re-elected without opposition in 1847, and was re-nominated by his party in 1849. Against him the democrats now supported James L. Pugh, a states' rights whig, who was also a man of great ability and is now (1893) serving his third term as United States senator. After another exciting debate between the champions of the two parties Mr. Hilliard was again elected. No Alabamian ever acquired greater distinction in the congress of the United States as an orator than Mr. Hilliard, except Mr. Yancey. At the end of his third term he declined to stand for re-election. In 1845, Mr. Hilliard was the only whig elected to congress from Alabama, but in 1847, the whigs also elected their nominee in the Mobile district, Ex-Gov. Gayle.

Franklin W. Bowdon, who now served two terms in congress from the Talladega district, was, intellectually, of all Alabama's sons, perhaps the most gifted. He had not Yancey's voice, nor was he his equal in declamation, but he was as fluent as the master orator himself, and he far surpassed him in the richness of his vocabulary and in breadth and grasp of mind. Hilliard's style was not more classic, and Sargent S. Prentiss was not more fertile in intellect. Mr. Bowdon was a victim to the fatal habit of intemperance. His constituents, feeling themselves disgraced by his conduct during his first term at Washington, expressly instructed their delegates to the congressional convention that was to nominate his successor, not to renominate him. When this convention assembled Bowdon was at hand. A motion was made that he be allowed to address it. After some debate, it being pointed out that the delegates were instructed against him and they could not therefore nominate him, he was permitted to speak. When he concluded the convention renominated him amid the wildest enthusiasm. His second term was unfortu-

nately but a repetition of the first. Intemperance was a disease from which he could not recover.

In 1848, there died in New York, while on a visit to that city, one of the most illustrious of Alabama statesmen, Dixon H. Lewis. He had been continuously a representative in congress from 1829 until 1844, when he was transferred to the United States senate, where he continued until his death. In the senate Mr. Lewis was, at the time of his death, chairman of the committee of finance, as in the house he had been, when he resigned his seat, chairman of the committee of ways and means. He was powerful on the hustings and exerted a commanding influence in congress, his splendid intellect being mated with a character forceful and spotless. He was a determined foe to protection, and perhaps his greatest speech was on the tariff in 1842. If the student of this question who imagines he has discovered some new objection to a protective tariff will read this remarkable speech carefully he will be apt to exclaim with Solomon, "there is nothing new under the sun." The arguments, so powerful with the voters of this generation, are all there compacted and complete; even the trusts and combinations which modern means of inter-communication and modern devices have enabled the beneficiaries of the system to develop, are but illustrations of the foresight of his logic. Mr. Lewis was the largest man that ever sat in the senate of the United States. There was manufactured for his accommodation a chair that after his death was never in use until brought forth for Senator David Davis of Illinois.

In the elections of 1848 Lewis Cass was the democratic candidate for the presidency against Gen. Zachary Taylor, the whig nominee. The American voter has always been attracted by military heroes, and Alabamians are certainly not exceptions to this rule. There was, indeed, much about "old Zack," as he was called by his followers, to make him peculiarly attractive. He had always been in the service of his country, he had taken so little part in politics prior to his nomination that the general public did not up to that time know to which party he belonged, and it was even doubted whether he himself knew. But this much was known—that after he had won, with vastly inferior forces, the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey and Buena Vista, he was superseded by Gen. Scott; and it was charged and generally believed that a democratic president, Mr. Polk, had intentionally cut short his military career to prevent him from developing into a presidential candidate.

Beside all this, Gen. Taylor was a southern man and a slave-holder. The democratic candidate was not a favorite in Alabama. He favored the new doctrine, afterward called "squatter sovereignty," that the first comers in their legislative capacity might declare for or against African slavery in a territory and thus exclude slave-holders from going with their property upon soil that was the common property of all the people of the United States. James E. Belser, Samuel F. Rice, and many other

democrats declared for Taylor, and Mr. Yancey, though he would not vote for Taylor, refused to support Cass.

Shortly after the national convention had adjourned, Mr. Yancey was attending court in Hayneville. His friends asked that he be allowed to address a meeting that was being held in the court house during the noon recess to ratify the nomination of Cass. The request was refused. Thereupon it was announced that Mr. Yancey would speak outside of the court house, under an oak tree that stood hard by. Almost as soon as he began the ratification meeting broke up. Everybody came outside to hear Yancey.

The democratic candidate for the presidency was successful, but only by 241 votes majority. Under all the circumstances, it is a tribute to the steadfastness of the Alabama democracy, that Cass should have carried the state at all.

SECTIONALISM—SLAVERY AGITATION.

It was, perhaps, the inevitable misfortune of our Federal constitution that it did not, in some plain and unmistakable manner, settle the question whether a state had a right to secede from the Union it had voluntarily entered. The bloodiest civil war in the history of the world would have been avoided if it had been clearly understood that in all questions and cases that might arise, the supreme court of the United States should decide between the states and the Federal government. This, however, the early leaders of the democracy, notably Jefferson and Jackson, were unwilling to admit. To submit to this was, in their opinion, to leave the rights of the states absolutely at the mercy of the Federal government. The first serious sectional dispute occurred when the New England people sent their delegates to the celebrated Hartford convention during the progress of the war of 1812. The New Englanders were sea-going and commercial. The embargo act and the war itself bore hard upon their interests, and their delegates went to Hartford to protest, and if possible devise measures of relief. This convention debated with closed doors, and while there has always been more or less dispute as to the purposes and intent of those who had assembled, it is now quite certain that there was in that noted assembly a decided disposition to obtain relief by resorting either to nullification or secession. But with the declaration of peace this cloud passed over.

The next sectional trouble, already mentioned, was the attempt at nullification by South Carolina in 1832. Population in the northern states had even then increased more rapidly than in the south; first, because their people were engaged in manufacturing and commerce, and, secondly, because the immigrants who came to our shores found in them the climates to which they were accustomed. It is also a fact not to be overlooked, that agricultural regions, growing grain and provisions, invite and will maintain denser populations than similar areas devoted to the culture of cotton and tobacco. The south had thus become the mi-

nority section. Its people felt, whether justly or not, that northern majorities were robbing them by the imposition, for their own purposes, of onerous customs duties. Hence the attempt by South Carolina to nullify the tariff law of 1828. This difficulty had been tided over by the compromise measure introduced by Mr. Clay in 1832, and now, in 1850, another sectional crisis was upon the country. This was produced by the all absorbing question of domestic slavery. It is true that one compromise of this question, fathered by Mr. Clay, had already been made, as we have seen, by congress, when, in 1820, it admitted Maine without and Missouri with slavery, and enacted at the same time that slavery should be forever prohibited in the territories of the United States north of the line 36° 30'. This "compromise" was obtained by the refusal of northern members to admit Missouri with slavery, except upon condition of such prohibitory provision. Southern men replied, that free states and slave states were all equal under the government they had voluntarily formed, and had equal rights in the territory to which this provision applied. It had been purchased, they said, with the common treasure, and slave-holders had as much right as non-slave-holders to carry their property into it. Many of the southern statesmen saw then the results that might follow; that the time might come when congress would even claim jurisdiction over the question of slavery in the states, and that this dedication of so many new states to freedom would in the future give the anti-slavery states a majority in both houses of congress. But the south submitted, and the compromise for a time brought peace and healing.

The mind of the general public was not greatly excited even by the heated debates in congress over the Missouri compromise. For many years afterward voters both north and south were able to consider the question of slavery upon its merits. No abolition societies had yet been formed for the purpose of taking away from slave owners, without compensation, the property they had inherited or acquired according to the laws of the land. Churches in one section of the country had not yet denounced their christian brethren of the same denomination in another, because they tolerated slavery or owned slaves. It was still possible, even in the slave-holding states of the south, to discuss and fairly consider slavery either in its economic or in its moral aspects. Mr. Jefferson was at that time living in retirement at his home. He had early avowed and never recanted his desire for gradual emancipation, yet he was the idol of democrats all over the union, and slave-holders from the south visited him at Monticello, animated on their journey with a spirit of reverence almost akin to that of Mahommedans on a pilgrimage to Mecca. Mr. Clay, the great leader of the whigs, had favored emancipation in Kentucky. In 1832 a bill for the abolition of slavery was postponed in the lower house of the Virginia legislature to wait a developement of public opinion only by a vote of 65 to 23. Not only in the border state of Virginia did there then exist, as evidenced by this vote, a strong desire to

abolish slavery, but even in the young state of Alabama, where slave labor was immensely profitable in the felling of forests and cultivation of cotton, the people are recorded as declaring in their legislative assembly, in 1827, that this institution which they had inherited was "an evil." The legislatures of certain northern states had passed and transmitted to Alabama resolutions looking to the general emancipation of persons of color held in servitude in the United States. The general assembly of Alabama, by joint resolution passed, on the first day of January, 1827, disapproved of the contemplated scheme, but it took no offense at suggestions of its sister legislatures, as will appear from the temperate and respectful language of the report of its joint committee, which was transmitted in reply, and is here set out in full:

The select committee, etc., respectfully submit the following report: They conceive that the subject is one in which the states, where the evil complained of exists, are alone interested; that the frequent interference of the non-slave-holding states, in a matter so purely internal and domestic, is alike impolitic and incompatible with the rights and interests of the slave-holding states; and that the dictates of policy forbid the too frequent agitation of a question, which, by the constitution of the United States and of the several slave-holding states, is beyond legislative control. Your committee further suggests that if at any future day the evil complained of becomes too oppressive to be borne, it will be the peculiar privilege, as well as the duty, of the slave-holding states themselves to apply such expedients of relief, as their information may suggest and their interests and safety may require, and, in determining the proper time when this great work of policy and benevolence shall commence, they conceive that the states most interested in the results can alone be the proper judges.

The same legislature passed an act, approved January 13, 1827, inhibiting the bringing of slaves into the state, either for sale or for hire. The purpose of this act was obvious. It is further to be noted that the statutes of Alabama abounded then, and indeed so long as there was a slave upon her soil, with provisions intended to secure the humane treatment of slaves, and juries were ever ready to enforce against those who could be shown to have incurred them the strictest penalties of the law. Of course there were very many in Alabama and in all the southern states who, during the whole of this period, from what they could see of slavery and its results, believed it was a blessing, both to the whites and the slaves. This, no doubt, was the majority opinion. But when one looks back now at the phenomenal change of public sentiment as to the morality and economic policy of slavery then in progress throughout the civilized world and contemplates the completeness of the revolution wrought everywhere by emancipation within the last half century, the inference seems clear that, if Alabama had been simply let alone, if she had been freed from all outside interference and outside influences, she would for herself, as her legislature said, have determined upon a time when this great work of policy and benevolence should commence. This she deemed to be her "peculiar privilege." Her interests were throughout the whole

period in question thoroughly identified with slavery. In 1820 her white population was 190,406, and her slaves were 117,549. Nevertheless the language in which her legislators replied to those who suggested emancipation was respectful, kindly and even sympathetic. But the people of Alabama were soon to be driven out of this mood by the intemperate utterances and misguided zeal of abolition agitators in the non-slaveholding states.

It is curious to trace the history of public sentiment on the slavery question and the marvelous changes it has undergone since 1776. Slavery had been put upon the colonies by the British government, in some instances against the earnest protest of the colonists. The traffic in slaves was profitable to British merchants, and their government would listen to no argument against it. In the convention of 1787, however, the states were to decide for themselves whether the African slave trade should be discontinued. George Mason and Mr. Madison of Virginia, and many other southern delegates, favored instantaneous inhibition. But the trade was now profitable to New England ship owners who were engaged in it, and some of the delegates from that section were unwilling to prohibit the traffic. The inhuman methods of capturing the Africans and the horrors of the middle passage furnished arguments against the traffic much stronger than could be made against the continuance in bondage of those who were already enslaved, but selfish motives overbalanced all these considerations. New Englanders interested in the profits of the slave trade united with such of the southerners in the convention as were willing still to buy the slaves for their farms, and after much debate over many propositions a compromise was agreed upon whereby the trade could be prohibited, after 1808. Delegates were much divided upon the various propositions that were made, but divisions were not upon sectional lines. Nor was any argument wrested from the Holy Scriptures relied upon in discussion. Indeed up to the beginning of the present century, christian people nearly everywhere sanctioned and christian churches tolerated slavery. If prior to that time there were any who believed that teachings of the bible were against slavery, they were certainly in a helpless minority. It is true the declaration of independence declared that "all men were born free and equal," but slavery then existed in all the thirteen colonies. These words, so often since quoted, were not intended to apply to persons of African descent. On the very day the declaration was signed, July 4, 1776, newspapers in Boston advertised slaves for sale. When 1800 had come, some of the more northern states of the union in which slavery had never been profitable, having first sold off most of their slaves to their southern neighbors, had abolished the institution. Still there was nowhere any general conviction that slavery was in it self immoral—much less that it was forbidden by the teachings of the Master. It is true that, in 1791, the French assembly had decreed the immediate emancipation of all the slaves in the French West Indies; but there was

nothing about this act, either in the motives that prompted it or in its immediate or even remote consequences, to commend it to thoughtful christian people. It was accomplished by Robespierre, the bloody tyrant, and Brissot, the fanatical orator, leading a people who had dethroned the God of the Bible and set up instead the so called Goddess of Reason; and the bloody massacre of, and horrible outrages, upon the whites that soon followed in San Domingo, the most horrible and appalling in all the annals of time, shocked humanity throughout the world. Following this awful cataclysm—the extermination of the whites in San Domingo—that beautiful and fertile island lapsed at once into a condition of idleness, sloth and semi-barbarism, from which, during the whole century that has now passed, it has made no recovery. Nevertheless, during the first four decades of this century there was silently growing up throughout the world a pronounced sentiment of hostility to slavery, based on both moral and economic grounds. In Great Britain, the foster parent of American slavery, this sentiment made rapid headway, and under the lead of Wilberforce and Clarkson slavery was in 1838 abolished in the British West India islands.

Tides of thought, like the currents of the wind, sweep over the world and the change of public opinion in Europe betokened what was also going on in America. Emancipation took place in many Central and South American states. In spite of the fact that in some of these countries the resulting consequences, social and economic, were deplorable in the extreme, the subject took deep hold of the United States, both north and south. The action of the Alabama and Virginia legislatures already noted sufficiently, attest how rapidly the idea of putting an end to human slavery was finding its way in the south. If it had been allowed to work itself out by natural development among the people who were to be most affected by it, if they had been permitted to consider the question for themselves, devising in their own way methods that would be least harmful to their economic interests and most conducive to their future social and political welfare, the thoughtful student of the present day cannot doubt that the enlightened and highly cultured leaders of thought in the southern states, who had already caught the spirit of the age, would have devised and adopted in their own time some method of gradual emancipation. There were many obstacles in the way, and the steady drifting of slaves from the northern into the southern states, and the rapid natural increase of the negro population in these states continually added to the difficulties of the problem. If the slaves of the south had been subjected to the hardships and cruelties pictured in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and in other books from which the readers of the present day generally obtain their ideas of slavery in the southern states, the slave population could not and would not have multiplied as it did. Indeed, if the facts had been as pictured, this population must have decreased, and, in that way, the problem would have been in a fair way to solve itself. It would then have

been quite as easy to when their slaves had become relatively few in number by natural decrease, for the southern states to abolish slavery as it was for the northern states to declare universal freedom when they had rid themselves of most of their human chattels by sale and removal. Cruelty to slaves was not the rule. It was the very rare exception, denounced by severe legal penalties that were enforced by willing juries. Self-interest and the instincts of humanity combined to improve the conditions by which the slave was surrounded. There was an inter-dependence between him and his master that made the relation between them almost patriarchal. In every old slave-holding family was the old "mammy" on the retired list, when she would still have been on the active, if free. But she had nursed "master" or "mistress" when a baby, and now she was privileged to smoke her pipe in ease and peace while she scolded and petted the children, both white and black. The counterparts of the "mammy" among domestic servants were on the plantation. While

The young folks rolled on the old cabin floor,
All merry, all happy and gay,

the superannuated field hands, with never a thought of possible want on the morrow, looked after them and smoked and chatted the time away. It certainly is not the purpose of the writer to set up any lament over the abolition of slavery. He rejoices, as all intelligent southern men now do, that it is gone forever; yet it is a fact that no human institution was ever so much misrepresented and misunderstood as African slavery in the southern states of America. That the physical welfare of the southern slaves was carefully looked after, that they were not over-worked and were well fed, that they were faithfully cared for in sickness and in health, in childhood and in old age, stands now as proven to have been practically the invariable rule by the inexorable logic of official statistics. The slave population of the United States at the decennial census of 1810 numbered 1,191,362. The number of slaves in 1860 was 3,953,760—a net increase of 2,762,398, a gain of 231 per cent. in fifty years. The slave trade had been interdicted and made piracy prior to 1810. It is true that there were a few small cargoes of negroes landed and disposed of after that date, between 1850 and 1860, but the increase of slaves from this source was so very inconsiderable that it certainly was not equivalent to half the number who, during that period, were manumitted by their owners in the slave states. For example, the number of free persons of color in Alabama in 1820, when the first census of the state was taken, was 571, and they, in forty years, had increased to 2,690, a gain of 371 per cent., which came largely from local manumission. This net increase of 231 per cent. in the slave population of the United States during fifty years it is difficult to judge of by comparison with other populations of which we have statistics, because of migrations. Certainly we can make no comparison with the increase of our own white population, for the

reason that so many millions of whites have come to us from the old world. It is difficult, and even impossible, to find elsewhere any people with whom we can make comparison. But fortunately we have at hand figures that cannot deceive us. By comparing the free negro with the slave in the United States we may ascertain mathematically whether persons of color increased more rapidly when left to care for themselves or when under the protection of the master. The census of 1810 shows 186,446 free persons of color, and in 1860 the net increase was 301,644, or 161 per cent. increase in this class as against 231 in the slave population. If we now consider that 27,051 slaves were still held in bondage in 1810 in the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, that such of these as were not sold south, being in the interim manumitted, went to swell the increase of the free colored population, as did all those manumitted in the south by their owners, and as did also all the slaves that were continually escaping across the border, we have a most remarkable showing. Certainly those figures demonstrate that the negro prospered physically as a slave more than he did as a freeman.

But there is still another aspect to this question. Let the reader who would judge fairly of this now historic institution study carefully for himself the present condition of the African in his native wilds. Then notice him as he is to-day in the southern portions of the United States, and the conclusion follows that slavery has elevated the negro morally and intellectually. Waving the question as to whether the institution was a curse to the white man, it has undoubtedly, in the providence of God, been a blessing to the black, for nowhere else do any such masses of persons of African descent occupy the plane the colored now stand upon in the southern states of this union.

In the days of anti-slavery agitation, fanatics, whose minds were filled with horrible pictures of the brutality of southern slave-holders daily paraded before their eyes by the anti-slavery press, imagined that the negroes in the south were everywhere ready, at a moment's warning, to rise and burn their masters' dwelling and slay men, women and children without mercy, if weapons were only placed in their hands. Systematic efforts were made, time and again, to excite such insurrections in the south by the scattering of incendiary documents. Only two or three years before the south attempted by secession to separate itself from all such further efforts against its peace and security, John Brown invaded the state of Virginia, with a force absurdly inadequate either in arms or numbers or equipment to accomplish any results. But the mind of this honest zealot in the cause of human liberty had been crazed by misrepresentations. He believed the southern negroes would all rally to his support. Bitter, indeed, must have been his disappointment. It is true that, in this instance, the negro did not have much opportunity to "rise," because Brown's forces were so soon overpowered. But only a few years afterward millions of union soldiers marched through the south singing "John

Brown's body lies a-moldering in the ground, as we go marching on." They proclaimed freedom to the slaves, they invited him to enlist and secure his own and the liberty of his race. Many thousand slaves did join the armies of the union, tempted as they were by high pay and bounties; yet the fact remains that the average negro of the southern states astounded the civilized world by the fidelity with which he clung to his master's family and cared for his master's helpless wife and little ones, while the master was away in the field fighting against those very soldiers, who, impelled the exigencies of a war fought for the preservation of the union, were now offering him his liberty. Many profound reasoners, in attempting to account for this fact, so wonderful to them, have found themselves at fault, simply because they knew nothing of the peculiar relations that had existed between these masters and these slaves. They did not know, and so they could not in their reasonings, take account, of the innumerable kindly words and generous offices and acts of protecting care for generation after generation had been begetting gratitude and friendship and affection between those who lived together as superior and inferior during the existence of this much maligned institution. The generation in the north, that so much misunderstood African slavery at the south, was not the generation that had parted by sale with their own slaves and therefore knew something of what was meant by the relation of master and slave.

With a few prominent exceptions, the abolitionists had no knowledge, except from hearsay, of what they preached in their papers and their pulpits. They had seen no slaves save now and then a fugitive. Sometimes the tales these fugitives told of their treatment were founded on fact, for there were now and then cruel masters, just as there are brutal husbands, but for the most part the stories of escaped slaves seeking sympathy were grossly exaggerated. The minds of the listeners were, however, so excited that nothing was too wild for belief. When abolition societies were first formed in the north, the sober-thinking, conservative masses of that section regarded them as mischievous in the extreme. These associations proposed as conservative people in the north then regarded it to disturb the peace and good order of society by interfering with the established rights of property. William Lloyd Garrison, who had started the *Liberator* in Boston, was insulted and maligned, and more than once subjected to violence in Massachusetts, for his incendiary teachings. Lovejoy, equally violent in the west, had his printing office burned and he himself was slain in his fight with the mob. But the agitation went on. Soon the pulpit took up the theme. Churches north denounced their brethren of the same denomination in the south as hypocrites and pretenders. When 1850 came, the Methodists and Baptists and Presbyterians north and south had divided into separate organizations. Religious fervor on both sides of the line that separated the free and slave states added incalculable fury to the flames of passion. Southern

preachers quoted from the bible, and seemed to have the better of the argument from the scriptures. They cited the Tenth Commandment, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's man servant nor his maid servant," etc., contending with reason that servant there meant slave. They cited that the Master preached in the midst of slavery and did not condemn it—that St. Paul advised the return of the fugitive slave Onesimus, and they triumphantly quoted many texts in the Old and New Testaments.

Unfortunately the argument did not stop with quotations from the scriptures. If there were puritans in the north filled with all the bitterness that animated the round-heads against the cavaliers, there were preachers in the south who were as venomous as their assailants. As a sample of the manner in which these reverend gentlemen sometimes delivered their blows apostolic, the following extract may be quoted from a sermon delivered by the celebrated Parson Brownlow, of Knoxville, Tenn., in 1857. It illustrates the extent to which intemperate language and violent abuse were indulged in on both sides of the question. Preaching from the text, "Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed," 1 Tim. vi., 1, the parson said: "The state of this union, north of Mason's and Dixon's line, commonly called the New England states, were never to any great extent, slave-holding. Their virtuous and pious minds were chiefly occupied with slave-stealing and slave selling. To Old England our New England states owe their knowledge of the art of slave-stealing, and to New England these southern states are wholly indebted for their slaves. They stole the African from his native land and sold him into bondage for the sake of gain. They kept but a few of their captives among themselves because it was not profitable to use negro labor in the cold and sterile regions of New England. This is the true history of slavery in New England. They stole and sold property which it was not profitable to keep, and for which they now refuse all warranty." In this same sermon the reverend gentleman said: "It is not unusual to hear bigots of this character in their churches at the north imploring the divine wrath to let fall the consuming fires of heaven on that great Sodom and Gomorrah of the New World—all that extent of territory south of Mason and Dixon's line—where this horrible practice prevails." When ministers of the gospel of "Peace on earth and good will to man" talked in this manner, as they at length came to do on both sides of the line, there was little chance for a peaceable settlement of the slavery question. Zeal had now usurped the place of reason on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. Those who were engaged in the anti-slavery crusade were, however, erroneously, yet profoundly, impressed with the inhumanity and barbarism of slavery as they believed it was practised in the south. They believed that the slave-owner was the aggressor in claiming that his right of property in

slaves was protected by the constitution wherever his slaves were found, that it was the mere wantonness of cruelty to demand that slavery should be extended into new territories, and that the clause of the constitution giving the slave states representation for three-fifths of their slaves had created a slave oligarchy that was insolent and domineering.

The time had now long since passed when it was possible for southern people to calmly consider the merits or demerits of the institution. The south was on the defensive, and passion had now arisen so high that to doubt the propriety or morality of slavery was to take sides with those who were believed to be the enemies of the south—it was moral treason. And now nobody at the south did doubt.

When the honest fanatics of the northern states had succeeded in creating an anti-slavery sentiment in the north powerful enough to inspire hopes of office, politicians began to give it attention. In the presidential election of 1840, James G. Birney, the first abolition candidate, received only 7,000 votes. In the election of 1844 Birney, again a candidate, received 62,300 votes. The movement was acquiring strength. Heated discussions of the slavery question in congress took place in 1844-5 in the debates on the question of the annexation of Texas, and again in 1846 on what was called the Wilmot proviso—which proposed that no slave states should be created out of any territory to be acquired from Mexico. Public opinion at the north was rapidly coming to the conclusion that there should be no more slave states, and Mr. Van Buren, who ran as a candidate for the presidency in 1848, on a free-soil platform, received the votes of the abolitionists, getting 291,263 votes out of a total of 2,871,892.

This formidable show of strength created a profound alarm among thoughtful men, both north and south, and when two years afterward the question of the admission of California came up, the debates in congress became more acrimonious than ever. Already the anti-slavery sentiment of the north had practically nullified the law of congress enforcing the provision of the constitution, that slaves escaping from one state into another should be delivered up. Time and again had northern mobs rescued fugitive slaves from their owners. Northern judges had sought pretext after pretext for evading the laws providing for the rendition of fugitives, and northern legislatures had aided by various devices in rendering this law nugatory. A notable example occurred some years later. The legislature of Wisconsin passed resolutions nullifying both the fugitive slave law and the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the case of *Ableman vs. Booth*. It solemnly declared that the decision was "void" and of "no force" and that "positive resistance on the part of the state was the 'rightful remedy.'" Judges boldly overrode the Federal constitution, openly proclaiming that they decided according to a "higher law"—their own consciences. Anxiety at the south was intense. There were indeed a few feared to live in neighborhoods thickly populated with slaves. They dreaded northern emissaries plotting insur-

rection. Plots more or less extensive had been discovered at different times in Virginia, Charleston, Natchez, Miss., and Mobile, Ala. Strangers were watched and the negro subjected to the strictest surveillance. At last it had begun to be proclaimed, at the north, that there was an irrepressible conflict between slavery and freedom. Northern statesmen, who reprobated resort to insurrections, declared that the north, by its majorities, would abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, prohibit it in the territories, and hem it in by a cordon of free states, so that it should die by inches. According to this scheme, the border states, seeing that the fugitive across the lines could not be reclaimed, would in time become free states. Thus slavery would gradually be driven southward and the slaves eventually all huddled into the gulf states. Then, southerners were asking themselves, if the storm of anti-slavery sentiment should continue until at last universal emancipation should by some means be suddenly proclaimed or enforced, what was to save Alabama and her sister gulf states from the fate of San Domingo, where the overwhelming negro population had massacred and destroyed the whites? Agitation had now wrought a wonderful revolution in public opinion. The people of the south were as much excited as those of the north. Lopez, a Cuban, fitted out at New Orleans in 1851, an expedition to conquer Cuba. He landed on the island with 500 men, but he was soon captured and shot, and his men imprisoned. William Walker, of Tennessee, made several expeditions to Central America to conquer that country by force, but in 1858 he was captured by the president of Honduras and shot. Other expeditions were encouraged by southern people in the desperate hope of adding new slave states to the union, to counterbalance the voting power of the north. All this was but folly of madness.

The wise men of the south, with their opinions about slavery, might well have been anxious for more slave states to be carved out of our western territory. This would have been to simplify, not to complicate, the problem. It would not have increased the number of bondsmen; it would have scattered those already in bondage.

From our present standpoint it was a merciful dispensation of providence that emancipation should have come before the negroes were so concentrated as to give them, by mere force of such numbers as would outweigh the natural superiority of the white race, absolute control of any portion of our country. All history teaches that when negroes are without let, as in Hayti, they relapse into sloth and idleness, if not barbarism. Interspersed, as they now are, among whites who control the state governments, the southern negroes are the most intelligent and thrifty in the world, and they are making more progress than was ever elsewhere attained by any large body of people of their race. What would have been the condition of the gulf states now, had all the millions of slaves in the union been huddled into them prior to emancipation?

COMPROMISE OF 1850—ALABAMA POLITICS TILL 1861.

The exciting debates in 1850 terminated in the passage of a series of bills which, taken together, constituted the compromise of 1850. California was admitted with the constitution she had framed prohibiting slavery; the slave trade was abolished in the District of Columbia, but the existence of slavery there was not to be interfered with; New Mexico and Utah were organized as territories, but no laws were to be passed affecting slavery therein; and a more stringent law was enacted for the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

This great compromise, the work of Henry Clay, proved generally acceptable, and in the presidential election of 1852, John P. Hale, the abolition candidate, received only 155,825 votes. Satisfaction with the compromise measure was much greater at the north than at the south. In Alabama, those who saw that the storm of anti-slavery sentiment was to continue to increase in the future, as the brief outline in the foregoing paragraphs shows that it did, and who therefore believed that separation was the only recourse, held, in the early days of 1851, a southern rights convention in the city of Montgomery. This convention was dominated by the fiery spirit of William L. Yancey, who thenceforward until the secession of his state was accomplished, though not in office, was the leader throughout the south of the extreme southern sentiment, Mr. Calhoun having made his last great speech, shortly before his death, against the compromise measures of 1850.

There is no space in this sketch, which is already transgressing its prescribed limits, to treat of Mr. Yancey's great debates with Mr. Hilliard the champion of conservation in Alabama, which extended throughout this whole decade. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Hilliard was not an unworthy foe, and that the fame of Mr. Yancey continually increased. But Alabama was not yet ready for extreme measures. She was still devoted to the union and indulged an earnest hope that the north would abide in good faith by the compromise that had been made, honestly enforce the fugitive slave law and rest contents. Collier, conservative, in this year, 1851, was elected governor without organized opposition. For congress, Bragg, southern rights democrat, defeated Langdon, whig and conservative, in the Mobile district. In the Montgomery district Abercrombie, conservative, defeated Cochran, southern rights. In the Wetumpka district, Samson W. Harris, who was an eloquent orator and who served continuously from 1847 to 1857 and was now classed as southern rights, defeated William S. Mudd. In the Talladega district, White, compromise, defeated Rice, southern rights. In the Tuscaloosa district, there was an exciting canvass between Erwin, southern rights, and William R. Smith, both orators of ability. It resulted in the election of Mr. Smith, who, besides his reputation as a politician, has acquired re-

pate in the field of literature. Houston and Cobb, conservative democrats, were returned from north Alabama, each without serious opposition.

In 1852, Franklin Pierce, democrat, of New Hampshire, and William R. King, of Alabama, were elected president and vice-president by a large majority over Gen. Scott and Graham. Hale, the candidate of the free soil democrats, received only 155,825 votes. Mr. King died in Cuba, of consumption, without having assumed the exalted position to which he had been chosen. Perhaps the career of no one among the long list of Alabama's statesmen furnishes to the young student of politics so fine an example of the value of character as that of William R. King. He was wise in counsel, and charming alike to the high and the low by the gracious courtliness of his manner, yet he was not distinguished as an orator nor for the brilliancy of his powers of conversation. But he was faithful in all things, the soul of honor in all the relations of life; and he was honored as representative and senator in congress, as presiding officer of the senate, as United States minister plenipotentiary to the court of France and as vice-president elect of the United States.

The country was evidently satisfied with the written terms of the compromise of 1850, however much disinclined the northern people might still be to enforce practically the new fugitive slave law.

The elections of 1853 passed off without any unusual excitement. Mr. Abercrombie being the only whig returned to congress. During this year Ex-Governor Benjamin Fitzpatrick was appointed by the governor to fill the unexpired term in the United States senate of William R. King, chosen vice-president. He was subsequently elected by the legislature to fill out this term, was re-elected for six years in 1855, and served until his state seceded in 1861, when he resigned his commission and cast his lot with the people of his state. Gov. Fitzpatrick was not an orator, but he possessed that more important characteristic of the statesman—he knew how always to do the right thing at the right time; and that other quality that so endears the public servant to his constituency—he was absolutely faithful to every call of duty. In the United States senate he was not a debater, but a counselor. What his colleagues in the senate thought of him is shown by his election to be president of that great body. What the country thought of him is evidenced by his nomination for the vice-presidency in 1860 on the ticket with Stephen A. Douglas. But, as his party was divided at the time, he refused the honor.

Clement C. Clay, Jr., was also elected to the United States senate in 1853, and he served with distinction in that body until he resigned on account of the secession of his state in 1861. Mr. Clay was always a student; he acquainted himself thoroughly with the affairs of the government, mastered completely the many subjects he discussed, made a number of speeches in the senate that had wide circulation, and was growing into reputation as a statesman when his career at Washington was cut

short. He served two years in the Confederate senate, and, when about the close of the war, Abraham Lincoln was unfortunately assassinated, was in Canada as diplomatic agent of the confederacy. The startling charge was now made that Jefferson Davis, Mr. Clay and other leaders of the confederates, were accessories to the murder. Of course this was absurd to all that knew these gentlemen and who were capable of deliberate thought. But in the excitement that followed the awful deed of the crazy assassin, no charge that could be made against a Confederate leader was too wild for belief. Mr. Clay was in British territory. He could easily, under the British flag, have sought an asylum in Europe till the storm blew over. Indeed, there were many confederates who fled to foreign lands to escape the danger of possible prosecution, when no charge could be brought against them except that they had fought against the government. But Mr. Clay, shocked at the enormity of this charge, chivalrously surrendered himself for trial before his accusers. He was never tried; no specific charge could be formulated, but he was immured in a dungeon at Fortress Monroe for months and only eventually released by the unremitting efforts of his accomplished wife, who, during his senatorial career at Washington, had shown the brightest star amid the gay society of the capital, and now was to illustrate, in this most trying crisis of her noble husband's life, the truly heroic virtues of her character.

In 1853 the whig party, of which its followers in Alabama still speak with pride and affection, had gone to pieces. Fragments of it throughout the north were drifting into the ranks of the free soilers. In the south many of its leaders were looking toward the democracy. Of the two great parties, the democrats had always contented for the stricter construction of the constitution, and only in the constitution, strictly construed, could many of the discontented whigs see any shield to protect the south against the aggressive majorities of the north. But now, of the ruins of that old party, a new political organization was being constructed. It originated in 1851 and had been skillfully devised. It was the American, soon dubbed by its opponents, because of the invariable answer to queries about its organization, etc., the "know-nothing" party. Taking advantage of religious prejudices, it pronounced against what it declared was the threatened domination of the Roman Catholic church in American politics. Seeking profit from popular prejudices against foreigners, then coming to America in large numbers, it sought to check immigration and limit suffrage, declaring that "Americans must rule America." The organization threw around itself the charm of secrecy and it was oath bound. Its members, too, proselyted for it with great success among those who were weary of sectional agitation, by announcing that it would save the union. The new party was to unite north and south on new issues.

Not only whigs, but democrats, by hundreds and thousands flocked into its lodges. It is safe to say that at one time, in 1855, a large majority of

the voters of Alabama were enrolled on the books of the know-nothing party. But democratic leaders assaulted it with great success. Its oaths, its pass-words, its secrecy, its religious intolerance, were ridiculed and denounced as unrepubli^can, Jacobinical, and dangerous to the liberties of the country. Free speech was exalted, the services rendered to America by distinguished foreigners who had come among us from time to time were glorified, and soon democrats in Alabama began to "wash their hands" of the new party. Some of them, however, remained, and among these was Percy Walker, an orator of note in Mobile, who was this year, 1855, elected to congress as a know-nothing over James A. Stallworth, and William R. Smith, elected to the last congress as a conservative democrat, was chosen as a know-nothing for the thirty-fourth congress.

The most noted contest in this election, however, was upon the old battle-ground, the Montgomery district. Here the know-nothings, or American party, largely old whigs, put forth their strongest man, Thomas H. Watts. Mr. Watts was a great lawyer, an able advocate and an eloquent speaker. He was singularly persuasive in his manner and remarkably popular by reason of his affability and large heartedness. As he does not figure again in this sketch, which is confined to those who have taken part in the Federal politics of the state, it is proper to mention that he was always, until the Civil war, a states' rights whig; that he went with his state for secession; became widely distinguished in the office of attorney-general of the confederacy, and after the war was over became and remained until his death one of the most zealous and efficient workers in the ranks of the democracy of his state. His opponent was James F. Dowdell, a gentleman of singular purity of character, of popular manners and a strong debater, though not eloquent. After an exciting joint canvass, which attracted attention all over the state, Mr. Dowdell was returned to congress by a small majority.

This canvass of 1855 had its counterpart two years later in the contest between Mr. Dowdell, again the democratic nominee, and Mr. Thomas J. Judge, in which Mr. Dowdell was again the victor, this time by a still smaller majority. Mr. Judge, like his law partner, Mr. Watts, though now affiliating with the new party, had always been a states' rights whig. He had not the culture of Mr. Watts, nor the singular affability, but, though always remarkable for his dignity, his manliness and candor gave him a great popularity and he was a natural orator of extraordinary force and directness. In 1861, the state of Alabama having seceded and claiming now to be a sovereign, sent Mr. Judge as a commissioner to treat with the United States of America at Washington. The president of the United States denied him an official audience and he sturdily refused to be introduced as a private citizen, although Mr. Buchanan had consented to and desired an interview. Col. Judge, after the Civil war, became one of the judges of the supreme court of his state.

The next most notable contest in this election was in the Mobile district, and it was again between Percy Walker and Col. James A. Stallworth, the latter being this time successful. Col. Stallworth had natural talent, captivating manners, a rich mellow voice, a fine flow of language and was an exceedingly attractive speaker. When it is added that he excelled as a raconteur and was blessed with a handsome person, it can readily be understood that he was a "people's man." He was re-elected in 1859 and retired with his delegation when Alabama seceded.

Besides Col. Stallworth, two other new members were returned in this election, J. L. M. Curry and Judge Sydenham Moore, both democrats. Col. Eli S. Shorter, of Barbour, was also in this, as he had been in the previous congress. Col. Shorter had natural talent and culture, was a good speaker and attracted considerable attention in congress by his zealous and able speeches on the question of slavery. Indeed, this was now, and had been for years, the one paramount topic of discussion at the south. It was the Aaron's rod of politics, and all the members elected in 1857, excepting Smith, Houston and Cobb, were states' rights men of the strictest sect. Mr. Curry was quite a young man, but an accurate scholar and thinker, a gifted orator and remarkably energetic. He soon achieved prominence among his colleagues in the Federal congress, where he continued to serve until the new government was set up in the south, when he was transferred to the Confederate congress. Serving there for two years, he was afterward a gallant soldier in the field. About 1867 he removed to Virginia. From 1885 to 1889 Mr. Curry was minister of the United States at the court of Spain, and he is now the distinguished head of the Peabody school fund for the southern states. Judge Sydenham Moore was a man of ability, of the very highest character and marked individuality. He fell a colonel, gallantly fighting for his convictions, in the battle of Seven Pines. May 31, 1862.

Among the members returned by the elections of 1859, there were only two, who had not served in the previous congress. James L. Pugh of Barbour, who took the place of Eli S. Shorter, and David Clopton. Mr. Pugh, who will come into further notice hereafter, during this, his first term in congress, made a speech upon the southern problem that at once gave him reputation. (It was widely commented upon in America and was published in the London Times.) Mr. Clopton had fought his way into congress in a fierce battle that was waged all over the field, that had now become so famous for political contests, the Montgomery district. He had encountered, at every point of debate, the same doughty antagonist who had become so famous by his contest with Mr. Dowdell two years before, Mr. Judge, and now, as then, the struggle in the capital district had been the center of political interest in Alabama. The antagonists were considered equal in debate, and the issue from the first was doubtful. Mr. Clopton, a remarkably able lawyer, was the more cultured of the two, and it is probable that his arguments were more

scientifically arranged and more finished than those of Mr. Judge. He was a quiet christian gentleman, retiring in manner and as modest as a woman; but he was as brave as his antagonist. The partisans of each claimed, every day, a victory in debate for their champion. But the staunch democracy of the district achieved another triumph. Mr. Clopton was subsequently a member of the Confederate congress, and died but recently—a distinguished judge of the supreme court of the state.

While these elections were going on in Alabama, there had been a mighty rush of events, each of which was but one step further in the direction of that awful catastrophe, civil war. In 1854 congress, under the lead of Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, organized the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, declaring in the act that the Missouri compromise of 1820 was inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by congress with slavery in the states and territories as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and also declaring that it was "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any state or territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

The north was intensely excited over this legislation. Indignation meetings were held everywhere throughout that section. Douglas was burned in effigy in his own state, and steps were taken at once which led to the formation, around abolitionists and free soilers as a nucleus, of a new political organization—the present republican party. But before this new party met in its first convention in 1856, actual war had begun between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions contending for supremacy in the new territory of Kansas. Cold-blooded assassinations were charged to and probably committed by both parties, and there were bloody encounters between armed forces.

Fremont and Dayton, nominated in 1856 by the new party, upon a platform demanding the prohibition of slavery in the territories, carried all but five of the northern states, Buchanan, the democrat, receiving 174 electoral votes against 114 for Fremont and six for Fillmore. During the administration of Mr. Buchanan, which began on the 4th of March, 1857, congress was again convulsed by angry disputes, this time over the fierce struggle that was going on in Kansas. Two constitutions were presented, one prohibiting, the other establishing, slavery in the proposed state. To add to the bitterness at the north, Preston Brooks, a democratic member of the house from South Carolina, attacked and beat with a cane Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts. The assault, which was on account of words spoken in debate, was made in a manner that does not admit of justification, but the south was then in a bad temper, and the people approved what they would now condemn. The north grew furious, and certainly nothing could have been more impolitic than the rash and

ill-timed act of this southern Hotspur. To add to the excitement in the south came John Brown's attack on Virginia in 1859.

Southerners, who had witnessed anxiously the mighty and ever increasing volume of anti-slavery sentiment in the north, now looked on this raid as only a forerunner of what the future might have in store for them if the union should continue. In the meantime, the supreme court of the United States had decided in the Dred Scott case that neither congress nor a territorial legislature had power to abolish slavery in the territories—that this could only be done by the people of a territory when it should come in as a state.

The republican convention in 1860 nominated Abraham Lincoln for president on a platform which declared it to be the right and duty of congress to abolish or prevent slavery in the territories of the United States. The platform expressly repudiated the decision of the supreme court in the case of Dred Scott, and declared it to be the duty and right of the people to overrule it. The democratic party had unfortunately set a precedent for this when, in the election of 1832, under the lead of General Jackson, its adherents had voted at the polls that the law establishing a bank of the United States was unconstitutional, notwithstanding the decision to the contrary of the supreme court in *McCullough vs. Maryland*. The democratic national convention met at Charleston, S. C., in April. Mr. Yancey was leader of the Alabama delegation, and made the greatest speech of his life in advocacy of the demands upon which the Alabama convention had instructed its delegates to insist. The majority of the convention refused to comply with these demands. Thereupon most of the southern delegates and some of those from the north seceded and subsequently in Baltimore nominated Breckinridge and Lane. This wing adopted the principles for which the Alabama convention had contended, holding to the doctrine of the supreme court, that the constitution protected slave owners' property in the territories of the United States and that slavery could only be abolished therein when such territories came into the union as states. The regular democratic convention nominated Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson on a platform that recognized the right of a territorial legislature to establish or prohibit slavery. This was the so-called doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." The remnants of the whig and know-nothing parties, calling themselves the constitutional union party, nominated John Bell and Edward Everett on a platform containing but one plank. "The constitution of the United States, the union of the states, and the enforcement of the laws."

The crisis had come. After a heated contest Lincoln was elected by a purely sectional vote. He received every electoral vote from the north except that of the seven from New Jersey. Douglas had four, making for Lincoln and Hamlin 180. Douglas had four from New Jersey and eight from Missouri; Bell carried Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

thirty-nine in all, and Breckinridge received the votes of the other southern states, amounting to seventy-two.

Then South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia, each acting for itself, seceded.

When Alabama passed her ordinance of secession, it was quite a common opinion that the secession would not be followed by war. It was held to be her constitutional right to withdraw from the union, and there were many who did not suppose that the United States government would attempt coercion. This was the view Mr. Yancey advocated, but this belief was not universal. On the night of the 11th of January, 1861, the day of the passage of the ordinance of secession by the Alabama convention, the citizens of Montgomery generally illuminated their houses to indicate the joy they felt at being rid of the distressing agitation that had irritated them for so many years. Mr. Henry C. Semple, a secessionist and afterward a distinguished officer in the Confederate army, ordered the lights in his dwelling to be extinguished, declaring that before twelve months every house on that street would be in mourning. Practically this proved true, though at the time, however, Mr. Semple's neighbors looked upon this act as almost equivalent to treason. Mr. Semple represented a large class who believed that war, with all its horrors, was preferable to the union as it was.

Taken all together, it may be said the people of Alabama were in doubt as to whether secession would be peaceably effected, yet they were fully determined on their course, be the consequences what they might. At the same time they all sincerely believed that the government of the United States, as instituted by the fathers, was the very best of human institutions. The difference between the people of the two sections was simply as to the meaning of their fundamental law. Sectional disputes, prolonged over many years, had sectionalized the opposing theories according to which the Federal constitution had been construed. The majority section had gradually come to hold to the theory of broad interpretation. They could take care of themselves by their majorities, and they favored the theory that fettered their power with the fewest limitations. On the other hand, the southern states had been taught, for years, that the constitution, strictly construed, was the palladium of their rights; they had looked to that as the only shield that was to protect them against the aggressive majorities of the north; and they now *did* what delegates from the New England states had *threatened to do* in the famous Hartford convention. They asserted what they were taught to believe were the sovereign rights of their several states, and seceded.

Having seceded, the eleven states met in convention and established over themselves the old constitution of the United States. It was modified in very few particulars. No material changes were made in it except such as would serve to fortify and make certain what the seceding states

had contended when in the union, was the true intent and meaning of the constitution of 1789. It was to preserve and defend for themselves and their posterity this charter of government as they interpreted it that slave-holders and non-slave-holders alike poured out their blood like water.

There had been much difference of opinion among the people of Alabama as to the wisdom of seceding—there was very little as to the right. So it was in all the seceding states. States had acted and their people rallied to support the ordinance of secession with singular unanimity.

Upon the formation of the new government, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was elected president, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, vice president. It devolved upon Mr. Davis, as chief of the confederacy, to indicate to his own people, through his state papers, the position the Confederate States had taken and to set before the world the reasons impelling them thereto. This he did with remarkable ability. Every student of the history of that era who desires to see the situation, as it then appeared to the Confederates, should read carefully the following extract from the message of Jefferson Davis to the Confederate congress, April 29, 1861:

"During the war waged against Great Britain by her colonies on this continent, a common danger impelled them to a close alliance, and to the formation of a Confederation, by the terms of which the colonies, styling themselves states, entered severally into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade or any other pretense whatever.

"In order to guard against any misconstruction of their compact, the several states made explicit declaration, in a distinct article, that each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in congress assembled.

"Under this contract of alliance, the war of the Revolution was successfully waged, and resulted in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several states were, each by name, recognized to be independent.

"The articles of Confederation contained a clause whereby all alterations were prohibited unless confirmed by legislatures of every state. After being agreed to by congress, and in obedience to this provision, under the resolution of congress of the 21st of February, 1787, the several states appointed delegates who attended a convention for the sole and expressed purpose of revising the articles of Confederation, and reporting to congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in congress and confirmed by the states, render the Federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the union.

"It was, by the delegates chosen by the several states under the resolution just quoted, that the constitution of the United States was framed in 1787, and submitted to the several states for ratification, as shown by the seventh article, which is in these words:

"The ratification of the *conventions* of *nine* states shall be sufficient

for the establishment of this constitution between the *states* so ratifying the same.

"I have italicized several words in the quotations just made for the purpose of attracting attention to the singular and marked caution with which the states endeavored, in every possible form, to exclude the idea that the separate and independent sovereignty of each state was merged into one common government and nation, and the earnest desire they evinced to impress on the constitution its true character—that of a compact between independent states.

"The constitution of 1787 having, however, omitted the clause already recited from the articles of Confederation, which provided, in explicit terms, that each state retained its sovereignty and independence, some alarm was felt in the states when invited to ratify the constitution, lest this omission should be construed into an abandonment of their cherished principle, and they refused to ratify until amendments were added to the constitution placing beyond any pretense of doubt, the reservation by the states of all their sovereign rights and powers—not expressly delegated to the United States by the constitution.

"Strange, indeed, must it appear to the impartial observer, but it is none the less true, that all these carefully worded clauses proved unavailing to prevent the rise and growth in the northern states of a political school which has persistently claimed that the government thus formed was not a compact between states, but was in effect a national government set up above and over the states.

"An organization, created by the states to secure the blessings of liberty and independence, against foreign aggression, has been gradually perverted into a machine for their control in their domestic affairs; the creature has been exalted above its creators, the principals have been made subordinate to the agent appointed by themselves.

"The people of the southern states, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture, early perceived a tendency in the northern states to render the common government subservient to their purposes, by imposing burthens on commerce as a protection to their manufacturing and shipping interests. Long and angry controversy grew out of these attempts, often successful, to benefit one section of the country at the expense of the other.

"And the danger of disruption arising from this cause was enhanced by the fact that the northern population was increasing by immigration and other causes in greater ratio than the population of the south. By degrees, as the northern states gained preponderance in the national congress, self-interest taught their people to yield ready assent to any plausible advocacy of their right as a majority to govern the minority without control; they learned to listen with impatience to the suggestion of any constitutional impediment to the exercise of their will; and so utterly have the principles of the constitution been corrupted in the northern mind, that in the inaugural address delivered by President Lincoln in March last, he asserts as an axiom which he plainly deems to be undeniable, that the theory of the constitution requires that in all cases the majority shall govern; and in another memorable instance, the same chief magistrate did not hesitate to liken the relations between a state and the United States to those which exist between a county and the state in which it is situated and by which it was created.

"This is the lamentable and fundamental error on which rests the pol-

icy that has culminated in his declaration of war against these Confederate States.

"In addition to the long-continued and deep-seated resentment felt by the southern states at the persistent abuse of the powers they had delegated to the congress, for the purpose of enriching the manufacturing and shipping classes of the north at the expense of the south, there has existed for nearly half a century another subject of discord, involving interests of such transcendent magnitude, as at all times to create the apprehension, in the minds of many devoted lovers of the union, that its permanence was impossible.

"When the several states delegated certain powers to the United States congress, a large portion of the laboring population consisted of African slaves imported into the colonies by the mother country. In twelve out of the thirteen states, negro slavery existed, and the right of property in slaves was protected by law. This property was recognized in the constitution and provision was made against its loss by the escape of the slave. The increase in the number of the slaves by further importation from Africa was also secured by a clause forbidding congress to prohibit the slave trade anterior to a certain date; and in no clause can there be found any delegation of power to the congress authorizing it in any manner to legislate to the prejudice, detriment or discouragement of the owners of that species of property, or excluding it from the protection of the government.

"The climate and soil of the northern states soon proved unpropitious to the continuance of slave labor, whilst the converse was the case at the south. Under the unrestricted free intercourse between the two sections, the northern states consulted their own interest by selling their slaves to the south, and prohibiting slavery within their limits. The south were willing purchasers of a property suitable to their wants and paid the price of the acquisition without harboring a suspicion that their quiet possession was to be disturbed by those who were inhibited, not only by want of constitutional authority, but by good faith as vendors, from disquieting a title emanating from themselves.

"As soon, however, as the northern states, that prohibited African slavery within their limits, had reached a number sufficient to give their representation a controlling voice in the congress, a persistent and organized system of hostile measures against the right of the owners of slaves in the southern states was inaugurated and gradually extended. A continuous series of measures was devised and prosecuted for the purpose of rendering insecure the tenure of property in slaves; fanatical organizations, supplied with money by voluntary subscriptions, were assiduously engaged in exciting among the slaves a spirit of discontent and revolt; means were furnished for their escape from their owners, and agents secretly employed to entice them to abscond; the constitutional provision for their rendition to their owners was first evaded, then openly denounced as a violation of conscientious obligation and religious duty; men were taught that it was a merit to elude, disobey, and violently oppose the execution of the laws enacted to secure the promises contained in the constitutional compact; owners of slaves were mobbed, and even murdered in open day, solely for applying to a magistrate for the arrest of a fugitive slave; the dogmas of these voluntary organizations soon obtained control of the legislatures of many of the northern states, and laws were passed providing for the punishment, by ruinous fines and long continued imprisonment in jails and penitentiaries, of citizens of the southern states, who should dare to ask aid of the officers of the law for the

recovery of their property. Emboldened by success, the theater of agitation and aggression against the clearly expressed constitutional rights of the southern states was transferred to the congress. Senators and representatives were sent to the common councils of the nation, whose title to this distinction consisted in the display of a spirit of ultra fanaticism, and whose business was, not 'to promote the general welfare or insure domestic tranquility,' but to awaken the bitterest hatred against the citizens of sister states by violent denunciations of their institutions; the transaction of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to usurp powers, not delegated by the constitution, for the purpose of impairing the security of property in slaves and reducing the states which held slaves to a condition of inferiority. Finally, a great party was organized for the purpose of obtaining the administration of the government, with the avowed object of using its power for the total exclusion of the slave states from all participation in the benefit of the public domain, acquired by all the states in common, whether by conquest or purchase: of surrounding them entirely by states in which slavery should be prohibited; of thus rendering the property in slaves so insecure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating in effect property worth thousands of millions of dollars.

'This party, thus organized, succeeded in the month of November last in the election of its candidate for the presidency of the United States.

"In the meantime, under the mild and genial climate of the southern states and the increasing care and attention for the well being and comfort of the laboring class, dictated alike by interest and humanity, the African slaves had augmented in numbers from 600,000, at the date of the adoption of the constitutional compact, to upward of 4,000,000. In moral and social condition they had been elevated from brutal savages into docile, intelligent and civilized agricultural laborers, and supplied not only with bodily comforts, but with careful religious instruction.

"Under the supervision of a superior race, their labor had been so directed as not only to allow a gradual and marked amelioration of their condition, but to convert hundreds of thousands of square miles of wilderness into cultivated lands, covered with a prosperous people; towns and cities had sprung into existence, and had rapidly increased in wealth and population under the social system of the south; the white population of the southern slave-holding states had augmented from about 1,250,000 at the date of the adoption of the constitution, to more than 8,500,000 in 1860; and the productions of the south in cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco, for the full development and continuance of which the labor of African slaves was and is indispensable, had swollen to an amount which forms nearly three-fourths of the exports of the whole United States, and had become absolutely necessary to the wants of civilized man. With interests of such overwhelming magnitude imperiled, the people of the southern states were driven by the conduct of the north to the adoption of some course of action to avert the danger with which they were openly menaced. With this view, the legislatures of the several states invited the people to select delegates to conventions to be held for the purpose of determining for themselves what measures were best adapted to meet so alarming a crisis in their history.

"Here it may be proper to observe that from a period as early as 1798 there had existed in all of the states of the union a party, almost uninterruptedly in the majority, based upon the creed that each state was, in the last resort, the sole judge as well of its wrongs as of the mode and measure of redress. Indeed, it is obvious that, under the law of

nations, this principle is an axiom as applied to the relations of independent sovereign states, such as those which had united themselves under the constitutional compact. The democratic party of the United States repeated, in its successful canvass in 1856, the declaration made in numerous previous political contests, that it would faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia legislature in 1799, and that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed.

"The principles, thus emphatically announced, embrace that to which I have already averted—the right of each to judge of and redress the wrongs of which it complains. These principles were maintained by overwhelming majorities of the people of all the states of the union at different elections, especially in the election of Mr. Jefferson in 1805, Mr. Madison in 1809 and Mr. Pierce in 1852.

"In the exercise of a right so ancient, so well established and so necessary for self-preservation, the Confederate States, in their conventions, determined that the wrongs which they had suffered, and the evils with which they were menaced, required that they should revoke the delegation of powers to the Federal government which they had ratified in their several conventions. They subsequently passed ordinances resuming all their rights as sovereign and independent states, and dissolved their connection with the other states of the union."

A history of the terrible war that followed does not come within the scope of this article. The southerners fought for their homes and their firesides and the constitution of their fathers as they understood it; the northerners for the union and the constitution of the fathers as they understood it. It was a terrific struggle, the bloodiest in the annals of the world. The gallantry displayed on both sides of the line and the unparalleled losses illustrate the desperation with which the Anglo-Saxon freeman fights when he believes his liberties are at stake. But this is not the place to tell the story of the war. The confederacy went down in the combat and with it fell its industrial and financial systems. President Lincoln repeatedly declared, as did the congress of the United States, that the Federal armies were not fighting to free the slaves, but only for the union. Yet the confederates would not yield. They were determined to maintain the government and the constitution they had set up over themselves. Slavery, that was incidentally involved, perished in the shock of battle waged on another issue. The proclamation of emancipation was placed on the avowed ground that it would aid the armies of the union. Confederate paper money, upon which the new government was compelled to rely to carry on the war, went gradually down until it became worthless. The story of this currency is pathetically told in the following lines, written on the back of a Confederate bill a short time after the close of the war by Major S. A. Jonas, of Louisiana.

IN MEMORIAM.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE HOLDERS OF CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.

Representing nothing on God's earth now,
And naught in the waters below it,
As a pledge of the Nation that's dead and gone,
Keep it, dear friend, and show it.

Too poor to possess the precious ores,
And to much of a stranger to borrow,
We issued today our promise to pay,
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.

The days rolled on, and weeks became years,
But our coffers were empty still!
Coin was so rare that the treasury quaked,
If a dollar should drop in the till.

We knew it had hardly a value in gold,
Yet as gold our soldiers received it;
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,
And each patriot soldier believed it.

Keep it, for it tells our history o'er,
From the birth of its dream to the last,
Modest, and born of the Angel Hope,
Like the hope of success—it passed.

REHABILITATION UNDER ANDREW JOHNSON.

The history of Confederate legislation at Richmond and of representatives and senators from Alabama in the Confederate congress form no part of this sketch. Alabama during the war had seceded from "Federal politics."

In the spring of 1865, when the stricken armies of the Confederacy were melting away before the victorious columns of the Federals, Wilkes Booth, a weak-minded actor who sympathized with the dying Confederacy and had not the perception to see a difference between Shakespeare's Cæsar and Abraham Lincoln, imagining himself a Brutus, assassinated Mr. Lincoln. It was an appalling crime and to the southern states a disaster absolutely irreparable.

Mr. Lincoln could, and, if he had lived, would have saved the south from the awful consequences of the reconstruction acts of 1867-8. Upon his death, Vice-President Johnson, now become president, attempted to carry out the program for the rehabilitation of the late Confederate States that Lincoln had mapped out for himself. How Johnson failed will be subsequently pointed out.

The unanimity and heartiness with which the Confederate soldiers laid down their arms and returned to the pursuits of peace in the spring of 1865 was phenomenal. President Johnson began at once the work of restor-

ing to their former position in the Union the states that had seceded. He issued a proclamation of amnesty and pardon, which embraced in its terms most of the persons who had given aid and comfort to the Confederate government. Certain classes, not covered by the general terms of the proclamation, which was conditioned on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, were left to make special applications for pardon, and in most cases the applicants succeeded without difficulty.

Lewis E. Parsons, of Talladega, a democrat of ability, who, though he had remained in Alabama during the war, was nevertheless known as a Union man, was appointed provisional governor of the state. Under the direction and in accordance with the proclamation of President Johnson, Governor Parsons called a convention, which met in Montgomery in the autumn of 1865, and framed a new constitution for the state. During the war Mr. Lincoln had issued a proclamation freeing all the slaves in the revolted states. This proclamation was enforced by the army, and recognized everywhere throughout the south as de facto valid; but there were many who doubted its legality. To put the matter beyond question, the XIIIth amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States had been proposed by congress, and now this convention ratified this amendment.

The election for delegates to this convention had been participated in only by those who were legally qualified to vote by the laws of Alabama as they were at the date of secession. Thus the people who in 1860 constituted the governing power of the state were recognized as still entitled to control it, and on their part they repealed the ordinance of secession and willingly did everything else deemed by President Johnson necessary to restore their relations to the Union. The absolute good faith with which they accepted the situation was remarkable. But it ought not to have been surprising. The southern people were going back under the same form of government they had established over themselves, and slavery, the immediate source of the dissensions that had rent the sections assunder, was now out of the way forever. The debated and hitherto debatable question of secession having been disposed of, all men now acknowledged that the United States were united forever. If partisan politicians had not thrust the free negro in where the slave had been before as a topic of dispute, if the south had been permitted according to the Lincoln-Johnson plan, to solve the problems arising out of the new relations of this same population to the whites of the south, there would have been really no further sufficient and sound reason for sectional difference. But unfortunately the southern people, who had been denied the right to settle for themselves the status of the slave, were now to be also refused the right to settle for themselves the status of the freedman. The republican party, in control of both branches of congress, refused to recognize the government set up by the people of the southern states under the Lincoln-Johnson plan.

In November, 1865, C. C. Langdon, George C. Freeman, Cullen A. Battle, Joseph W. Taylor, Burwell T. Pope and Thomas J. Foster were elected representatives in congress; Lewis E. Parsons and John A. Winston were elected as United States senators; George S. Houston being given a short intervening term. These repaired to Washington and demanded the seats to which they had been chosen. Congress refused to admit them. One of the members elect, Mr. Joseph W. Taylor, published in the Washington papers, while he was pressing his claim, a series of articles, from the last of which the following extract is selected as exhibiting something, at least, of the case made by the applicants. It is sophomoric, but the reader may find it entertaining, and it presents a true picture of the situation as it was at the close of the Civil war.

"Far away in the south, there lies a beautiful land, warmed by glowing suns, and fanned by cooling breezes from the sea. Its soil is fertile, its air is pure, and its productions are rich and varied as those of the tropics. The bravery of its sons has become proverbial, and its daughters, fair as the dames of Caucasus, are as virtuous as they are fair. This glowing clime has borne its full part in all the perils of the country, and contributed its full share of glory and fame to the nation. Its heroic dead lie buried on all the battlefields of the republic. The fiery genius of its sons has added to the parliamentary and forensic glory of the land. Its morals, like its intellect, are vigorous in type. Its social life is pure. Over this fair clime, in an evil hour, the fell spirit of sectional discord brought the sweep of the hurricane breath of war. The earthquake jar of contending hosts shook its hills, and its plains ran with the blood of its slaughtered people. After the desolation had spread far and near, the plague of war was stayed. Its smoke lifted from the battlefields of its strife, and it was seen that the fair and fruitful land which, four years before, had entered the arena of the conflict, almost the paradise of love and plenty, was no more. There stood in its place a charred and desolate land—a land riven by the bolts of war, drenched in blood, and filled with dead men's bones. Myriads of its noblest sons had gone down to the red burial of the brave on the battlefield of strife, or perished by the varied casualties of war. Widowhood and orphanage filled its habitations, in every household there was gloom, in every heart a grief. A fatal blight had fallen upon all its material interests and pursuits. Its fields were desolate, its villages waste, its proudest cities in chains. All but the fragments of its wealth, the virtues of its women, and the heroic resolves of its men to bear and to conquer an adverse fate, had perished. To this overpowered and stricken land there came, from a benignant government, voices of encouragement and words of cheer. Its people were invited to a political resuscitation under a new order of things, and to seats in the family circle of the nation. Accepting the summons, they have beaten their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks. To every requisition of the government they have yielded a full and unreserved obedience. Acquiescing in all the results of the war, as final and conclusive upon them, both in honor and in fact, they have ratified the sternest issues of the struggle by pulling down their social and industrial fabric, and laying its cornerstone on the foundation of a new, and, to them, untried polity. They have modified their organic laws, and helped to modify the organic law of the nation, adapting them to the new order of things. They know no other purpose, they cherish

no other resolve than to be true to their plighted word with the nation, and henceforth loyal to its flag and obedient to its laws. That the former relation with the Union of their fathers might be restored, they have, in compliance with express invitation from the national authorities, reorganized their state governments, and chosen representatives to both branches of congress. Some of those representatives are now in this city. More of them were present in the capitol halls on the day congress opened its sessions. They stood and knocked at the door of the family mansion of the republic, demanding, as their family birthright, admissions to its fireside and participation in the hospitalities of its board. The door has been shut in their faces. With a grief too deep for tears many of them have already gone, and soon all of them will go back to their wronged and trampled people, to tell the tale of scornful rejection of the proffered hand of family re-union. Upon the heart of that people, brave and noble as they are, will descend a sorrow too deep for utterance—sorrow for their desolate homes, sorrow for their wasted land, given over again, and for how long they are unable to know, to the ravages of a peace that is war in all but the name. But their grief will be accompanied by no unmanly repinings. From it there will spring no revolt in their outward allegiance, no appeal to the sword as the avenger of their wrong. Their purpose in that regard is nominated in the bond of their honor, and that bond they will keep inviolate forever. But from the agents who merely hold the keys and occupy by permission the family mansion of the nation, they will appeal to the principles of these agents, to the real owners of the mansion—the people, the whole people of the United States of America. The decision which they will render in the case may be collected even now from their antecedents and character. It comes in the prophetic utterances of the popular wish, which reach this city from far and near through the land. It is syllabled in voice from the pulpit and the hustings. It is heralded by that portion of the press that is conservative in character and national in spirit. Its solemn tones echo even now along the capitol halls of the nation, thundering in the ears of the representatives of the people, if they would but hear them, the mandatory words that the children of the national household, erring though they might have been, but now reconciled and forgiven, must not be shut out from the fireside and the hospitality of the common family mansion."

But the appeals of Mr. Taylor to congress were ineffectual, and the appeal he proposed to take to the people of the United States in the coming elections met with no better success, as will be seen from the record succeeding.

The death of Abraham Lincoln was an appalling calamity—especially to the south. Had the crazy assassin withheld his hand, reconstruction could never have been formulated, as it was, into the acts of March 2d and March 23d, 1867. Mr. Lincoln's leading thought in the conduct of the war was the preservation of the government of the fathers; and he took issue squarely with those who, like Mr. Sumner, were seeking to take advantage of the times and "change this government from its original form and make it a strong centralized power."* He believed the government to be, as Chief Justice Chase afterward defined it, in *Texas vs. White*, "an indestructible union composed of indestructible states." Upon

*Nicolay and Hay's "Lincoln"—*Century*, October, 1888.

this idea of the constitution he based his theory of restoration—a theory which, at the time of his death, was well known, though it appears to have since been industriously forgotten. This theory was, that the insurrectionary states, notwithstanding the war, still existed as states—that they were never out of the Union and were always subject to the constitution. Hence it followed that those people of these several states, who were entitled to vote by the laws existing at the date of the attempted acts of secession, had, when they returned to their allegiance and were pardoned, the power of reconstruction in their own hands. On this theory President Lincoln aided the people to set up state governments in Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas—all without any aid from congress. But from the beginning there were eminent republicans in congress who denied the authority of the president to “intermeddle,” as they called it, in this business. As early as 1861, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, had announced the doctrine, that the constitution and laws were suspended where they could not be enforced; that those who had defied them could not invoke their protection, and that congress could legislate for such rebellious territory outside of and without regard to the constitution.

Mr. Sumner laid down the proposition, in resolutions introduced February 11th, 1862, that, by attempting to secede, a state had committed suicide, and its soil had become territory subject to the supreme control of congress. Both of these theories, which did not differ in result, denied to the president any power whatever in the premises. But Mr. Lincoln seems always to have stood on the declaration made by congress in July, 1861, that the war was being waged “to defend the constitution and all laws in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several states unimpaired: that as soon as these objects were accomplished, the war ought to cease,” etc.

Pursuing steadily the spirit of these resolutions, even down to the day of his unhappy death, reconstruction as practiced by him was, simply, restoration of civil authority in the insurgent, but still existent, states by the people thereof, aided by the military power of the United States.

More than two years after this question of power had begun to be mooted in congress the president formulated and communicated to that body, in his message of December 8th, 1863, the plan he proposed thereafter to follow. In no material particular did it differ from the theory upon which he had theretofore acted. He said: “Looking now to the present and future, and with reference to a resumption of the national authority within the states wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.”

In the proclamation, embracing the plan, he offers pardon to all who

will swear "henceforth" to support the constitution of the United States, etc., and proclaims that when those who, accepting this amnesty, shall have taken the oath of allegiance, each "being a qualified voter by the election laws of the state, existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a state government, which shall be republican and in no wise contravening said oath; such shall be recognized as the true government of the state," etc. This was President Lincoln's plan for restoring the insurgent states to the Union; it left the question of suffrage entirely in the hands of those who were qualified to vote under the laws existing at the date of secession. It was precisely this proposition—viz., that each insurgent state, at the time of rehabilitation, must decide for itself whether it would adopt negro suffrage—that angered the republicans in congress when acted on by Andrew Johnson, and culminated in the impeachment proceedings.

But Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were two different persons. Johnson was pugnacious—seeking always to beat down his adversary and never to conciliate. Lincoln, on the other hand, never needlessly antagonized those who could be won to his views, though he was accustomed to adhere to his matured opinions with inflexible purpose, as we shall see he did in this case, in the face of the fiercest opposition.

When this message of December, 1863, went in, many of the republican leaders were claiming for congress exclusive jurisdiction over the question of reconstruction under the clause of the constitution which declares that: "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government." The counter claim by the president, that he could aid the people to set up governments for themselves, seemed a challenge.

Congress debated the question at length, and finally, in July, 1864, passed, by a small majority in each house, a bill "to guarantee to certain states a republican form of government." This bill did not meet the wishes of the extremists, because it did not give the ballot to the negro; but, if it became law, it would be a step gained for the extremists. It asserted the jurisdiction of congress and provided expressly that the president should recognize by proclamation the state governments established under it, only "after obtaining the consent of congress." The president refused to approve the bill and defeated it by a "pocket veto." July 9th he made a public statement, giving reasons for his course. The bill, he said, was received by him only one hour before the adjournment of congress, and, among other things, he thought that the system of restoration it provided was "one very proper for the loyal people of any state choosing to adopt it." But he clearly was opposed to forcing it on any state by law, as he went on to say that he would at all times be "prepared to give the executive aid and assistance to any such peo-

ple"; that is, people who should "choose to adopt it," the congressional plan, "when the insurrection should be suppressed," etc. Senator Wade and Representative Henry Winter Davis responded in angry protest. To the admirers of Mr. Lincoln this document, dated in July, 1864, contains charges that are astounding. After stating that the signers had read the proclamation "without surprise, but not without indignation," the protest contends that want of time for examination was a false pretense. "Ignorance of its contents is out of the question," says the manifesto; and then argues that Mr. Lincoln was cognizant of a plan by which "the bill would be staved off in the senate to a period too late in the session to require the president to veto it in order to defeat it, and that he," the president, "would retain the bill if necessary, and thereby defeat it." The protest further says: "The president, by preventing this bill from becoming a law, holds the electoral votes of the rebel states at the dictation of his personal ambition," and complains that the will of congress is to be "held for nought unless the loyal people of the rebel states choose to adopt it." It also calls Mr. Lincoln's action "a studied outrage on the legislative rights of the people." Here the issue was squarely made whether the president was to restore or the congress to reconstruct the insurgent states. The president went on his way.

Long after his plan of restoration had been published to the world his party, in convention assembled, had approved his "practical wisdom," "unselfish patriotism" and "unswerving fidelity to the constitution," and now, in November, 1864, on this platform, Mr. Lincoln received 212 electoral votes to 21 for George B. McClellan.

On the 5th of December, 1864, the president sent in his last annual message, which was without any allusion to the question of reconstruction, unless it was in his mind when, speaking of the insurgents, he said: "They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the constitution;" and its closing words possibly had reference to the same subject: "In stating a single condition of peace, I mean to say that the war will cease on the part of the government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it." It is very clear that up to this point Mr. Lincoln was determined never to become a party to any political war upon the southern states waged for the purpose of compelling them to range under a political banner.

Congress, during the session that ended 1864-65, either did not care or did not dare to insist on any reassertion of its right to reconstruct. On the contrary, seeing, as it undoubtedly did, that the Confederacy was about to collapse, it adjourned on the 4th of March, leaving Mr. Lincoln an open field for his policy of restoration. Every member of that congress knew what that policy was. It meant the promptest possible restoration of civil authority in the states by the aid of executive power. And so, now, shortly before his death, the president went on to prepare,

or cause to be prepared, the proclamation for the restoration of North Carolina, which was issued by his successor, Andrew Johnson, May 29th, 1865, and was the basis of all Mr. Johnson's subsequent work in that field.

Mr. McCulloch, secretary of the treasury during the last few weeks of Lincoln's and throughout the whole of Johnson's administration, says, in his "Men and Measures of Half a Century," p. 378: "The very same instrument for restoring the national authority over North Carolina and placing her where she stood before her attempted secession, which had been approved by Mr. Lincoln, was, by Mr. Stanton, presented at the first cabinet meeting which was held at the executive mansion after Mr. Lincoln's death, and, having been carefully considered at two or three meetings, was adopted as the re-construction policy of the administration." On the 18th day of July, 1867, Gen. Grant, before the re-construction committee, said that, according to his recollection, "the very paper (the North Carolina proclamation), which I had heard read twice while Mr. Lincoln was president, was the one which was carried right through" by President Johnson.

In the face of these facts it is remarkable that intelligent public opinion should seem to have since settled down to the conclusion that the restoration policy of Andrew Johnson was a departure from that of Abraham Lincoln. Upon the all-important and controlling point, that the people of each state were to settle for themselves the question of suffrage, this being a constitutional right they had not lost, the views of Lincoln and Johnson were identical. * * *

In discussing the motive which influenced congress in refusing to recognize and in finally overthrowing the state governments set up by the people of the several states of the south in 1865-6, under the Lincoln-Johnson plan, and demanding constitutional amendments, a great American law writer, Judge J. Clark Hare, himself a republican in politics, in his recent work on American Constitutional Law, p. 747, says: "When the south was prostrated by the rebellion, the dominant party resolved on measures that would tend to keep them in power and might be necessary for the protection of the colored race." The author, pursuing, as he declares in his preface, "jurisprudence with an eye single to truth," here affirms that the controlling motive of congress in reconstructing the states and constitution was partisan with as much confidence as if his statement were based on a decision of the supreme court.

Congress adjourned March 4th, 1865, not to convene again until the first Monday in December, unless called to meet in extra session. Johnson was inaugurated president on the 14th of April, 1865, just as the Confederacy fell. As he intended to carry on the work of restoration upon the lines laid down by his great predecessor, he needed no aid from congress; and so it seemed to be a happy contingency that it was not in session. In his cabinet were Seward, McCulloch, Stanton, Welles, Dennison, Harlan and Speed—the same strong men gathered around his council board by

the late president, and all still in favor of the Lincoln plan of restoration.

The sudden collapse of the Confederacy was remarkable. Within forty days from the date when Gen. Johnston gave up his sword there was not a single Confederate soldier in arms. The surrender was complete. Submission to the authority of the United States was everywhere absolute. Courts were established; the postal service rehabilitated; tax collectors and tax assessors went about their business.

On the 29th of May, President Johnson issued the proclamation that had been approved by President Lincoln for the restoration of civil government of North Carolina. William H. Holden was appointed provisional governor, with authority to call a convention to frame a constitution of government for the state. Proclamations, similar to that for North Carolina, followed for South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and other states. The people of the late Confederate States accepted with readiness the presidential policy of reconstruction. In fact the unanimity with which those who had waged such a desperate conflict against the union now took again the oath of allegiance to the constitution of the United States was a phenomenon that startled the republican politicians; and it must have inspired distrust in the minds of many honest northern voters. But it was all in the utmost good faith; and it was not strange.

From the days when the agitation of the slavery question began to divide the country into two sections, the south always talked more about and cared more for the constitution, which it looked to for the protection of its property rights in slaves, than did the north, which relied on its majority of voters to maintain whatever views of public policy it might happen to entertain. Thus it came about that the south was as devoted to the constitution as was the north uncompromising for the union. When, therefore, the southern states had seceded, the constitution of the United States became the constitution of the Confederate States, with such changes only as would emphasize and make clearer the reserved power of the states. It is simple history to say, that the people of the Confederate States looked upon themselves, during the late war, as fighting to perpetuate the constitution of their fathers. Slavery they deemed merely an incident. Secession they regarded simply as a method by which they could place themselves in a position to forever maintain inviolate the constitution of 1789. Nothing but the spirit of liberty, however mistaken it may have been, could have animated slave-holder and non-slave-holder to make side by side that terrible struggle of four years for the Confederacy, just as similar noble impulses animated the people of the northern states to pour out so much of their blood and treasure for the Union.

When the Confederacy had died, and independence was no longer possible, slavery, it was apparent, had gone down forever. Secession, too, was dead. These two obstacles removed, the pathway to progress in the Union seemed open, and southern people were invited now by Johnson, as they had been by Lincoln, to come back and claim the protection of the

constitution under which they were born. They had never, in fact, lived under any other. And now it is quite clear how the southern people could and did attempt to resume their places in the union with far greater unanimity than prevailed among them when attempting to get out.

Shortly after the assembling of congress in December, 1865, the president was able to report that the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee had reorganized their state governments. The thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery, had been adopted by twenty-seven states, the requisite three-fourths of the whole number, the reconstructed government of five of the seceding states having been counted as part of the twenty-seven. The conventions of the seceding states had all repealed or declared null and void the ordinances of secession. Every office in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana, legislative, executive and judicial, was filled either by an original union man or by one who, having been pardoned, had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. The laws were in full operation. Senators and representatives from most of these states were already in Washington asking to be seated in congress, and the work of restoration, so far as it lay in the hands of the people of these states, was completed. The report to the president made by Gen. Grant, December 18th, 1865, was a fair statement of the condition at that time of public sentiment in the south. "I am satisfied the mass of thinking men in the south accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions which have hitherto divided the sentiment of the people of the two sections, slavery and state rights, or the right of the state to secede from the Union, they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal, that of arms, that man can resort to. I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but now the smoke of battle has cleared away and time has been given for reflection, that the decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving like benefits from it with those who opposed them in the field and in the council." But by the new state constitutions, which the southern people had made for themselves, suffrage was confined to white men, just as it was in Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan and other northern states; and, too, the senators and representatives-elect now asking to represent these late Confederate States were mostly democrats.

This was the situation when congress convened in December, 1865. That body was largely republican in both branches. Would this republican congress admit these democratic states? If not, upon what ground would the refusal be based?

The first session of the thirty-ninth congress began December 4, 1865. The speaker of the house of representatives, Mr. Schuyler Colfax, upon accepting the office, said: "The thirty-eighth congress closed its consti-

tutional existence with the storm-cloud of war still hovering over us; and after nine months' absence, congress resumes its legislative authority in these council halls, rejoicing that from shore to shore in our land there is peace."

The people of the southern states had reconstructed their governments upon the idea that peace had come; but this very same house of representatives, which now began with this declaration of its speaker, that peace reigned supreme, was to make war upon the state governments of the south, justifying itself upon the theory that the war was not over. The presidential plan was to be disregarded. Congress, in the language of Mr. Thad. Stevens, henceforth its accepted leader, was to "take no account of the aggregation of white-washed rebels who, without any legal authority, have assembled in the capitals of the late rebel states and simulated legislative bodies." However completely this generation may have forgotten that Johnson's policy was Lincoln's, the members of that congress knew it well, for early in that session Mr. Sherman said in debate: "When Mr. Johnson came into power he found the rebellion substantially subdued. What did he do? His first act was to retain in his confidence and in his councils every member of the cabinet of Abraham Lincoln; and, so far as we know, every measure adopted by Andrew Johnson has had the approval and sanction of that cabinet."

There can be but little doubt that, if Mr. Lincoln had lived, he would, during 1865, have progressed at least as rapidly with his plan of reconstruction as did President Johnson; he was always anxious to put an end to military control, and the successful ending of the war would have left him the most popular man this country has ever seen since Washington. Yet even Mr. Lincoln could not have avoided a struggle with congress.

In December, 1865, republican leaders felt that a crisis in the history of their party had come and many of them were ready to go to any extreme. Mr. Stevens said on the floor of the house of representatives, that if the late Confederate States were admitted to representation in congress under the presidential plan, without any changes in the basis of representation, these states, with the democrats "that would be elected in the best of times at the north," would control the country; and he said, on the 14th December, 1865: "According to my judgment, they (the insurrectionary states) ought never to be recognized as capable of acting in the Union or of being counted as valid states until the constitution shall have been so amended as to make it what its makers intended; and so as to secure perpetual ascendancy to the party of the Union." First, to reduce the representation to which the late slave-holding states were entitled under the constitution; secondly, to enfranchise blacks and disfranchise whites.

* Mr. Stanton, near the close of his life, looking back over those exciting times, declared that "If Mr. Lincoln had lived, he would have had a hard time with his party, as he would have been at odds with it on reconstruction."—McCulloch, "Men and Measures."

But the mind of the northern voter was not yet ready for negro suffrage. Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states still denied it. Connecticut, in 1865, gave a majority against it of 6,272. Even in October, 1867, Ohio gave a constitutional majority against colored suffrage of 50,629; and so late as November, 1867, Kansas was against negro suffrage by a majority of 8,938; while Minnesota adhered to the white basis by a majority of 1,298. It was perfectly clear that the people were not now, in the winter of 1865-66, prepared to endorse the extreme measures that were being mooted at Washington.

What congress would do was an interesting problem. Mr. Thad. Stevens, however, seemed never to have doubted how it would be solved. He predicted that public sentiment, within less than two years, would come up to his position. But to the accomplishment of such a result time and work were necessary. As a first step, on the 4th day of December, 1865, the very day the thirty-ninth congress was organized, Mr. Stevens introduced and passed in the house, by a party vote of 133 to 33, under the previous question, without debate, a resolution to provide for a joint committee of fifteen to report on the condition of "the states which formed the so-called Confederate States of America." The senate assented at once to the formation of the joint committee, and afterward, on the 23d day of February, 1866, finally agreed to a concurrent resolution, which had been the second proposition of Mr. Stevens' original resolution, that neither house should admit any member from the late insurrectionary states until the report of the joint committee on reconstruction, thereafter to be made, shall be finally acted on. Thus it was settled that the people most vitally interested in the two great problems, the basis of representation and the qualification of voters, were to have no part, in congress, at least, in their solution. But more than that, here was time gained within which the effort could be made to bring the northern mind up to Mr. Stevens' position.

The joint resolution refusing admittance to southern representatives and senators was not passed without strenuous opposition. It was an open declaration of war upon the presidential plan. Mr. Raymond, of New York, a distinguished republican, made a great speech in defense of the president's policy. Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, to break the force of Mr. Raymond's argument, talked thus:

"They framed iniquity and universal murder into law Their pirates burned your unarmed commerce upon every sea. They carved the bones of your dead heroes into ornaments and drank from goblets made out of their skulls. They poisoned your fountains, put mines under your soldiers' prisons; organized bands whose leaders were concealed in your homes; and commissions ordered the torch and yellow fever to be carried to your cities, and to your women and children. They planned one universal bonfire of the north from Lake Ontario to the Missouri," etc., etc. The Hon. Henry Wilson, in his "History of Recon-

struction," quotes this and many other similar passionate appeals, intending them, of course, as fair specimens of the arguments which brought about the re-construction of Federal and state constitutions.

Early in this session congress sent to the president a civil rights bill, conferring many rights, not including suffrage, however, upon emancipated slaves. This Mr. Johnson vetoed on the ground that it was unconstitutional; and, according to decisions since made by the supreme court, it was. The veto of this bill greatly aggravated the quarrel, which was already open and bitter, between the president and congress. It also lost Mr. Johnson the support of Messrs. Dennison, Harlan and Speed, who resigned from the cabinet. Mr. Stanton, too, became an avowed enemy of the president and his policy. But he did not resign. He was advised by Mr. Sumner and others to "stick"; and he remained in the cabinet as an obstructionist. This was utterly without precedent, and serves well to illustrate the height to which party passion had risen. Another reason for the break in the cabinet, in all probability, was that southern democrats very naturally were supporting President Johnson's policy. Senator Wilson's "History of Reconstruction" is full of eloquent invectives launched in the house and senate at Andrew Johnson because he was supported by democrats, "rebels," "copper-heads," "traitors," "importers of poisoned clothing," etc., etc. The memorable words of Mr. Lincoln in his last annual message were: "The war will cease on the part of the government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it." But Mr. Lincoln had passed away and his words had lost their power. Mr. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years," even mentions it as a cause of offense that those who were in arms against the government when congress adjourned in March, 1865, were, some of them, at the hotels in Washington, demanding to be admitted to seats in the congress which met in December. The inflammatory debates in the first session of the thirty-ninth congress were preliminary to the canvass for members of congress to be elected in the autumn of 1866. No factor in those elections proved more potential than the rejection by southern legislatures of the pending fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. The clauses on which its acceptance or rejection turned in these assemblies were: Section II., which apportioned representatives in congress upon the basis of the voting population; section III., which provided that no person should hold office under the United States who, having taken an oath as a Federal or state officer to support the constitution, had subsequently engaged in war against the union. It was claimed by the friends of the amendment to be especially unfair that the south should have representation for its freemen and not give them the ballot. The right, however, of a state to have representation for all its free inhabitants, whether voters or not, was secured by the constitution, and that instrument even allowed three-fifths representation for slaves. New York, Ohio and other states denied the ballot to free negroes; some states excluded by property

qualifications and others by educational tests, yet all enjoyed representation for all their peoples.

The reply to this was that the constitution ought to be amended because the south would now have, if the negroes were denied the ballot, a larger proportion of non-voters than the north. Southern people were slow to see that this was good reason for change in the constitution, especially as they believed they were already entitled to representation, and conceived that they ought to have a voice in proposing as well as in the ratification of amendments. Five of the restored states had already ratified the thirteenth amendment, and such ratification had been counted valid. If they were states, they were certainly entitled to representation. So they claimed.

It was perhaps imprudent for southern people at that time to undertake to chop logic with their conquerors, or indeed to claim any rights at all—as the net results of their insistence were, that they were called “impudent claimants” by the republican convention at Pittsburgh, and indeed everywhere in the republican press.

The insuperable objection, however, to the ratification of the fourteenth amendment was to be found in the clause which required the people of the late Confederate States to disfranchise their own leaders, to brand with dishonor those who had led them in peace and in war. The rejection of this amendment at the south greatly strengthened the republican position; because the north, looking at it from a different stand-point, thought the proposition a fair one. If any among those who proposed the amendment intended it should be rejected, it was shrewdly devised; if it was not intended to procure its own rejection, then it was clumsily contrived.

Even before the close of the war public sentiment had demanded some provision for the protection of the liberated slaves, who everywhere came flocking into the union lines. The result was the establishment by law, March 3d. 1865, of a Freedman's bureau, which was speedily extended, after hostilities had ceased, into all the late Confederate States. The law made the agents of this bureau guardians of freedmen, with power to make their contracts, settle their disputes with employers and care for them generally. The position of bureau agent was one of power and responsibility, capable of being used beneficently, and sometimes, no doubt, it was, but these officials were subjected to great temptation. Many people, who believed that the newly emancipated slave needed a guardian to take care of him, believed also that, if he only had the ballot, he could take care of himself and the country, too. In fact, the sentiment in favor of universal suffrage was already strong, even in the spring of 1865; and it was natural for every bureau agent, who might have a turn for politics, to conclude that, with the bureau's help, Mr. Stevens and his friends might eventually succeed in giving the negro the ballot. The bureau agent was “the next friend” of the negro. With negro suffrage, this

official's fortune was made. Without it, of course, this stranger had no hope of office in the south. It was not therefore to his interest, if he had political aspirations, that there should be peace between the races.

From conscientious men, connected with this bureau, Gen. Grant obtained the information upon which he based the opinion, given to the president in the report already quoted from, that "the belief widely spread among the freedmen of the southern states that the lands of their former owners will, at least in part, be divided among them, has come from the agents of this bureau. This belief is seriously interfering with the willingness of the freedmen to make contracts for the coming year." And he further said: "Many, perhaps the majority, of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau advise the freedmen that by their own industry they must expect to live. . . . In some instances, I am sorry to say, the freedman's mind does not seem to be disabused of the idea that he has a right to live without care or provision for the future. The effect of the belief in the division of lands is idleness and accumulation in camps, towns and cities."

The first lesson in the horn-book of liberty for the freedman obviously was, that in the sweat of his face he must earn his bread—a law unto all men since the days of Adam. It is a sad commentary on the workings of the bureau, that the best thing Gen. Grant could say of its agents was, that "many, and *perhaps* a majority of them," did so advise. If these officials were really responsible, as Gen. Grant believed, for the demoralized labor condition at the south—and their power over the freedmen is beyond all question—then they were, in fact, organizing chaos where their mission was peace and good order. Nearly every one of these agents, who remained south after reconstruction, was a candidate for office; and many actually became governors, judges, legislators, congressmen, postmasters, revenue officers, etc.

Such a situation as confronted southern legislatures in the fall and early winter of 1865 was never before witnessed in America. Prior to 1861 the laws to compel people to industrious habits were not generally so stringent in the south as in the north. This resulted partly from slavery and partly from the easy conditions of life in a mild climate. There were no laws that met the new situation. New and stringent statutes were passed to prevent vagrancy and idleness, but they did not merit the odium visited upon them by many honest northern voters, who, not understanding the situation, were led to believe them nothing short of an effort to re-enslave the negro, when their purpose was simply to counteract the teachings that had demoralized the freedman and compel him to industrious habits.

The passage of the concurrent resolution in December, 1865, to inquire into the condition of the late Confederate States meant open hostility to the presidential plan. Having declared war, the dominant party of course exercised great care in selecting members to serve on the commit-

tee which was to make this inquiry. Mr. Blaine (Vol. II., p. 127), says: "It was foreseen that in an especial degree the fortunes of the republican party would be in the keeping of the fifteen men who might be chosen." Speaker Colfax and the appointing power in the senate put on the committee twelve republicans and only three democrats, one from the senate and two from the house.

The field from which testimony was to be drawn was the unrepresented south. On the sub-committee which took testimony as to Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, there was not a democrat to call or to question a witness. The only hope of fair play lay in the magnanimity or sense of justice of men who had already voted to refuse admission to the southern members and who were placed upon the committee with the expectation, as Mr. Blaine has indicated, that they would take care of the republican party. There is not space here to discuss the evidence of the witnesses, who chose or were chosen to come before these gentlemen. It consists of hundreds of pages of speculative testimony, hearsay, etc.

The crimes committed, in the most peaceful times, within eighteen consecutive months, among any population of eight millions, would, if industriously arrayed, make a fearful record. To make that arraignment of the late Confederate States was the task to which this able committee addressed itself in 1866. The situation in these states was peculiar. When the surviving soldiers returned from the field, around their desolate homes they found four millions of slaves suddenly manumitted. The returning soldiers were themselves more or less affected by that demoralization which is an unfailing consequence of protracted war. The negroes were demoralized by their newly-found freedom. They turned, for the most part, a deaf ear to the advice of their old masters and listened with avidity to the tales that were bruited about, said to have come from the stranger friends who had freed them, to the effect that the lands of their rebel masters were to be confiscated and divided among them. It is impossible that, under such circumstances, however earnestly all good citizens might strive for the general good, there should not have been friction between the races. Yet, notwithstanding the extraordinary and unprecedented conditions there was, to Gen. Grant, nothing, as his report already quoted shows, in the situation there in the fall of 1865, that was not creditable to the masses of the people. Gen. Grant was not in politics; the gentlemen of the committee of fifteen were, and a few words as to the treatment of one state, as a sample, will suffice to show that the methods employed were such as to allow no rational expectation of reaching correct conclusions. As to the condition in Alabama only five persons, who claimed to be citizens, were examined. These were all republican politicians. The testimony of each was bitterly partisan; under the government of the state, as it then existed, no one of these witnesses could hope for official preferment. In his testimony each was

striving for the overthrow of his existing state government and the setting up of some such institutions as followed under congressional reconstruction. When this reconstruction had finally taken place, the first of these five witnesses became governor of his state; the second became a senator in congress; the third secured a life position in one of the departments at Washington; the fourth became a circuit judge in Alabama, and the fifth a judge of the supreme court in the District of Columbia—all as republicans. There was no democrat in the sub-committee, which examined these gentlemen, to cross-examine them; and not a citizen of Alabama was called before that sub-committee to answer or explain their evidence. Of the report of this committee, based upon evidence taken by such methods, Mr. Blaine permits himself to say (Vol. II., p. 9): "That report is to be taken as an absolutely truthful picture of the southern states at that time."

The first session of the thirty-ninth congress now came to a close. Besides the passage, over the president's objections, of a still more radical freedmen's bureau bill than defeated that by his first veto, it had accomplished little else than to drive most of the moderate republicans into the ranks of the extremists. On adjournment, members went into the canvass at home. The late Confederate States were held out of the union; and their status was to be determined by elections at the north. The rejection of the fourteenth amendment, the report of the joint committee of fifteen, the testimony taken by that committee, the evidence furnished by agents of the Freedmen's bureau, the vetoes and the alleged treachery to the republican party of Andrew Johnson—these were the material of the canvass. Mr. Johnson had adhered rigidly to Abraham Lincoln's theory of restoration. That theory the republicans now were assailing and Johnson was on trial as an apostate.

The republicans came back to the last session of the thirty-ninth congress, which began on the first Monday in December, 1866, exulting in a great victory. Never since the beginning of the government had there been such a campaign during an "off year." Though no president was to be elected, four national conventions had been held; the air was filled with inflammatory speeches and the dying embers of the passions engendered by the Civil war were fanned into flames. The result of the election was a majority, in the fortieth congress, of thirty-one for the republicans in the senate and ninety-four in the house. The republicans were greatly elated. President Johnson, who was still ready with his vetoes, was the only obstacle in their path. It was proposed to remove him by impeachment. As put by Mr. Shuckers, himself a republican, in his life of S. P. Chase (p. 547), the republican leaders at this juncture "felt the vast importance of the presidential patronage; many of them felt, too, that according to the maxim that to the victors belong the spoils, the republican party was rightfully entitled to the Federal patronage; and they determined to get

possession of it. There was but one method, and that was by impeachment and removal of the president."

On the 7th of January, 1867, Mr. Loan offered a resolution that, "for the purpose of securing the fruits of the victories gained," impeachment of the president was necessary. On the same day Mr. Kelso, also "for the purpose of securing the fruits of the victories gained," introduced impeachment resolutions. Then Mr. Ashley moved and carried resolutions for the appointment of a committee to inquire for grounds on which the president could be impeached. No proof was offered; the committee was to hunt for proof. The president's "bank account was examined. His private conduct in Washington was carefully scrutinized. Men were employed to investigate his public and private character in Tennessee. But nothing was found to his discredit." (McCulloch, p. 394.) Notwithstanding the futility of this effort, in one form or another, the impeachment program survived until the next winter, when President Johnson furnished an excuse in the removal of Mr. Stanton from the secretaryship of war, and the impeachment proceedings were then pressed to a conclusion." It is now well understood that no legal grounds for the impeachment existed; and even at that day, in the height of party passion, there were seven republican senators, the exact number necessary to save the president, who, in spite of party pressure, voted "not guilty" at the trial.

The excitement prevailing in the country at large, at the time of the impeachment, may be judged of by the following editorial paragraph from the Harrisburg (Penna.) State Guard: "Just as sure as we believe the blood of Abraham Lincoln is on the soul of Andrew Johnson, so certain are we that he contemplates drenching the country once more in the blood of civil war." The effort to impeach the president was not allowed to delay the program of congress. Universal suffrage having been decided on, obviously the first step was, in the language of Mr. Henry Wilson, in his "History of Reconstruction" (p. 267), "the extension of suffrage to the colored race in the District of Columbia, both *as a right and an example*." The bill to this effect was before the senate. Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, presented thus the grounds upon which the democrats opposed it: "Our ancestors placed suffrage upon the broad common-sense principle that it should be lodged in and exercised by those who could use it most wisely and most safely and most efficiently to serve the ends for which government was instituted," and "not upon any abstract or transcendental notion of human rights which ignored the existing facts of social life." And, he said: "I shall not vote to degrade suffrage. I shall not vote to pollute and corrupt the foundation of political power in this country, either in my own state or in any other." The debate took a wide range. It was understood that the late Confederate States were to share the fate of the district. One question was whether the right of suffrage should be confined to those

who could read and write. Mr. Sumner stated his position thus: "Now, to my mind nothing is clearer than the absolute necessity of suffrage for all colored persons in the disorganized states. It will not be enough if you give it to those who read and write; you will not, in this way, acquire the voting force which you need there for the protection of unionists, whether white or black. *You will not secure the new allies*, who are essential to the national cause." The bill granting suffrage passed, without qualification. On January 7, 1867, the president returned it with his objections. Mr. Sherman, discussing the veto, said: "The president says this is not the place for this experiment. I say it is the place of all others, because, if the negroes here abuse the political power we give them, we can withdraw the privilege at any moment."

It is curious, glancing forward a few years, to see the result of this initial experiment. In 1871, while the republicans were still in power in both houses, a law was passed allowing the District of Columbia to elect its own legislature and governor. The newly enfranchised voters, who were given the ballot "both as a right and as an example," had thus full opportunity to show their capacity. What was occurring, at that time, in the southern states was always a matter of partisan dispute, but the noon-day sun was shining full upon the capital district, and the whole country saw that the political power conferred was being "abused." As Senator Sherman had indicated it might be, it was, in 1874, promptly "withdrawn" by a law which took away, not only from the black man, but also from the white man, the right, which the latter had long enjoyed, of voting in the District of Columbia. The new law provided that the district should be governed by three commissioners appointed by the president. There has not been a ballot cast in the district since 1874.

Congress had the right to enact universal suffrage in the District of Columbia. It has exclusive jurisdiction there, under the constitution; but that instrument might have been searched in vain, in 1867, for any power over the elective franchise in the states. Mr. Justice Nelson, of the supreme court of the United States, on the circuit had decided, in the case of Egan, that South Carolina was entitled, after her civil government had been restored under the presidential plan, to all the rights of a state in the union. In a carefully prepared opinion he said: "A new constitution had been formed, a governor and legislature elected under it and the state placed in the full enjoyment of all her constitutional rights and privileges." What was true of South Carolina was true of others of the late Confederate States, and if these states were states, as Mr. Justice Nelson held, then congress had no power over suffrage within their borders.

But the view of the constitution did not suit the majority in congress. The victory at the polls in the fall had put them abreast with Mr. Stevens, and now, in the winter of '66-67, they claimed full power over the

late insurrectionary states. on the ground that it was for congress to decide when the war had ceased; and they decided it was not yet over. Mr. Fessenden put it thus: "Is there anything more certain than that the conqueror has a right, if he chooses, to change the form of government, that he has the right to punish?" etc. On the 15th of March, 1867, Senator Howard, of Michigan, said: "They took their own time to get out of the union; let them take their own time to return. They took their own time to initiate the war; we took our own time to close the war." Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, seemed to think it necessary to show that the continued existence of the war was a fact, really existing, and not a fiction assumed for jurisdictional purposes. and he said, on the floor of the house, in February, '67: "It is not quite accurate to say that we are at peace; that there is no war. What peace is it? The peace of Vesuvius at rest. the peace of the slumbering volcano; the fires banked up, not extinguished; the strength of the combatants exhausted, but their wrath not appeased; no longer able to continue the conflict, but awaiting a favorable opportunity to renew it."

The facts were that for eighteen months prior to Mr. Maynard's speech there had not been, nor has there been, during the quarter of a century elapsing since, any offer or thought in any of the late Confederate States, of resistance to the general government; unless one may denominate such the occasional shooting, by a moonshiner, of a revenue officer; and this has occurred, oftener than elsewhere, in the republican district of east Tennessee, represented, the writer believes, by Mr. Maynard when he claimed to be standing on a volcano.

Nevertheless, congress solemnly adjudged, for itself, that the war was not over; and so, on the 2d of March, 1867, in order, as was recited in the preamble, "to protect life and property in the rebel states of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas," "until loyal and republican state governments can be legally established," it was enacted that those states should be divided into military districts and placed under military rule. On the 23d of March, 1867, a supplemental act was passed, completing the plan of reconstruction. These acts annulled the state governments then in operation; enfranchised the negro; disfranchised all who had participated in the war against the union, whether pardoned or not, if they had previously held any executive, legislative or judicial office under the state or general government; provided for the calling of conventions, the framing and adopting of state constitutions, the election of state officers; and, in fact, pointed out all the machinery necessary to put into operation new governments upon the ruins of the old. Until the several states should be admitted under these new governments into the union, the military officers in command were to have absolute power over life, liberty and property; with the sole exception, that death sentences were subject to approval by the president. Several ineffectual

efforts were made to get the question of the validity of these laws before the supreme court of the United States. At last the case of *McCardle* from Mississippi seemed to present it fairly. *McCardle*, basing his denial of the power of a military court to punish him on the ground that the reconstruction laws conferring that authority were unconstitutional, appealed to the supreme court. That court denied a motion to dismiss the appeal. The case was then argued on its own merits. The argument was concluded on the 9th March, 1868; and the court took the case under advisement. While it was being so held, to prevent a decision of the question, a bill was rushed through both houses and finally passed, March 27, 1867, over the president's veto, depriving the court of jurisdiction over such appeals. This act, of course, implied the fear that the decision would be adverse to the validity of the laws, as a favorable decision would have been of immense value to the republican party. Considering all the circumstances, it is indeed natural to conclude that this hasty action was based upon positive information that the decision, if made, would declare null and void the reconstruction laws. After the passage of these laws and the muzzling of the supreme court, the careful observer of existing conditions, looking at the many adventurers who had followed in the wake of the army, at the numerous employees of the Freedmen's bureau, so long in training for their now fast-ripening opportunities, might easily have predicted that the legislation of congress would inevitably result in what Mr. Lincoln had feared and deplored as far back as 1862.

Just before the election for members of congress, which had been ordered by Governor Shepley in Louisiana, President Lincoln addressed him a letter, November 21, 1862, saying that only "respectable citizens of Louisiana," voted for by "other respectable citizens," were wanted as representatives in Washington. "To send," he says, "a parcel of northern men here, elected, as would be understood, and perhaps justly so, at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous." But party spirit had now gotten far away from the lofty plane on which Lincoln, the statesman, had stood. Even Mr. Garfield, usually generous and conservative, had become so much excited as to say, in the discussion of these measures on the 18th February, 1867, and seemingly with exultation: "This bill sets out by laying its hands on the rebel governments and taking the very breath of life out of them; in the next place it puts the bayonet at the breast of every rebel in the south; in the next place it leaves in the hands of congress utterly and absolutely the work of reconstruction." In other words, Mr. Garfield meant that if the results were not satisfactory, congress might, at will, modify or change its plans.

But happily, as it no doubt appeared, there was only need for a few more changes in the law. The reconstructors builded even better, than

they knew. The results exceeded even the sanguine prediction of Mr. Henry Wilson, who said, March 15, 1867, on the floor of the senate: "With the exercise of practical judgment, with good organization, scattering the great truth and the facts before the people, a majority of these states will, within a twelvemonth, send here senators and representatives who think as we think, speak as we speak and vote as we vote, and will give their electoral votes for whoever we nominate for president in 1868."

In a little more than a "twelvemonth" from the date of Mr. Wilson's prediction—by the close of June, 1868—eight of the eleven Confederate States were represented in both branches of congress. Of these representatives all but two were republicans, and among the sixteen senators there was not a single democrat. About one-half of these senators and representatives were northern men, elected when, as Mr. Garfield said, "the bayonet was at the breast of every rebel in the south"—a thing Mr. Lincoln had characterized as "disgraceful and outrageous." The "fruits of the war" were being gathered. Nothing remained but to perpetuate existing conditions. Not only did these newly set up states ratify with alacrity the fourteenth amendment, but by the 30th of March, 1870, with their assistance, the fifteenth amendment was also declared part of the constitution. Suffrage had been granted to the negro in the southern states by congress. This amendment provided that "the right to vote should not be abridged by the United States, or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." The net results of these reconstruction measures were that, in the forty-first congress, beginning March 5, 1871, when the twelve southern states, including West Virginia, had all been gathered into the fold, they were represented by twenty-two republicans and two democratic senators and forty-eight republicans and thirteen democratic representatives.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The senators and representatives who had been elected to congress in 1865, and who were rejected, were all Alabamians, thoroughly identified with the state, and were democrats. When the reconstruction government had been put into operation the six representatives elected to the fortieth congress and admitted were all republicans and none of them had been residents of Alabama until after the close of the war. They were of that class known as "carpet-baggers." One of them, Judge C. W. Buckley, was a man of fair talent and good personal character. He served three terms in congress, and has since remained in Alabama and become identified with the state. The new senators were also strangers to the soil of Alabama and both republicans. One of them, Gen. Willard Warner, was a man of considerable ability and of a good character. The other was George E. Spencer. When, in 1870, his first term as senator was about to expire and the legislature had been elected that was to

choose his successor, Mr. Spencer, seeing that he would be defeated by the regular body, whose members had been sworn in under the returns, organized another, called, from the place of its meeting, the "court-house legislature." The republican governor, Lewis, called upon the attorney-general of the United States to decide upon the manner in which one legislature should be made out of these two. This official sent from Washington a telegram, which the governor laid before the regular legislature convened at the capitol as "a gentle intimation of the convictions of the law officer of the United States government of his views." These views were enforced by the United States soldiers, who, as the governor said, were "quietly tented on a lot adjoining the capitol." The new legislative body compounded of the two according to the view of the distant "law-officer," was still against Mr. Spencer. He lacked two votes. These he obtained, one by having a follower to break his pair with an absent democrat, the other by the non-attendance of a democrat who claimed that his liquor the night before had been drugged. Thus Spencer got another term as United States senator, carrying him along until March 4, 1879.

Although Alabama did not completely emerge from the eclipse with which the congress by its reconstruction laws had overshadowed it until the great election of 1874, yet George Goldthwaite, a representative citizen of the state and a democrat, was elected in 1871 as United States senator for six years. Senator Goldthwaite was a man of high character and had been a distinguished judge of the supreme court, but, at the time of his election, his splendid abilities were already paralyzed by the hand of disease, and he never was able to render to his state the services his countrymen would otherwise have had reason to expect of him.

There were four elections for representatives in congress during the era of Alabama's eclipse. Only in the first, 1868, were the adventurers who had swooped down upon the state able to divide among themselves all these offices. In the forty-first congress, among the six representatives, there were four Alabamians chosen. Peter M. Dox and William C. Sherrod, democrats—the latter a gallant Confederate soldier. Charles Hayes and Robert S. Heflin, now become republicans, were elected. Mr. Dox served two terms and Charles Hayes served three.

Among the members of the forty-second congress were William A. Handley and Joseph Sloss, democrats. Mr. Handley was a business man of fine character and had also been a Confederate soldier. Mr. Sloss served two terms.

Re-appointment under the census of 1879 gave Alabama eight representatives instead of six, and there now appeared, as new members of the forty-third congress (1873-5) Charles Pelham, Christopher C. Sheats, Alexander White, Frederick G. Bromberg, and Col. John H. Caldwell. Bromberg was an independent, Caldwell was a democrat, Pelham Sheats and White were republicans. Mr. White was a lawyer of high rank, and

though he was defective in voice, was nevertheless eloquent. He had been extreme in his opposition to the republican party when it was being legislated by congress into the control of his state; but, after the election of a republican president. in 1868, he left the democracy, and now, by his advocacy in congress of a bill to suspend, at the will of the president, the writ of habeas corpus in the southern states, he drew down upon himself the bitterest of maledictions from his former associates. Col. Caldwell, who was also elected to the succeeding congress, had served with distinction in the Confederate army, was a gentleman of very decided talent, of pleasing manners and quite an attractive popular speaker. He is a typical southerner.

PROGRESS FROM 1874 TO 1892.

In the election of 1872 the democratic party as an organization had supported Horace Greeley, a life-long republican--the only instance in which one of the great political parties had selected its candidate for president from the ranks of the other. But the circumstances were peculiar. There seemed to be no hope for a regular democrat. A section of the republican party, calling itself liberal, had in convention denounced the republican party for its treatment of the south, and nominated, as its candidate, Horace Greeley. The democratic national convention indorsed him. Exceptional as this action was, it now appears to have been wise. Partisan misrepresentation had created a wide-spread belief, throughout the northern states, that the "unregenerate rebels" of the south were not "loyal to the union." The fact that the masses of the southern democracy, although there were some defections, supported Mr. Greeley, who had been a leader in the old abolition party, seems to have paved the way for a great democratic victory in the congressional elections of 1874, and there foreshadowed the notable and fruitless triumph of two years later.

Tilden, democratic candidate for president in 1876, had, as democrats contended, a clear majority of the electoral votes over Hayes, republican. But the election machinery of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, all of which states democrats claimed, was in the hands of the republicans. Hayes would be elected if he could have counted for him all the electoral votes of these three states. A single vote from either would give Tilden a majority of the electoral college. Indications so clearly pointed to the election of Tilden that Hayes himself, at one time, conceded it. But the chairman of the republican national committee boldly announced that Hayes was elected. "Visiting statesmen," as they were afterward called, were sent by the republican managers into the disputed states and the returns were all so manipulated as to give majorities to Hayes.

There was great excitement at Washington and throughout the country. The house was democratic, but the senate was republican, and Gen. Grant, republican, was president. The two houses, it was evident, could

not agree about the count. Finally, the house, impressed with the belief that otherwise Hayes would be put in power by the army, consented to the creation of the celebrated electoral commission which decided that it had no power to go behind the returns as finally made, and Hayes was counted in.

The democrats, as has been stated, secured in the election of 1874 a large majority in the house of representatives. Alabama sent six democrats and only two republicans, Charles Hayes and Jere Haralson. Haralson was a colored man, formerly a slave. All the democrats, except Col. John H. Caldwell, were new members, and all, like Col. Caldwell, had rendered distinguished service in the Confederate army. Otherwise they would not have been representative men, so universally had the people of the state supported the cause of the Confederacy. Of these new members, Taul Bradford served only one term, during which he showed himself to be a very strong man and an attractive debater. Burwell B. Lewis, polished in manners, scholarly, diligent in research and gifted in speech, served throughout the Forty-fourth and, during a second term in the forty-sixth congress, at a time when he seemed to have before him a long and distinguished public career, resigned to become president of the university of Alabama, in which post he has since died universally lamented. Goldsmith W. Hewitt served in the forty-fourth and forty-fifth and afterward in the forty-seventh and forty-eighth congresses. Mr. Hewitt makes no effort to be eloquent, seldom resorts to figures of speech, but with the thorough training of an accurate lawyer speaks forcibly and directly to the point. He was a diligent and attentive member, active and influential in committee's duties, and as chairman of the committee on pensions distinguished himself by his advocacy of pensions for the soldiers of the Creek, Seminole and Mexican wars. Jere N. Williams served in the forty-fourth and forty-fifth congresses. Mr. Williams is liberally educated, has genial manners, is a good lawyer, forcible speaker, and was greatly esteemed by his constituency for his unblemished character and many estimable qualities.

Into the forty-fourth congress came Gen. W. H. Forney, now familiarly known as the father of the Alabama delegation, not only because he is oldest in office, but also because he is often called upon by his colleagues to assume the role of patriarchal adviser. He was five times wounded in battle and rose to the position of brigadier-general in the Confederate army. Few members of congress, who spoke as little and as modestly, ever acquired as much influence in the house as is now wielded by Gen. Forney. He never takes the floor except when it is necessary to explain a proposition, and then he uses the fewest possible words. He makes no speeches, but does his work faithfully and efficiently in committee, and when he comes into the house with a bill from the great committee on appropriations, of which he has long been a leading member, confidence in his judgment is so great that speech making seems to be

unnecessary. Gen. Forney is truly a remarkable character. In 1874, when he was not present and not a candidate, he was nominated by a state convention for congress from the state at large, and has since been regularly returned from the district into which he was subsequently placed, and never once, during all this time, has he departed from the simplest and most unostentatious methods. After his election in 1890, much to the regret of his constituency as well as of his friends in the house, he announced his intention to retire from the public service at the end of his present term. He is utterly devoid of jealousy, and to his kindly leadership is no doubt due the remarkable harmony that has now prevailed for many years among the Alabama delegation in the house. His leadership came to him unsought. All his colleagues acknowledge the wisdom of his counsel; when one doubts his sincerity. If there be any defect in his character as a legislator, it is overcaution—a shortcoming, if it be one, of which no one ever suspected him in the days when every man's metal was tried in the fires of the Confederacy. This, however, remains to be said that the position of the democrats, who, during his term of service, have represented the section from which he came, has been peculiar. They have as a class been tauntingly designated "Southern Brigadiers." More has depended upon what they did not say and did not do than on what they did, and here it may be put down to the credit of the democrats who have represented Alabama in congress for the past eighteen years, that during that whole period not a single expression had been extorted from one of them, that has given aid or comfort to their political adversaries.

As illustrating one of many efforts of the republicans to provoke sectional debates that would give them opportunity to "fire the northern heart," it may be well to record here an amusing incident witnessed by the writer in the forty-sixth congress. The democrats, being in control, had decided that in the pending bill, in which such appropriations had been usually carried, all provisions for the expense of deputy marshals of election should be omitted, and they had also agreed among themselves not to be tempted into discussing the amendment they knew the republicans would offer. Mr. Frye of Maine had the floor for an hour, and no one can be more bitter than Mr. Frye. He was venomous and aggravating to a degree. Mr. Cox of New York asked him to yield for five minutes. Frye yielded "with the greatest pleasure." Cox then sent up to clerk's desk and had read from Longstreet's "Georgia Scenes" the laughable account of the boy in "the dark corner of Lincoln county," who was "seeing how he mought have fout" an imaginary adversary. "That," said Mr. Cox, "is my speech," and the house exploded with laughter at Mr. Frye's expense. Gen. Forney clearly saw, when he entered congress, that the problem before the south was how to overcome northern prejudice. His solution was, live it down by faithful work for

the country at large. As he retires, he sees the work almost accomplished.

At the election of 1876, the state now having been divided into eight districts, eight democrats were returned to congress. The new members were William W. Garth, R. F. Ligon, James T. Jones, Charles M. Shelley and Hilary A. Herbert, all of whom had been soldiers in the Confederate army. Mr. Garth, who served only one term, was an eloquent speaker. Mr. Ligon, who had been lieutenant-governor and was a lawyer of ability, took no active part in debate during the single term he served, though he was a faithful and efficient member. James T. Jones, who served in the forty-fifth, forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses, was a man of culture, a faithful student of public questions, occasionally took a prominent part in discussion, was always found well equipped, and was a strong debater. Charles M. Shelley had been a gallant general in the army, was not a lawyer and seldom took part in debate while in congress, but his speeches showed him to be a man of marked ability. He has recently added much to his reputation by his wise and successful conduct as chairman of the state campaign committee of the presidential campaign of 1892.

Hilary A. Herbert, author of this sketch, served in the forty-fifth congress and in each succeeding congress, including the present (the fifty-second), and will retire voluntarily on the 4th of March, 1893. He has taken part occasionally in the debates of each congress, mostly on questions coming from the more important committees to which he was from time to time attached—the judiciary, the ways and means, and the naval—of which latter committee he was the chairman in the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second congresses. He spoke in the forty-fifth congress against the subsidy to the Texas Pacific railway, in favor of which large petitions had come up from his district and which the Alabama legislature had at the previous session by resolution unanimously indorsed. After Mr. Herbert's speech, the promoters of the scheme sought a second indorsement at the hands of the legislature of Alabama. Their attorneys addressed that body at length in favor of the subsidy, the purpose being to demonstrate that Mr. Herbert had misrepresented his state. But the resolution failed at Montgomery, and the congress at Washington never passed the bill. Mr. Herbert offered in the house the provision which, on his motion, became the present law, which guards against the packing of juries in political cases. In the forty-sixth congress he alone, of the Alabama delegation, voted against the free coinage of silver, and he cast a similar vote in the fifty-second. His most notable canvass was in 1882, when he and his opponent, Judge Samuel F. Rice, whose great ability has been noted in this sketch, conducted a joint discussion throughout the district. Such canvasses have seldom occurred in the state since 1860, and this attracted much attention. Mr. Herbert became chairman of the naval committee in 1885. The time had come for replacing with modern vessels and armament the antiquated and worth-

less ships and guns of the old navy, and it was, in his opinion, important that an ex-Confederate should lead in the work. Nothing would furnish so complete and practical an answer to the slanders indulged in by so many of the republican politicians. They were maintaining their party ascendancy by keeping alive the animosities of the war. What could reach the masses, who were so affected like the active, earnest, efforts of southern men to strengthen that arm of the public service upon which the whole country must rely for the protection of its citizens and its flag at home and abroad? During the last ten years large additions have been made to our navy, and practically all the laws making provisions therefor originated in the house committee on naval affairs.

In the Forty-fifth congress also appeared for the first time Senator John T. Morgan. Senator Morgan, who had risen in the Confederate army to be a brigadier-general, is an untiring student; he has a phenomenal memory and almost unparalleled powers of research. On taking his seat, he at once set himself to work at the great task he put before himself—that of inducing southern democrats to assert themselves. Nothing, he thought, could so alleviate the embarrassing situation of southern democratic legislators, distrusted and continually maligned, as taking hold of the machinery of debate and legislation and operating it for the benefit of the whole country. Pursuing steadily the even tenor of the path he thus marked out for himself, he has amassed a fund of information that is truly wonderful. Senator Morrill excels him in knowledge of his specialty, finance; Allison surpasses him in matters relating to appropriations and government details, and Carlisle as to questions relating to the tariff, but in general all around information, Senator Morgan has perhaps no equal in the senate, and certainly no one can rival him in his knowledge of our foreign relations, acquired during his long service on the committee to which these affairs are entrusted. All men acknowledged it as a just tribute to his integrity and fitness, when a republican president (Harrison) appointed him recently to be a member of the commission that is to arbitrate the Behring sea dispute between Great Britain and the United States.

Great as are Senator Morgan's powers of acquiring information, his capacity for imparting it is equally wonderful. In ease and grace of manner he has no equal in the senate. He never hesitates for a word, and the beauty and grace of his language can best be illustrated by recalling the impression said to have been made some years ago upon Dr. Porter, president of Yale university. The learned doctor, who had been spending some days in listening to and criticising senators, concluded that Senator Morgan's language was, of all he had listened to, the most classic. Great must have been the surprise of this doctor of laws, when he learned that the senator had completed his education in an "old field school" in Alabama. Senator Morgan has spoken much and often; he has debated perhaps every class of questions that has come

before the senate, has been often criticized as having a "fatal facility of speech," and for occupying too much of the time of the senate, but he has never discussed any question upon which he did not shed light, and so much has he increased his reputation, that he is now universally esteemed as standing in the very first rank in the senate. And he has not in his devotion to the general business of the country neglected his immediate constituency. To him the university of Alabama is indebted for a grant of 40,000 acres of mineral lands, which has placed the old college again firmly on its feet. Indeed, he has continually, in the midst of his unremitting labors for the benefit of the country at large, exercised a most watchful care for the interests of his state.

The new members in the forty-sixth congress, elected in 1878 and again all democrats, were Newton N. Clements, chosen to fill the unexpired term created by the resignation of Barwell B. Lewis; Thomas Williams, William J. Samford, William M. Lowe and Thomas H. Herndon. Mr. Clements, who is a good lawyer and who, as speaker of the lower house of the general assembly of Alabama, exhibited high qualities as a presiding officer, followed during his brief term in congress what may be almost called the unwritten law of that body, and was a silent member, though otherwise diligent in the performance of his duties. Mr. Williams, who served not only in this the forty-sixth congress, but also in the forty-seventh and forty-eighth congresses, has by nature many of the qualities of an orator. He relates anecdotes admirably, has fine descriptive powers and is a very attractive stump speaker, but, making no pretensions to culture, his modesty deterred him, while in congress, from participating in debate. He was diligent in committees and attentive to the wants of his constituents. William J. Samford is an orator. His speeches abound in beautiful imagery, his language is classic and his style fervid. During his single term he attracted marked attention in the house. William M. Lowe was elected to the forty-sixth congress as an independent democrat, supported by the greenbackers, and went back to the forty-seventh, fully identified with the new party. Mr. Lowe was a man of marked ability and very ambitious, well versed in public affairs, strong in debate, powerful with his pen and of popular manners. He died in 1881. Colonel Thomas H. Herndon served in the forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth congresses. He was a typical southern gentleman, elegant in manners, highly cultured, an accurate lawyer, and his speeches were clear, concise and pointed. He was suffering during most of his career from the fatal disease that carried him off before the close of his last term, and died, singularly beloved and admired by all who had known him. James L. Pugh, who has already been mentioned as having distinguished himself by the speech he delivered in 1860 in the house of representatives, was elected a senator in the forty-sixth congress, and by continuous re-elections is still a member of that body, in which he has added largely to his reputation. Senator Pugh is an orator of

great power. He makes no pretensions to classical learning, never indulges in flights of imagination, and never makes any attempt at rhetorical displays. He speaks to convince the understanding, not to captivate the fancy. He is a logician, not a rhetorician—is noted for pithy and pointed expressions, which are delivered with great dramatic effect—takes part in debate rather infrequently, speaking mostly on subjects coming from committees to which he belongs. He prepares himself with care, states his case with power, and always marshals his facts so that they shall speak for themselves. His strong sonorous voice gives great emphasis to his arguments. Among his most signal successes were the report and speeches he made, during the early part of Mr. Cleveland's administration, touching certain powers of the president in relation to appointments and the papers connected therewith. Into the forty-seventh congress came Joseph Wheeler and William C. Oates. Judge James Q. Smith, republican, was also adjudged by the house entitled to the seat in this congress from the fourth district, then occupied by Gen. Shelley; but, though Shelley was ousted, Smith died of pneumonia in Washington without taking his seat.

Joseph Wheeler was the distinguished major-general of cavalry who in the Confederate army became so widely known for gallantry and genius as a commander. Beginning in 1881, Gen. Wheeler has, with the exception of the forty-eighth congress, served continuously since, is re-elected to the fifty-third congress and it may be added that, until the general dies or voluntarily retires, there will in all human probability not be any "vacancy" in the eighth district. Gen. Wheeler displays in congress the same qualities that made him illustrious in war. He watches all the points and "keeps up all the gaps." He is without doubt the greatest worker in the house. Others may be as willing, but none of them can perform as much labor as he. It is not believed that any other member of either house keeps himself in such close touch with all his constituents. All this is done without any neglect of his more strictly public duties, as the records of congress, showing votes, speeches and reports will testify. Gen. Wheeler is not an orator, his voice is not pleasing, but he makes strong cogent speeches, full of information, aptly arranged, and always expressed in fitting words. He has a genius for statistics and facts. Some of his speeches on the tariff might almost answer for text-books on political economy, and they have had wide circulation. One of his greatest speeches was on the celebrated Fitz John Porter case, a bill being before the house for the relief of Gen. Porter from the sentence of a court martial, on charges of misconduct in the battle of Manassas. Gen. Wheeler is a devoted friend of the army and has done much efficient work in the committee on military affairs, of which he has long been a leading member.

William C. Oates was the gallant colonel of the Fifteenth Alabama regiment and is popularly known at home by the title of "the one-armed

hero of the Wire grass." He was elected to congress in 1880 and has been since continually re-elected to and including the fifty-third or coming congress. Of great intellectual power and uncommon force of character, he has been noted throughout his congressional career for an unflinching support of democratic policies, and his courageous and independent advocacy of whatever measures his own judgment approved. As a speaker he is always forceful and pointed and often eloquent, his fine voice, earnestness of manner and convincing logic giving him remarkable power over an audience. He does not often take part in debate, not caring to impair his influence in the house by practicing before the galleries or by speaking for the admiration of absent constituents, but he is always ready when the occasion demands, and, when questions arise that have been considered by him in committee, he is never unprepared to present his views. He has long been a leading member of the committee on the judiciary and has taken an active and efficient part in passing many of the most important bills coming from the committee, such as those limiting the jurisdiction of the United States courts, establishing intermediate courts of appeal, forfeiting unearned land grants, etc. In the fiftieth congress he attained great prominence before the country by the vigor by which he postponed, for the session, the very objectionable bill to refund to certain states some \$17,000,000 of direct taxes. When this bill came up afterward, he succeeded, upon an amendment which he offered, in bringing to a direct vote a proposition to submit to the courts the question of refunding the cotton taxes collected in 1865-8. Col. Oates was re-elected November, 1892.

The Alabama representatives in the house in the forty-eighth congress 1883-5, were all again democrats, except George M. Craig, republican, who, on a contest, unseated Charles M. Shelley, democrat. The new democratic member was Luke Pryor. Col. Pryor had served for a short time in the senate to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Houston, and now was elected to a single term in the house, during which he delivered a strong, fervid speech, on an important question, which elicited great applause. Col. Pryor is an orator, impulsive, magnetic, and especially powerful before a jury or on the hustings. The new members of the house in the forty-ninth congress, 1885-7, in which the members were again all democrats, were Thomas W. Sadler, A. C. Davidson and John M. Martin. Mr. Martin, who served a single term, was a quiet member, as was also Mr. Davidson, who was in this and the succeeding congress. Both were attentive to their duties upon committee and in other respects. That members are quiet or silent upon the floor is no criterion by which to judge of usefulness, as was illustrated by the quiet member, who after getting an important bill passed by personal interviews, said, that a "pair of good legs were worth more than the tongue of any man in the house." Indeed, the real work of the house is, most

of it, done in committee. Col. Davidson had previously been a prominent member of the Alabama state senate.

Mr. Martin, who is a lawyer of ability, did not appear much upon the floor, yet spoke enough to show himself a strong debater, and would have acquired a wide reputation if he had been continued in the house. He is fond of paradox, indulges in startling propositions to gain the attention of his audience, which he never fails to do, and then maintains his statements with great force and originality.

The single new member in the fiftieth congress was James E. Cobb, who at the time of his election to congress was filling a third term on the bench as judge of the circuit court of his state, with great credit to himself as a jurist, and to the universal satisfaction of the bar and people. Judge Cobb, who has been a member of the house continuously since 1887, and has also been elected to the coming congress, is rapidly rising to distinction in his present field of action. He has a pre-eminently judicial mind, addresses the house like a lawyer pleading his cause before a court, lays down his propositions distinctly and in definite order, and his arguments, delivered in a clear, ringing voice, always attract attention. He has spoken most frequently in questions involving some matter of law, and has won much reputation by his speeches in election cases, coming from the committee of which he is a leading member.

The new members of the fifty-first congress (1889-91) were J. V. McDuffie, a republican—who served only for that term and was a quiet member; Richard H. Clarke and John H. Bankhead, both democrats and both of whom have served without intermission since 1889, and are now members elect to the fifty-third congress. Mr. Clarke is a very able lawyer and a strong debater. He has not spoken so frequently in congress as he probably would have done had his time not been so much occupied by his duties upon the river and harbor committee, which sits during the sessions of the house, and of which he has been a member since his service began. Mr. Clarke has rendered distinguished service to his state upon this committee, and especially to the district he represents. He has secured deep water in Mobile bay, an inestimable boon to his city and state. Mr. Bankhead is not a lawyer, nor has he been trained as a speaker, but he has an extraordinary fund of strong common sense, a natural gift of speech, and is rapidly rising to prominence in the field of politics. He is chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, and has much commended himself to the economists of the house and the country by not allowing, up to the date of this writing, January, 1893, by the bold stand he has taken, any bill to pass for the erection of a new building. Mr. Louis W. Turpin, the only new member of the fifty-second congress and now re-elected to the fifty-third congress, is a farmer and business man. He became prominent by the force of his character, and his constituents soon recognized his

abilities. Clear headed, thoughtful, zealous and industrious, he is thoroughly en rapport with the people he represents and is a highly useful member.

PARTY ISSUES FROM 1874 TO 1892.

After the discovery of the rich gold deposits in California in 1849, and in Australia in 1852, the world's supply of gold for coinage purposes rapidly increased for many years. The gradual and steady accretions to the general money stock caused a steady increase of prices. This greatly added to the general prosperity: but throughout the world holders of fixed incomes, such as inure from money at interest, and especially from long-time bonds, leases, annuities, etc., took alarm. The purchasing capacity of their incomes was being diminished, and a movement was set on foot, first in Europe, to demonetize one of the two money metals, either silver or gold. After a time this movement took the shape of an agreement among the representatives of certain European nations to demonetize silver, the stock of that metal being also then on the increase. England has been on gold alone since 1819. Holland, Denmark and some other nations joined her from 1867 to 1870. and, in 1871, the congress of the United States, republican in both branches, also demonetized silver. The law that accomplished this important result was an apparently insignificant clause of an act regulating coinage, and the public did not for some time know that the white metal had ceased to be a legal tender for the payment of debts. When the effect of the new law did become generally known there was wide-spread dissatisfaction, and, in the forty-fourth congress, 1875-7, the democrats for the first time since the civil war being in possession of the house of representatives, an ineffectual effort was made to remonetize silver. In 1878, the subject was again taken up, and what is known as the Bland bill was passed through the house, which was again democratic. As the bill went over to the senate, it provided for the free coinage, i. e., the coinage at the old ratio, of all the silver that might be presented. All the Alabama delegation, both in the house and senate, voted for the bill in this shape, but it was so amended by the senate as to limit the coinage to not less than 2,000,000 or more than 4,000,000 silver dollars per month. The house accepted the amendment. Thus was enacted the Bland law, under which 578,166,793 silver dollars have been coined. Divisions on the passage of this measure were not strictly on party lines. Nearly all southern and western democrats and many western republicans voted for the bill. Most of the eastern men of both parties voted against it. A larger percentage of democrats than republicans, however, favored the measure. Free silver still remains a question upon which neither of the great parties is united, although a much larger proportion of democrats than of republicans has always favored it. But free coinage has lost much ground since the question was first mooted. Silver in the interim has greatly depreciated in value and no bill for its unlimited coinage has ever passed the house.

since 1878. The Bland bill, as amended in the senate, then passed each house by more than two-thirds majority. No national democratic platform has ever endorsed free silver. Republican and democratic national platforms have alike evaded it. Neither party has been willing to drive away either its free-silver or its anti-free silver voters. There were always other questions upon which both parties were willing to make direct issues and which were indeed more important. For example, the national democratic party has never failed to stand as a unit in favor of allowing the states local self-government; and has been unalterably opposed to the southern policy of the republicans.

When Mr. Cleveland was elected in 1884, it was known that he did not favor the free coinage of silver by the United States alone. Indeed, he urged upon congress the repeal of the Bland law because, in his opinion, the white metal was falling in price so rapidly and silver coins were accumulating to such an extent as to threaten to drive out gold and leave the country silver alone. When the subject was up for consideration during his administration the writer of this sketch made a speech in the house of representatives, April 8, 1886; a liberal extract from which is here made, because he cannot now state more clearly "the silver question:"

"The president believes that we ought to continue in existence all the silver we have, and that we should, if possible, keep it at par with gold. To that extent we all agree with him.

"He believes we ought, if possible, to obtain the co-operation of other nations in the work of rehabilitating silver. In that proposition, too, there is a general concurrence. One of the first acts of his administration was to send abroad an ambassador or agent of the government to endeavor to secure this co-operation. If I were disposed to criticise, I should say that he committed a mistake in the selection of his agent. Manton Marble is a man of undoubted ability and great purity of character, but he is not known as a decided friend of silver. Allen G. Thurman would have inspired more confidence. But the president also commissioned Mr. Walker, our consul-general at Paris, to collect information for us upon the subject and attend a monetary conference, and he is an avowed silver advocate. That mission failed, and we are now face to face with the silver problem.

"Can this government solve it without the aid of other nations? Shall we repeal the Bland act, that provides for the coinage of not less than two or more than four millions of silver dollars per month? Shall we open our mints to the unlimited coinage of silver? These are the questions now before the house.

"Silver and gold have been the money of the world from time immemorial. But silver has been stricken down by adverse legislation, and now the gold value of the bullion in a silver dollar is less than 80 cents. I most earnestly favor the rehabilitation of silver. But I have been reluctantly driven to the conclusion that this government is not of itself equal to that great task: that 60,000,000 of people can not control the relations between two metals used in different proportions and in varying quantities by 900,000,000 of people; and that any attempt on our part to do this by passing the pending bill, to open our mints to all the silver

in the world, will necessarily result in the inflow of silver, the cheaper metal, and the outflow of gold, which so many nations are struggling for, until we shall have nothing left but silver. In the earliest stages of civilization, when there was but little intercourse between different peoples, it was largely within the power of a nation to adjust for itself the relation between the two metals. I believe Abraham did it when he was looking after his people and his flocks in Canaan.

"But with the advance of civilization this has become more and more an international question. Now, when prices are regulated by the click of the telegraph, a movement of 1 per cent. in the price of bullion and stocks in Liverpool is responded to instantly by the markets in New York. Bearing this present fact in mind, let us glance briefly at our past monetary history. It is beyond all doubt that the relations between gold and silver in the United States even in the days when all commerce was carried on by sailing ships were affected by the ratio established by law in Europe.

"Under Alexander Hamilton's advice this government began with the ratio of 15 ounces of silver to 1 of gold. The ratio in the dominant commercial nations of Europe was at the time 15 1-2 to 1. The consequence was, gold, which was valued lower here than in Europe, left us and went there. In 1834, in order to invite gold back, Thomas H. Benton, that old-fashioned democrat, who believed in both silver and gold, secured the passage of a law fixing the ratio at 16 to 1. This made silver too low, just as before it had been too high, and thereafter silver sought the European market and gold came to America.

"Silver was the more plentiful in the United States before the Benton law. Gold was more plentiful afterward. These facts are indisputable, and their import cannot be mistaken. The inference is that even in the days of the sailing ship the ratio between silver and gold was one to be regulated by international agreement. The nations of the earth had not at that time discussed and did not thoroughly understand the principle underlying the ratio of metals to each other. They seemed to suppose there was some real relation between the values of silver and gold, and in seeking by their legislation to arrive at this value they in effect established an international agreement; imperfect, because the ratios established were only approximately the same. In France the ratio was for a time 14.50, afterward 15.50; in Spain and Portugal, 16; in England, 15.21.

"For centuries we find in nation after nation this ratio between two metals ranging at from 14 to 16. France, a great commercial nation, by keeping her mints open to both metals and making them inter-exchangeable at 15 1-2 to 1, assisted as she was by the imperfect agreement among other nations, according to which the ratio could nowhere go higher than 16 or lower than 14, succeeded for seventy-five years in preserving a practical equilibrium between the two at her established ratio.

"But in 1873 Germany began the effort to replace her silver with gold. Sweden, Norway and Denmark had already demonetized silver, and the United States in 1873 followed stealthily in their wake. England had been on the gold standard since 1819. None of these things had affected the relations of the two metals; but when Germany, to whom France had agreed to pay one thousand millions of dollars as war indemnity, determined on demonetization, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and Greece, in order to protect their stocks of gold, limited their coinage of silver. In 1878 they totally suspended. Silver thus began to fall in 1873,

and had already fallen greatly when, in 1878, we passed the Bland bill, providing for the coinage of at least \$2,000,000 a month.

"We hoped it would rise under the impulse of this measure, but it has continued to fall. As it has fallen here so it has fallen in Europe and Asia; or, what is the same thing, gold has risen. In the mean time two international monetary conferences have been held in Paris—one in 1878 and one in 1881. A study of the proceedings of these conferences, especially that of 1881, is instructive. From this study, which I have made most carefully, two conclusions follow: First, that there was then in 1881 a general concurrence in the truth of what Bismarck said, 'the blanket gold was too narrow to cover the nations that were tugging for it.' The commerce of the world has vastly increased, and the supply of gold was falling short. Secondly, the gold-standard nations represented there, Great Britain and Germany especially, were anxious over the situation, and held out inducements to France, the United States and other nations to adopt free coinage.

"If they would do this Germany was willing to restore part of its silver circulation; Great Britain offered to use more silver. But France and the United States were represented by statesmen who were not carried away by any feeling of vengeance against those who had wrongfully demonetized silver in the United States, who were influenced by no motives of hostility to any class of our citizens, and who considered the question calmly on its merits. These representatives of the United States were S. Dana Horton, W. M. Evarts and Allen G. Thurman.

"In the course of Mr. Thurman's reply to a 'questionnaire,' he said: " 'Each of the propositions, as I understand it, requires that the United States and France, and perhaps the chief states of the Latin union, shall open their mints, and keep them open, for the free and unlimited coinage of silver into money having full legal-tender quality. It is not for me to say what France or the states of the Latin union, or other states of Europe here represented, may think of such propositions. Their delegates will answer for them if they see fit to do so. I can speak in reference to my own government alone. Would such an agreement as that proposed be acceptable to the United States? I am bound, speaking frankly, to say I think it would not. There is a great and vital difference between a grand bimetallic union, that, by fixing and maintaining a stable relation between gold and silver, would stop, or, at least, powerfully tend to stop, the efforts so often made to drain a state at one time of one of the metals and at another time of the other, and a little and half-way union that might leave each state liable to a recurrence of such drains.

" 'Now, if I understand the views of my government and of the American people, they do not desire an alternative standard, gold to-day and silver to-morrow, nor a single standard, whether of silver or gold, and certainly not a single silver standard. Their stock of silver money is less in proportion to the wealth and population of the country than that of most commercial nations, while on the other hand their stock of gold is very large, is steadily increasing day by day, and is likely, unless prevented by some blunder, to continue to increase.

" 'Under such circumstances, it is but natural that the government should hesitate to enter into an agreement, the effect of which might possibly be to lessen the amount of our gold. It would cheerfully become a party to a great bimetallic union, which, if formed, would of course open its mints to the free coinage of silver, but must be permitted to

doubt whether, without such a union in existence, it will by convention surrender its power over its own coinage.

"What Thurman was unwilling to pledge the United States to embark upon, even with the aid of Switzerland, Belgium, Greece, Italy, and France, namely, the unlimited coinage of silver, I am unwilling, by my vote, to say this government shall undertake single-handed.

"The advocates of unlimited coinage ask how the silver of Europe and Asia can come to the United States when most of the silver is coin and passes now at a higher ratio in relation to gold than that established by law in the United States. The answer is that clipped and mutilated coin, finding no recoinage in Europe, will come here; the annual supply of the world from the mines, less what is used in the arts, will come here; silver bullion, whether it is coin melted in great fires or old ornaments, or in whatever shape it may be, will come here; and whenever pressure is brought to bear upon any European bimetallic country to redeem its silver coin in gold, as they are all obligated to do, it must have gold. It will not be able to get it from the mines; it will not be able to get it with silver in Europe, because all the mints there in gold-using countries are closed to silver, and it must come to America, where gold can be had for silver until our gold is exhausted.

"Again, India, which is upon silver alone, pays many millions of pounds sterling to England, obligations incurred before the fall of silver. All this must be paid in gold. India loses now 25 per cent. in the transaction. If we will take her silver and coin it side by side with our gold, that silver will come here and gold will go to Europe. There is no nation whose interest in bimetallism is greater than ours. We are midway between gold-using Europe and silver-using Asia. We must have gold for our commerce with the one and silver for our trade with the other. I am unwilling to give up either. To establish free coinage is to give over our gold to Europe in exchange for its silver. It is to relieve the distress that is now pressing Germany and England toward bimetallism, and thus to give up for the present all hope of re-establishing the relation between silver and gold. The present distress of Europe results from the demonetization of silver there and the scarcity of gold.

"Contraction of the currency of a country means a shrinkage of the values measured by that currency. This shrinkage means the paralysis of commerce and industry. It buries capital; it starves labor. No one will buy what can be bought cheaper a fortnight hence. No one will manufacture what can be made at a lower price next month. So, finding nothing to do abroad, money goes back home, and becomes as it is now, cheap in money centers, not because it is abundant, but because there is no demand for it. It goes begging for borrowers because no prudent man will use it. This has brought about trade depression all over Europe. English statesmen are beginning to seek a remedy. Mr. Childers, chancellor of the exchequer, eighteen months ago proposed to coin a sovereign one-tenth less in value than the present one. Mr. Grenfell, the president of the bank of England, Sir Thomas Montague, and other great bankers, Mr. Thomas Sutherland, and other great ship-owners, are urging bimetallism; and the sentiment in its favor grows in England with every day of the continued distress that is depressing the industries of Great Britain.

"In Germany, as wages fall, as labor is thrown out of employment and prices shrink, the revolution in public sentiment in favor of bimet-

allism has become so great that Herr Scholtz, the German minister of finance, in the Reichstag, on February 21, 1886, stated that the empire 'was ready to consider measures for protecting the value of silver within its own national boundaries if any practicable plan could be brought forward for relieving the pressure of monometallism complained of by the farmers and other land interests.'

"There is reasonable ground to hope that these great nations, before they shall emerge from the dark days they are now passing through, will consent to join us in the restoration of silver. I will not consent to vote for the passage of a bill which will enable these nations to relieve their necessities by draining us of our gold. This would be fatal to the present prospects of silver.

"But, Mr. Chairman, while I am unwilling to vote for unlimited coinage, I yet can not consent to the repeal of the Bland act. To my mind there is no argument in the declamation on this floor about the 'dishonest dollar.' If the dollar is dishonest because its bullion is equal to but eighty cents in gold, then our half-dollar is dishonest because it equals but thirty-seven cents in gold, and the nickel five-cent piece is dishonest because its bullion value is but seven-tenths of a cent. What gentleman is there on this floor who would not start at the proposition that he was no better than a thief because he paid the newsboy only a nickel, a dishonest coin, for a newspaper?

"The truth is, a coin is worth just what it will buy. If a silver dollar will purchase, as it does, just as much as a gold dollar, it does equally honest work and is just as honest a coin as the yellow dollar. The fact that the silver dollar has for seven years maintained itself side by side with gold is a refutation of the fundamental proposition of the monometallists that the state can weigh and measure coin, but that it is powerless in any manner or to any extent whatever to affect its value. It is a demonstration of that truth imbedded by our fathers in the constitution, that government can not only coin gold and silver, but may, to some extent at least, regulate the value thereof.

"All history, however, warns us that there is a limit to this power of the law. France, Belgium and other European countries ceased to coin silver because they feared they were nearing the danger line; and no one knew better than the framers of the constitution of the United States that this control of the law over coinage might be abused, and for this reason they took away the power over money from the states. The original states, especially Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, had their fiat-money troubles and taught their lessons before our constitution was made. In Rhode Island, McMaster tells us, the law could not give state-bank money circulation even with the help of test-oaths and a statute making it a misdemeanor to refuse it.

"Coming further down in our history we find that the greenback dollar, though a legal tender, was once worth only 35 cents and reached par by a slow and painful process. These considerations, Mr. Chairman, are enough to cause us to pause and ponder over the proposition advanced by President Cleveland in his message that the Bland act ought to be repealed, because there is a limit to the power of the law to regulate money. His opinion is certainly entitled to be treated with respect; but seeing that gold continues to come to America, that the proportion of our silver to our gold and to our population is yet so small, and believing that the circulation of all the silver already coined may be readily secured by providing for the issuance of two and three dollar certificates, I shall

not vote for the repeal of this act. Our refusal to provide by unlimited coinage a method by which the gold standard nations of Europe may obtain our gold will be a proclamation to them that if they would relieve their present distress they must enter with us into a bimetallic union. Our failure to repeal the present law will be to all these nations an earnest that bimetallism has one constant friend, who will heartily co-operate in any measure for the rehabilitation of silver."

The bill then pending to repeal the Bland law failed in the house; so did the free coinage bill. All the Alabama members voted against the former and all except the writer for the latter.

In the summer of 1890, the republicans, being in possession of both branches of congress and the presidency, repealed the Bland law, substituting for it the Sherman silver-purchase law, under which silver coin is purchased to the extent of four and a half million ounces per month and treasury notes issued, based on the market value of the silver.

In the present congress the silver question came up again in the spring of 1892 upon a free coinage bill reported by Mr. Bland. So great had been the change of sentiment since 1875 that, though the democrats have in the present house of representatives 138 majority, the bill failed to pass. The votes for and against motions to table, etc., were almost precisely the same, and after an ineffectual struggle of some hours the friends of the bill gave over the effort to secure a direct vote upon it. All the Alabama members voted in favor of the measure except Mr. Herbert, who voted against it. Later in the session, after Cleveland and Stevenson had been nominated for the presidency and vice-presidency, the bill again came up, and this time was defeated by a considerable majority, Mr. Herbert and Mr. Clarke voting against it. The ground upon which Mr. Clarke put his vote may be gathered from the following extracts taken from his speech. He said: "If, then, I vote for the bill, it will be without the slightest expectation of its becoming a law one day the earlier for that vote. Shall I do so to record myself as favoring free coinage? I have already repeatedly done that. It is pressed on this house to place democratic members on the record as favoring such coinage? There have been several test votes, and it is well known that one now taken will show changes against the bill on the part of democrats who wish, as I do, to fight the enemy upon ground on which the whole party can and will stand united. Therefore, if that vote is to be forced by democratic leaders in this house to make a democratic record or to fix democratic policy, it is, from their own stand point, ill-advised, because it will disclose growing weakness instead of strength. Besides, we are not authorized to make a platform for the democratic party or to declare its policy upon this subject. That has been done lately by a democratic national convention. Comparatively few of us were commissioned as delegates to that convention to make that platform or declare that policy. In voting for this bill we shall simply once more declare and record our individual views, with no expectation of enacting them into law. Why should we

embarrass or weaken our party merely to emphasize personal views already recorded? * * * * But I protest against its being the issue upon which this campaign is to be fought out, subordinating, as it will, the vastly more important issues of the force bill and tariff reform, ground upon which we can all stand together and win. To postpone this issue, upon which there are dissensions, to a time when we shall have put down the great enemy of the liberty, peace, and prosperity of the country—the republican party—I shall vote, Mr. Speaker, against the present consideration of this bill."

During the first session of the fifty-first congress (in June, 1890) the republicans passed through the house a bill to regulate elections for representatives in congress. It had been prepared by John I. Davenport of New York, an "election expert," so entitled because of his adeptness in the use of judicial process for partisan purposes. The complicated machinery provided for in the bill was cunningly contrived to give the party in power the largest possible control over these elections. The army was to be placed back of this machinery; hence, it was denominated the force bill. Of course all democrats opposed it. But the republican leaders having it in charge, even after the people had pronounced overwhelmingly against it in the congressional elections of 1890, made a desperate effort to push it through the senate during the short session, which began in December after the elections. A few republican senators, however, voted with the democrats of that body, and the bill was laid aside. The passage and successful enforcement of such a measure as the "force bill" would have been a deadly blow at local self-government.

Next in pressing importance to the force bill, and the great issue upon which the democracy has fought so many battles with its antagonists, is the tariff. The tariff issue was made in the national democratic platforms of 1868, 1872, and especially in 1876, but in all these campaigns the paramount question had been the ill-treatment of the south by the republican party—reconstruction and its results. But when 1880 had come, Federal bayonets no longer glittered in the southern states. The democracy claimed a "solid south," and now the platform, upon which Hancock was nominated by the democratic party, bristled with the pointed declaration, "a tariff for revenue only."

But the time had not yet come when the democracy could be thoroughly united on so bold a proposition. As the canvass progressed Gen. Hancock became frightened at the dissatisfaction in certain manufacturing districts, that on the paramount question of fair treatment of the south were democratic, and he was said to have declared that tariff was a "local question." The expression has been much ridiculed, but, though it may not have been statesmanlike or philosophical, it was nevertheless a statement of fact. In many localities, otherwise democratic, large industries had grown up under the existing laws, and many democrats interested in these industries had become protectionists. Indeed, in the

forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses, 1877-1881, the speaker of the democratic house of representatives, Samuel J. Randall, was a protectionist. It was quite remarkable that democrats, more than four-fifths of whom were opposed to protection, should have chosen a presiding officer who was a supporter of that theory. But the tariff was then in the background; local self-government was, or had been until quite recently, the one matter of supreme concern in the southern states. Democrats everywhere admired, and southern democrats especially were grateful to that born leader of men, Mr. Randall, for the gallant fight he made in 1873, against a bill to authorise the president to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in the reconstructed states. Thus it was that Mr. Randall was not only elected to fill out the term of Speaker Kerr, who had died during the forty-fourth congress, but was also chosen for the full terms beginning in December, 1877, and in December, 1879.

It really was not strange that Gen. Hancock, standing on an anti-protection platform, should be defeated, as he was in 1880, when the influence of the official leader of the party had been for more than three years exerted in the other direction. Not only did the democrats lose the presidency in that election, but they also lost the control of the house of representatives. But in the forty-eighth congress, elected in 1882, the house was again democratic, and leading democrats of that body, now fully alive to the importance of tariff reform, elected Mr. Carlisle over Mr. Randall on that issue and they re-elected Mr. Carlisle in the forty-ninth congress. Of course it was not to be expected that any tariff-reform bill could go through the house when Mr. Randall had the appointment of the committees; but it now appeared that he even had, after he had been defeated for speaker on this very issue, enough protectionist democrats at his back to enable him to hold the balance of power and defeat every attempt to pass a general tariff reform bill through that body. Such was the condition of the national democratic party when Grover Cleveland was elected president over James G. Blaine in 1884.

The platform upon which Mr. Cleveland had been nominated did not declare so sharply in favor of tariff reform as that upon which Gen. Hancock had been placed in 1884. It favored taxation limited to the requirements of the government, and the necessary reduction of taxation without depriving the American laborer of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without the imposition of rates of duty which would invite foreign immigration in consequence of the higher rates of wages prevailing in this country.

But President Cleveland was himself a most ardent tariff reformer. During the first two years of his administration he had become a great popular favorite. His broad national policies, his economies, in which there was never a suspicion of the art of the demagogue, the utter absence of sectionalism from his councils, all these had endeared him to the people. Above all, his impartial sense of justice, his independence, his phenome-

nal courage and utter abnegation of the ordinary arts of the politician—these were a revelation. People began to compare him to Jackson and to Jefferson. But there was this difference. Jackson and Jefferson each took sides with the masses against the classes. President Cleveland was neither for nor against any class or faction or any segment of the people. He acquired within the first two years of his administration the confidence of all classes to an extent never surpassed by any president since the days of Washington. He had now concluded that the democratic party, held together, as it had been before, largely by its opposition to republican rule, and not thoroughly united in congress on any one question, except upon the proper treatment of the southern states, ought to be brought together upon the question of revenue reform. The consequence was his celebrated message of December, 1887, in which he discussed the principles underlying tariff taxation from an advanced democratic standpoint. The message startled the country. It alarmed politicians. Many leading men in Mr. Cleveland's own party looked upon it as suicidal. It was jeopardizing democratic success and Mr. Cleveland's own chances of re-election, which seemed otherwise assured. The result was the passage by the democratic house at that session of a bill reducing tariff taxation—the Mills bill. This bill failed in the republican senate, and Mr. Cleveland, the democratic nominee, was defeated in the election that fall by Benjamin Harrison, republican. But the defeated democrats were now united on tariff reform.

It must not be supposed, however, that its position on the tariff was the only cause of the defeat of the democratic party in 1888. It is true that the immense sums of money contributed by the protected interests, as well as a real fear on the part of many that the success of the democracy would retard the industrial progress of the country, contributed in a greater degree than any other single cause to bring about the result, but there were other factors in this election. The republicans appealed again throughout the north to the animosities engendered by the war. Long lists of prominent ex-Confederates, who had been appointed to office by Mr. Cleveland, were exhibited in the north. Confederate "free trade policies" were being commended to the north, it was said, by "southern brigadiers," and the fact was triumphantly pointed to that the constitution of the Confederate States forbade all tariffs except for revenue.

Great as Mr. Cleveland's tariff message of 1887 was, there was nothing in it that was new. The principles of political economy upon which it was founded had been discussed for more than a century. Discussions of the existing tariff system had been going on in the house of representatives and in the senate for more than ten years, not only under Carlisle as speaker, but also when Mr. Randall was presiding. Morrison, Carlisle, Springer, Blount, Blackburn, Bland, Lamar, Vest, Beck, and Morgan, Pugh, Wheeler and other Alabamians, had made speeches that, widely

circulated, had done much to educate the people on this question long before Mr. Cleveland's message of 1887 was written.

During all this agitation every Alabama democrat in congress favored the lowest tariff rates with the exception of Messrs. Hewitt, Shelly and Martin. These gentlemen, being believers in a modified form of protection, sometimes voted against the measures proposed for the reduction of rates. The discussions of the tariff in congress have always been more or less interesting. The protectionists argued that our country was the most prosperous in the world, that it was advancing more rapidly in wealth and population than any other, paying higher wages, and that all the while the prices of manufactured goods had been falling. It was never possible to deny these general statements of fact. The difficulty has been to demonstrate to the people that the conclusion sought to be deduced was fallacious, viz., that all these results were attributable to our tariff system. The protectionists further argued that the system benefited the farmer because it enlarged his home market

It is not possible to give in detail the arguments used in reply. The general trend of the democratic answer may be judged of by the following extract from a speech made in the house of representatives on the 12th day of October, 1888, by the writer, which outlines in part the democratic line of reply. After giving the figures showing that our exports of cotton were annually increasing, he said:

"On what principle of right can it be that the makers of this cotton shall be prohibited by law from buying cheaply of that world which they supply so liberally with cheap cotton. These figures show that we are successfully competing in the production of raw cotton with the pauper labor of India. We shall probably continue to do so. In India, which is our principal competitor, the average product per acre, from 1879 to 1886, of raw cotton was about 50 pounds; the average product of cotton per acre, during the same period in the United States was about 170 pounds. But other countries still compete. Competition with ourselves is becoming serious. Mark how we ran up in twenty years from 2,230,000 to 7,450,000 bales of 400 pounds each. There seems to be absolutely no bounds to the amount of cotton we can make.

"This continued increase must continue to result in cheapening the price.

"The case of the western farmer is precisely the same. He supplies fully half the wheat imported into other countries. It is the foreign market that regulates the prices of his breadstuffs and his meats.

"But the case of the cotton producer or of the producer of timber or wheat or other provisions will not be so hard if his supplies, too, are cheapened as they ought to be all along the line. The tendency of the world is in that direction. Farmers' products continue to fall; so ought manufactures, and they do. Improved machinery, improved processes of manufacture everywhere, bring down prices, in America and Europe alike. The hand-loom, the country blacksmith shop, the small private manufactories, carried on by hand, that formerly dotted our whole country, and especially New England, are things of the past. Cloth, shoes, hats, clothing, nails, agricultural implements—everything is made by machinery; everything necessarily becomes cheaper.

"It is the crowning blessing of civilization that the necessities and even the comforts of life are being brought within the reach of the laboring man. The world over, where the laws allow him a fair chance, his condition is improving. He produces more than the laboring man could in past ages, and he ought to be allowed to enjoy more. By right he is entitled to a fair share of the triumphs of civilization, including the benefits resulting from the wonderful development of transportation by steam, on land and at sea, bringing so cheaply to be exchanged one for another the products of all peoples and all nations.

"But our republican friends point to the cheapening of goods among us and to the progress we are making, and attribute all to what they call our American system. If gentlemen really believe this they ought to lift up their eyes and look abroad. England has taken from us almost the last vestige of the large share that once was ours in the carrying trade of the world. Great Britain, France, Belgium, all Europe, is grid-ironed by railroads. London in thirty years has increased her population by a million. Berlin in forty years has more than trebled her population. New towns have sprung up all over Europe, old cities have taken on new growth, new factories have been built, new mines developed. The impulse of modern civilization is felt everywhere, even in Italy, sitting so long inert amid the crumbling ruins of the past.

"The spirit of progress is there as well as here; and there, too, as well as here are witnessed the triumphs of invention. If we have developed more rapidly, it is because of our free government and because of our vast resources of field and forest and mine and waterfall, answering like magic to the touch of enterprise and energy.

"It is for these reasons, sir, and because also of the fact that we come of the most enterprising of human races, that we have progressed; not by reason of, but in spite of, the gyves and shackles that our republican friends have placed upon labor. If we wish to decide how much of our present prosperity is due to our tariff system, let us compare ourselves with ourselves. Look at this table, not made by a democrat, but taken from the second volume of the census of 1880, compiled by republican authorities. It shows, first, that from 1860 to 1870 manufactures advanced more rapidly than during any previous decade. It shows, secondly, they advanced more than at any subsequent decade. The per cent. of increase in the gross value of manufactured products in the United States for the decade from 1850 to 1860, the first of these decades, was 85 per cent.; in the second, from 1860 to 1870, it was 79; and in the third, from 1870 to 1880, it was 58 only. The percentage of increase in the net values of manufactured products in the first decade was 84, in the second 63, and in the third 41 per cent. The capital invested and wages paid increased in a somewhat like proportion, though the number of hands fell off as machinery improved and increased in value. But the advance of wages during that first decade, according to this table, was greater than it was in either of the two following decades."

The canvass preceding the presidential election of 1888 was said to be a campaign of education. And such it was. There were many changes among the voters, some of them going in one direction, and some in the other; but that which benefited the democratic party most was the spirit of inquiry that was aroused. Voters began to think and to realize that the system of high tariffs adopted during the civil war with the express promise that it was to be temporary, was continued after the close of the

war for the benefit of the manufacturers as a class, and that the time had now come when it did not benefit even these, except in so far as they kept down competition among themselves and kept up prices by successful trusts and combinations. But the process of education was not completed by the canvass of 1888. A few more object lessons were needed, and fortunately for the party of "tariff reform" they were forthcoming.

The republicans not only passed the force bill through the house of representatives in 1890, but also enacted into law the McKinley bill. This law was a general revision of the tariff for the purpose of reducing revenues by "checking" importations. Sugar was made free, but duties on very many articles were increased, with the visible result of at once raising prices.

The force bill and the McKinley act were the issues in the congressional campaign of 1890, and the democrats carried the country by an immense majority. In the presidential election of 1892, Grover Cleveland, who had not changed his views on the silver question, but had emphasized them by a letter in 1890, was again nominated by the democrats for president, and Adlai Stevenson for vice-president. The republicans had re-nominated Benjamin Harrison, who had approved the McKinley act and had favored the election or force bill, and had chosen as their candidate for the vice-presidency, Whitelaw Reid, who also supported these measures. These issues were fairly before the people, and Cleveland and Stevenson were chosen by a very large majority. The result of the election is also accepted as a decisive verdict, not only in favor of tariff reform and against the force bill, but, also, against all attempts at Federal interference in elections for representatives in congress.

The tariff will continue to be in the future, as it has been in the past, a party question. What shall be the money of the people will also, for many years, at least, be a problem in Federal politics. During the civil war, the Federal government not only authorized national banks, taxing at the same time state banks out of existence in order to aid the circulation of its own institutions, but it issued United States treasury notes, which it declared to be legal tender for all dues, except upon imports. These "greenbacks," although, at one time, they were at a large discount, \$1.00 in gold being equivalent to more than \$2.50 in this national currency, answered the purpose for which they were issued.

Almost immediately after the cessation of hostilities, the government, in order to reach specie payments, which it did not succeed in doing until 1879, entered upon the policy of contracting the currency. Continued contraction produced depression of prices, and a loud demand for more money, especially in the west. Based on this demand a new political organization was formed, calling itself the greenback party. Its demand was for a new issue of legal tender greenbacks, to be issued by the government in large amounts without any provisions for redemption. Indeed

redemption was not anticipated. This money was to be floated by force of law and was denominated by the adversaries of the scheme, "fiat money," "rag money," etc. The new party entered three candidates for the presidency. Peter Cooper, in 1876, who received 81,740 votes out of a total of 8,412,733; James B. Weaver, in 1880, who received 306,887 votes out of 9,204,428, and Benjamin F. Butler, who in 1884 received 133,825 votes out of 10,056,347. This party had at one time eleven members of the national house of representatives, but in 1890 it had passed gradually out of existence. Now, however, arose another new party, calling itself in its first national platform, issued at St. Louis, Mo., December 6, 1889, "the national farmers' alliance and industrial union." It demanded "legal tender treasury notes issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash basis," calculating the amount needed on a per capita basis, the control of railroads by the government, etc.

Afterward it took the name of the "people's party," and in its platform promulgated at Omaha, Neb., on July 4, 1892, added, to its previous demands, the loan of legal tender money directly to the people, at two per cent. interest per annum. And not stopping now at the control by the government of railroads, it insisted also upon taking in telegraphs and telephones. J. B. Weaver, who had been the greenback candidate for president in 1880, was nominated as candidate of the new party in 1892, with James G. Field for vice-president. The "people's party" now has in the United States senate two members, and in the house of representatives, nine. In the election of 1892, it carried three states and elected eight members of the house of representatives. Whether this new party is to speedily pass away, as did its prototype, remains to be seen.



CHAPTER II.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

By JEROME COCHRAN, M. D., MONTGOMERY.*

ENDEMIC AND EPIDEMIC DISEASES — MEDICAL LEGISLATION — STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION — THE ASSOCIATION AFTER THE WAR — CONSTITUTION OF 1873 — MEDICAL LAW OF 1877 — HEALTH SYSTEM — HISTORICAL SKETCH — COMMENTARY — PHARMACY LAWS — PHARMACEUTICAL LAWS — DENTISTRY — STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION — MEDICAL SCHOOLS — INSANE HOSPITAL — MEDICAL CLUB — MEDICAL PERIODICALS.



E have no record of the diseases that prevailed amongst the Indians in Alabama before its settlement by the whites; nor have we any record of the diseases which prevailed amongst these aborigines while they still divided the territory of the state with the early white settlers. Our knowledge of the diseases that prevailed amongst the early white settlers themselves is fragmentary and imperfect. The only systematic treatise known to the writer, treating of the diseases of these early days, is the Medical History of Alabama, by Dr. P. H. Lewis, of Mobile. This

*I have undertaken to write a sketch of the medical history of Alabama. The first problem that presents itself for solution is to determine what things fall properly under the designation of medical history. Does it mean an account of the diseases, endemic and epidemic, which have afflicted the good people of the state since its foundation? Or does it mean a history of the medical profession of the state and of the great doctors who have made that profession illustrious? Or does it mean a history of the medical organization and the medical institutions. In the sketch that I have written I have construed it to mean all of these things; and accordingly all of them, under appropriate sub-heads, have been treated of as thoroughly as the time and space at my disposal would warrant. It has not been an easy thing to write this sketch, because it was very difficult to obtain the facts for the periods antedating the war. My medical brethren have been perfectly willing to help me; but their memories fail to reach back so far; and of printed records there are very few extant. I have done the best I could under the circumstances; and have packed the pages assigned me as full of facts as possible. It would have been very much easier to have filled them with fine writing, flatteries, compliments, panegyrics—after the fashion of complaisant reporters for the daily press; but I think it will be admitted generally, or by judicious critics at any rate, that I have pursued the wiser course. I have used a great deal of care in the verification of the facts and details that I have made use of, and I am satisfied that almost without exception their accuracy may be depended upon.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the history of any profession is to be found in the study of the lives of its eminent men. I have therefore added to the formal accounts referred to above, biographical sketches of some of the leading members of the medical profession of Alabama, confining myself entirely to those who are no longer living. Many richly worthy of commemoration I have had to pass without mention, because I could not for them obtain the necessary materials for even short notices.

[The sketches alluded to will be found in the "Personal Memoirs" of this work.—PUBS.]

was a prize essay and was awarded a silver cup by the Alabama Medical society, of Selma, in 1846. It was subsequently, 1847, published in pamphlet form. It contains a great deal of abstract speculation, not now of much interest. It also contains some facts in regard to the early diseases of Alabama, and chiefly in connection with the southern and central parts of the state. These facts will be used freely, so far as they fall within the scope of this historical sketch.

We know, in a general way, that the hunters and trappers and the explorers who first penetrated into the territory now constituting the state of Alabama, found the country as a rule salubrious and healthy. This statement applies not only to the Alabama territory, but to all the states of the southwest at the corresponding periods of their history. With the coming of permanent settlers, and the clearing and cultivation of the land, intermittent and remittent fevers, of comparatively mild type, and other malarial diseases, made their appearance. The whole state, however, was not settled and cleared up at once; and consequently the prevalence of these malarial diseases amongst the pioneer settlers cannot be referred to any special period, but was of earlier date in such sections as were of earlier settlement, and later in such sections as were brought under cultivation at later times.

"The early settlers came mostly from Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and the Carolinas. They usually settled in communities at convenient distances from one another. Owing to the fact these immigrants brought but few laborers with them, they chose for their homes the uplands and hammocks rather than encounter, with feeble forces, the rich and heavily timbered alluvial lands of the river bottoms."—*Lewis*.

This accounts to some extent for the comparative mildness of the malarial diseases from which they suffered. When, at a later day, the advancing tide of immigration began to invade the river bottoms, fevers of a much more severe type, but still of malarial origin, were developed amongst them. It is an important consideration, however, that much of the work of clearing these richer lands was done by negroes, who are much less vulnerable to malarial influences than the whites. In these early settlements the houses were built of green logs, often with the bark on; the trees in the clearings were killed by belting, and left standing until they fell through the slow agency of decay; and the virgin soil, filled with vegetable matter, was turned up by the plough. The protecting shade of the green trees and the thick undergrowth being withdrawn, and with nothing to intercept the fervent rays of the sun, the natural consequence was the abundant generation of the malarial poison. Along with the malarial fevers, the pioneers suffered from pneumonias and pleurisies, and sometimes from dysenteries.

"In the treatment of malarial diseases, tartar emetic was much used, as was also the lancet. A favorite domestic remedy was tea made of bone-set—*Eupatorium perfoliatum*. But perhaps the most common remedies were calomel, to act on the liver, and peruvian bark, to prevent the recurrence of the paroxysms.

"Between the years 1812 and 1818, the town of St. Stephens, situated on the lower part of the Bigbee river, had a large accession of population, attended with a corresponding increase of houses in the town, and of agricultural improvements in the vicinity. Fever of a severe and malignant type prevailed in this place during the summers of 1818-19-20-21. During the two latter years, however, the town began to decline, and sank with a rapidity even greater than that which marked its rise.

"Fort Claiborne, situated on the most elevated bluff on the Alabama river, was an unimportant place until about 1818, at which time it began to improve, and in 1822 the population had increased to 3,000. This high and elevated plain has a gradual declivity, as it recedes from the bank of the river, until it reaches a few low marshy ponds. In 1819 fever prevailed in this town with great severity, with subsequent annual visitations, and every summer an increasing mortality, until the population began to decline about 1825.

"About 1817-18-19, the town of Cahaba, on the Alabama river, in Dallas county, increased very rapidly in population, and at the same time a vast extent of that fertile region of country was brought into cultivation. In the year 1821, a year memorable in Alabama for a late inundation of the rivers, great destruction of crops, and widespread disease, the people of Cahaba experienced their first epidemic visitation. They were so tenacious of the reputation of their town, then the seat of government, that they held a public meeting in the midst of the epidemic, resolved that the fears of those who had retired into the country were not well founded, and forced the public officers to return to the city and resume their various duties. The mortality was not less than twelve per cent. of the entire population."—*Lewis*.

About 1830, the settlement of the prairies was begun. They were found to be very fertile, and the population rapidly increased. Very soon these prairie settlements became subject to a very severe form of malarial fever, which was commonly known as congestive fever, in reference to which Dr. Lewis used this graphic language: "To ascertain that malady, which from its malignancy constitutes the principal outlet of human life in this section during the summer and autumn, that malady which most excites the fears of the people and absorbs the attention of the medical man, it is only necessary to be brought to the bedside of one laboring under congestive fever, and the search is at once ended." The type of this fever in the prairies became modified in a few years, as the result, probably, of the thorough cultivation of the lands and improved drainage. In connection with this congestive fever, and other malarial fevers of less malignant type, the people in the prairies suffered from pneumonia, pleurisy, dysentery, etc. Pneumonia by the local doctors was divided into two classes, bilious pneumonia and typhoid pneumonia. The bilious pneumonia was an acute febrile malady, in which malarial influences complicated the pneumonitis; while typhoid pneumonia ordinarily supervened upon some protracted case of fever, and was characterized by adynamic symptoms.

A few years after the war a form of fever, known amongst southern writers as hæmorrhagic malarial fever, made its appearance in the ma-

larious regions of the state. This is a profoundly adynamic disease, with sudden and intense yellow discoloration of the skin, and abundant discharge of red urine, surcharged with the coloring matter of the disorganized red blood corpuscles. The mortality attending was very great. Occasional cases of this fever occurred before the war, but it was not then of common occurrence. Many papers in regard to this disease are to be found in the volumes of the Transactions of the State Medical association, between 1870 and 1880. It has not entirely disappeared, but is now very much less common than in the decade mentioned. It does not yield to quinine and the ordinary anti-malarial treatment.

Typhoid fever is occasionally mentioned as far back as 1835, but it is doubtful if the cases were really of the specific typhoid type. About 1850, genuine typhoid fever became prevalent in many parts of the state, in some sections a little earlier than 1850, and in some a little later. This was distinctly a new epidemic invasion. It fell under the observation of the writer in the adjacent state of Mississippi, and for several years was very destructive, especially among the negroes—so much so that the writer knew the fortunes of many farmers to be seriously crippled in a single season by its ravages. At first the doctors did not know how to manage it and treated it very much as they were accustomed to treat the malarial fevers, with which they had long been familiar. Experience finally taught them the danger of heroic medication, and the percentage of mortality was greatly diminished. In the mean time, also, its infectious character was recognized, and under the influence of this knowledge very effective measures of prevention were employed. When one of the little villages on a plantation—one of the negro quarters as they were called—was invaded, the wells were condemned and new sources of water supply provided; and not infrequently the entire slave community was moved into new quarters at a safe distance from the old ones. This fever diminished greatly in prevalence in a few years, and by 1860, it had ceased to be an important factor in the mortality of the people of the state. It lingering longest in the prairies.

After the war, beginning about 1870, another continued fever invaded Alabama. It was first observed in the northern part of the state and slowly made its way southward. This fever is known by several names, such as typho malarial fever, continued malarial fever and typhoid fever. There has been much discussion amongst the doctors as to its true character. Its duration is from two to four weeks, and often, longer the thermometer curve is not that of specific typhoid as described in the books. The rose spots have been very rarely observed; there is not much disposition to diarrhoea; as a rule the tongue is flat and moist; and there is very little muttering delirium. It is not controlled by quinine. It appears indifferently in the city and country; it has not been recognized as infectious, and is not known to have any dependence on the water supply. In the few post mortems that have been made, the same lesions of Pey-

ers patches have been found that are found in typhoid fever. Notwithstanding its want of conformity to the classic descriptions of typhoid fever, the doctors of the state are more and more coming to regard it as a form of that fever modified by the influence of our southern climate. The mortality in it is not very great.

"In this section of the Union, scarlatina does not seem to be attended with the same degree of malignancy as in the older states; neither has it been noticed that it presents the same epidemic character as marks its prevalence elsewhere. As a general rule, it may be said to be sporadic in its nature, some few cases appearing in various sections of the country every year, but generally mild and easily controlled by remedies. There are, however, some exceptions in different localities, where the disease has assumed a malignant type, but its fatality has usually been confined to a limited space, and but few years have been noted when this form prevailed. It is likely to be milder in spring and summer and more severe in winter."—*Lewis*.

Diphtheria either did not prevail before the war, or else it was not recognized. Since the war there have been localized outbreaks of it occasionally, but no widespread epidemic. Like scarlet fever, sporadic cases of it appear here and there every year, but something in our climatic conditions seems to stand in the way of its dissemination.

No doubt smallpox sometimes prevailed epidemically in Alabama in the early decades of her history; but of such outbreaks no records are known to the author. Immediately after the war it was spread by Federal troops through most of the towns garrisoned by them, and notably in Mobile, Montgomery and Selma. In 1874-5 a neglected outbreak in Mobile spread to the extent of 990 cases, and 262 deaths. This is the last epidemic that has occurred in the state. It has broken out since a number of times, but has always been promptly suppressed.

Cholera has visited Alabama on several occasions. There were some cases and some deaths in Mobile and Montgomery in 1834; and a small outbreak of a dozen or fifteen cases, with five deaths, in Sumter county. In 1849 cholera again visited Mobile; number of cases not known, number of deaths, seventy-six. It began its ravages in December. In February and March, 1854, there were a few cases of cholera in Mobile, some of them very malignant, with death in ten or twelve hours. In Huntsville, in 1873, there was an outbreak of cholera—cases about 150, deaths 51. It was brought from Memphis in June. An interesting account of this epidemic, written by Dr. J. J. Dement, is to be found in the Transactions of the Alabama State Medical association for 1874. In June, 1873, cholera broke out in Birmingham. It is believed to have been brought from Huntsville. Birmingham was then in the beginning of its career, and was not a populous city. After the disease began to spread, many of the people left the place; but amongst those who remained there was a sweeping epidemic—number of cases and number of deaths not known. An account of this outbreak was contributed by Dr. M. H. Jordan, to the transactions of the State Medical association for 1874. In this same

summer of 1873, there were about fifteen or twenty cases of cholera in Mobile, of whom about one-third died.

Yellow fever has occurred in Mobile in the following years: 1705, 1765, 1819, 1824, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1837, 1839, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1854, 1867, 1870, 1873, 1878; and in Mobile county, at the villages of Spring Hill, Dog River Factory, Fulton, and Citronelle, in 1853; at Whistler, Bon Secours, and Fish River—the two last in Baldwin county, in 1878; at Selma, in 1853; at Grove Hill, in Clarke county, in 1853; at Montgomery, in 1854 and 1873, while in 1878 it prevailed along the line of the Memphis & Charleston railroad at Tuscumbia, Florence, Town Creek, Decatur and Stevenson. In 1883, there was another outbreak at Brewton, in Escambia county; and in 1888 at Decatur.

The limits of this sketch will not permit of separate accounts of these various epidemics, but a few facts in regard to some of the more notable of them may not be without interest:

"Previous to 1817, the population of Mobile did not exceed 500 souls, consisting principally of French, Spaniards, and free negroes; but after this period the place rapidly improved, and in 1819 the accession of Europeans and of whites from the adjacent states had increased the number nearly three-fold in two years. The deaths in 1819 were estimated at 400, being nearly one-third of the population. Such was the consternation produced by this epidemic that public attention was directed to a location on the opposite side of the bay, and the alarmed inhabitants began rapidly to improve the small village of Blakely, which for a time increased in population, while Mobile seemed sinking to decay. But in 1822 Blakely was visited by an epidemic as fatal in proportion to the population as that of 1819 in Mobile. This confounded the hopes of its people, and it passed out of existence as a place of commercial importance. The yellow fever of 1842 was confined to the southern portion of the city, whilst that of 1843 was confined mostly to the northern section, and did not invade the district infected the preceding autumn. The epidemic of 1843 lasted from the 20th of August to the 10th of November. The population of the city was about 14,000, number of cases 1,352, number of deaths 240."—*Condensed from Lewis.*

The history of the great epidemic of 1853, the most widespread and destructive epidemic ever known in the south before the war, requires special notice. It began its ravages in Mobile in August. The first eight or ten cases were amongst persons who came from New Orleans. In this way a number of infectious centers were established, and the fever spread with unexampled rapidity. Panic took possession of the public mind. How many persons fled it is impossible to ascertain, but it was estimated that in three weeks not more than 10,000 or 12,000 were left in the city, and of this number it is probable that 4,000 or 5,000 were attacked in less than a month after the disease appeared. The epidemic reached its height about the first week in September. In the suburbs north, west and south, and wherever there were settlements within six or eight miles, it raged with almost as much violence as in the city. Amongst other places it prevailed at Spring Hill, at Dog River Factory,

at Fulton, and at Citronelle—all in Mobile county, but Citronelle at a distance of sixty miles. About the middle of November there were several sharp frosts, which promptly checked its progress. A very interesting account of this epidemic, as it occurred in Mobile, was contributed by Dr. W. H. Anderson to the proceedings of the State Medical association for 1854.

Selma has had but one epidemic of this disease—in 1853. It had been brought into the city twice before and had failed to spread, so that the first few cases excited but little apprehension. The first case occurred on the 17th of September. The subject of it resided near the river, but had not been to Mobile. No other well marked case was witnessed until the 7th of October. The fever soon assumed an epidemic form, and the people, becoming alarmed, fled from their homes, leaving in the city only 1,000 or 1,200 persons out of a population of over 3,000. Only a few negroes were attacked. The whole number of cases was 120, with 32 deaths.

There was no yellow fever in Alabama, nor in any of the gulf states during the war, an immunity undoubtedly due to the efficiency of the blockade of our ports by the federal navy. The blockade did not absolutely prevent all intercourse with the outside world, but it was rendered so infrequent and so difficult as to constitute a very rigorous quarantine.

The epidemic of 1873 was more widely distributed than that of 1853, it invaded a considerable number of communities in Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee, and two in Alabama—in Mobile and Montgomery. The outbreak in Mobile was comparatively mild. There were 210 cases, with 35 deaths. A very elaborate account of this epidemic was contributed by Dr. J. Cochran to the transactions of the Alabama State Medical association in 1874. An account of the Montgomery epidemic was contributed to the same volume of transactions by Dr. R. F. Michel. In Montgomery the cases were about 500, and the deaths 102.

The most widely disseminated, the most destructive, and in every way the most remarkable and dreadful epidemic of yellow fever that has ever devastated the states of the gulf and of the Mississippi valley, was that of 1878. It would be out of place here to give even an outline of the history of the epidemic. Suffice to say, that something like 140 cities and towns suffered from its ravages; that the number of cases of sickness inflicted on the people of the country reached the grand total of about 125,000; and that the number of deaths for which it was responsible aggregates about 18,000. But these statistics convey to the imagination only the faintest and most inadequate conceptions of the dreadful details of the epidemic. In many of the more sorely afflicted communities the pestilence was king; and panic, and shuddering horror, and the black shadow of death were his ministers. Hope of escape there was none, except by flight; and all the routes of travel leading from the infected localities were populous with fugitives. The times, indeed, were

times of tribulation, and such as try men's souls. No wonder that even brave men fled; and since all who remained at all, remained to feed the pestilence and increase its horrors, flight became a sort of sacred duty. But universal flight was impossible. Many were too poor in the goods of this world to travel away from home; and many others were constrained to remain, out of sentiments of Christian charity, to minister to the wants of suffering friends and neighbors. Amongst those who fought most bravely under the banners of humanity, we may be excused if we single out for special mention the members of the medical profession, who, upon this occasion, acted as they have always done from immemorial ages. They recognized in all its fullness of meaning the truth of the trite maxim, that the epidemic is the battle-field of the physician; recognized that it was their peculiar mission to carry hope to the hopeless, help to the sick, comfort to the dying. None else knew so well as they the character of the danger they were called upon to face; and certainly none else confronted it with such unflinching courage. In the principal centers they knew well that, for them, there was no hope of escape. All of them went surely to beds of sickness; and many of them to beds of death. The immortal charge of the 600 at Balaklava,

Into the valley of death,
Into the jaws of hell,

was not so desperate as the warfare waged by the doctors of the south against the invisible armies of the pestilence. In south Alabama there were this year in Mobile about eighty cases; and in proportion to population quite a number of cases in the villages of Bon Secours and Fish River. These outbreaks were all traceable to New Orleans. In north Alabama it was of much more extended prevalence. It was brought to this section by the Memphis & Charleston railroad, which here runs through the Tennessee valley, and none of the larger towns escaped. There were sweeping epidemics in Tuscumbia, Florence, Decatur and Stevenson; and a few cases in Town Creek, Athens, Huntsville, Opelika and Tuscaloosa.

MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

During the territorial regime in Alabama this writer has not been able to find that any laws were passed bearing on the practice of medicine.

The state of Alabama was organized and admitted into the union in 1819. At that time, in the larger centers of population, there were to be found physicians of culture and ability—the graduates of reputable medical institutions. But in many portions of the state, in sparsely settled communities, where remuneration for medical services was necessarily of the scantiest character, much of the practice was done by the wise women of the time, and by men who had picked up a few notions of diseases and their treatment from some of the popular manuals of domestic medicine then in circulation. Many of these backwoods practitioners

were exceedingly ignorant, not only of medicine, but also of the very rudiments of English education.

As the population of the state increased in numbers, in wealth, and in intelligence, it was felt that something should be done, and a better qualified class of medical practitioners provided to take charge of the health and lives of the people; and to this end the interference of the legislature was invoked. The first law to regulate the practice of medicine was enacted in 1823, when the state was only four years old. Under this law all graduates of all regularly constituted medical institutions within the United States were authorized to practice medicine without further qualification; and all persons, not graduates, who were actually engaged in practice at the time of the passage of the law, were allowed to continue to practice without interference, provided they registered themselves as practitioners before some one of the medical boards created by the law. Having cleared the ground in this way, the law went on to provide that, for the future, no persons except college graduates should be allowed to practice medicine in Alabama, without first having obtained a certificate of qualification from one of the established boards. These boards were at first five in number—one at Huntsville, one at Tuscaloosa, one at Cahaba, one at Claiborne and one at Mobile. Each board was composed of five members elected by the joint vote of the two houses of the general assembly; and two members were to constitute a quorum. In the intervals between the annual sessions, any member of a board could issue a temporary permit to practice. Five dollars was allowed the board for each examination, \$5 for each permanent certificate, and \$5 for each temporary permit. The boards could grant certificates to practice medicine alone, or surgery alone. Each board was left to itself to adopt such standard of qualifications and such methods of examination as seemed good to its members.

In 1826, this law was amended so as to allow all graduates of any regular "medical university" to practice without examination by the state boards. This was probably done because the clause in the original act exempting college graduates from examination had not been clearly expressed. In 1854, another similar amendment was passed, to the effect that all graduates of "reputable medical colleges in the United States" should be exempted from the operations of the law, the intention of this amendment being doubtless to obviate any uncertainty that might be supposed to lurk in the awkward phrase, "regular medical university." In 1832, the law was amended so as not to apply to botanic or Thompsonian physicians; provided, they were not to bleed, apply blisters, or give mercury, tartar emetic, opium or laudanum.

This medical law, as here given in outline, remained the law of the state, undergoing only minor modifications, until 1877, when the law to regulate practice at present in force was enacted. This new law will be discussed presently. In the meantime the old law was incorporated in

the successive codes of the state. But it was never very rigorously enforced; the examinations were not such as to maintain a high standard of medical qualifications; prosecutions, if known at all, were very infrequent, and, easy as it was to get the certificate, a good many engaged in practice without it. The general result was that the law accomplished very little good; and the poorer white sections of the state were largely given over as fields of practice to doctors who were anything but learned in the art and science of medicine. It was not so in the black neighborhoods—that is to say, in the neighborhoods where slaves constituted the majority of the population. In these neighborhoods the planter was able to pay good fees; he wanted a doctor of at least a decent show of medical knowledge to treat himself and family; and the money value of his slaves made him equally anxious that they also should have the best medical skill that was to be obtained. The natural consequence was that, throughout the black belt of Alabama, the doctors were nearly always of fair literary culture and graduates of regular medical colleges.

While the medical law remained, from 1823 to 1877, almost without change, there were many changes in the number of the examining boards. In 1827, the Cahaba board was moved to Selma. In 1830, the number of boards in the state was reduced to four—one at Huntsville, one at Tuscaloosa, and one at Selma, and one at Claiborne—the original Mobile board having been allowed to die through neglect. Subsequently the following boards were created in the years mentioned: Mobile, 1831; Montgomery, 1835; Demopolis, 1835; Irwinton, Barbour county, 1837; Jacksonville, then in Benton county, 1841; Florence, 1841; Eufaula, 1844; Chambers county, 1844; Suggsville, Clarke county, 1845; Talladega, 1845; Crawford, Russell county, 1846; Cherokee county, 1854; Choctaw county, 1854; Jackson county, 1854; Russell county, the first Russell county board having been allowed to lapse, 1855; Shelby county, 1855; Autauga county, 1858; Pike county, 1858; Perry county, 1858; Coffee county, 1860; Franklin county, 1860; Cherokee county, 1860; St. Clair county, 1861; Washington and Choctaw counties, one joint board, 1866; Marshall county, 1867; Jefferson county, 1867; Hale county, 1867; Elmore county, 1867; Lee county, 1867; Lawrence county, 1870.

By the act of 1823, the members of the boards were elected by the joint vote of the two houses of the general assembly. This seems to have proved troublesome and the general practice was adopted, that the general assembly should designate the members to compose the boards at the time of their organization, while all subsequent vacancies in any board were to be filled by the remaining members. There were a few exceptions to this plan, however. In 1839 the South Alabama Medical society at Selma was chartered, and was authorized to make examinations in conformity to the law governing other boards. A few years later the name of this society was changed to the Alabama State Medical society. The privileges of this charter were forfeited by neglect; and in 1867 they

were renewed and the name changed to the Selma Medical society. In 1841, the Medical society of the city of Mobile was chartered for ten years, with authority to elect a board of medical examiners, with the usual powers. This charter was renewed in 1852, for twenty years; and again in 1866, for fifty years. In 1866 the Medical and Surgical society of Montgomery was chartered for fifty years, and authorized to elect a board of examiners, to act under the general law. In 1844 the election of the members of the Barbour county board was delegated to the graduated physicians of the county. Finally, in the code of 1867, all existing boards are continued; and it is provided that, for the future, county boards of medical examiners may be at any time created by the action of the county commissioners, and the probate judges.

While this process of evolution was going on in legislation affecting the regular profession, several acts were passed in the interest of the irregular doctors of the state. As we have already seen, the law of 1823 was amended in 1832, so as not to apply to the so-called Thompsonians. The botanic system, into which the Thompsonians gradually developed, had not then been invented. In 1854, however, a law was enacted authorizing the courts of county commissioners of the several counties to create boards of botanic physicians, of not less than three nor more than seven members, to examine all who desired to practice the botanic system of medicine, and to fix the fees that might be charged for such practice. This scheme did not work well, for one reason—because botanic physicians were not numerous enough in most of the counties to furnish members to constitute the boards. So, in 1856, this law was rescinded and a new law passed, creating a single state board for the examination of botanic physicians. So far as is known to the writer of this sketch, the members of this state board never met for organization and never issued any licenses to practice. In 1860 a board of botanic physicians was created in Blount county, but this board, also, seems never to have organized.

In 1852 there was organized, or at least chartered, in the city of Montgomery, the Alabama Homeopathic society, which was authorized to appoint annually a board of three members to examine all non-graduates who desired to practice homeopathy—graduates of medical colleges and licentiates of other Alabama boards, to be exempt from such examination. The rules for this board were in all details the same as those provided for the control of the regular boards.

THE STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Medical Association of the state of Alabama was organized by a convention of the physicians of the state which met at Mobile in 1847, and on the 1st day of December thereof. This convention was called at the instance of Dr. A. G. Mabry, of Selma, for the purpose of getting a move-

ment on foot to secure the establishment of a state hospital for the insane. The permanent officers of the convention were as follows:

President—W. B. Johnson, M. D., of Perry county; First Vice-President—R. L. Fearn, M. D., of Mobile; Second Vice-President—A. G. Mabry, M. D., of Selma; Secretaries—George F. Pollard, M. D., of Montgomery, and W. B. Crawford, M. D., of Mobile; Treasurer—George A. Ketchum, M. D., of Mobile.

Just what was done in furtherance of the enterprise to establish a hospital has not come to the knowledge of the present writer. But in the course of the session a committee of seven, consisting of Drs. P. H. Lewis (chairman), Morgan, Barnes, Miller, Gaines, Ketchum and Woodcock—was appointed to draft a plan for the organization of a state medical association. On the 4th day of December and of the session, the report of the committee on organization was adopted, and the convention resolved itself into the Medical Association of the State of Alabama. The officers of the convention were continued as officers of the association for one year.

The session of 1848 was held in Selma, beginning on the 8th day of March. Dr. W. B. Johnson presided. Apparently no account of its proceedings has been preserved.

In 1849 the association held two sessions. The first session was held in Wetumpka on the 6th and 7th days of March. Dr. A. G. Mabry, the president, was absent, and the chair was taken by Dr. Samuel D. Holt, who was second-vice president, and who was elected president. The minutes of this meeting, not the medical papers, were printed in a thin pamphlet. The second session was held in Montgomery, including, in the time, the 13th day of December. The presumption is that Dr. Holt presided. The medical papers read at these two sessions were published—at least several of them—in the New Orleans Medical Journal.

The session of 1850 was held in Mobile, beginning on the 10th of December and continuing three days. Dr. A. Lopez was the presiding officer. The proceedings of this meeting, including the medical papers, were published in a pamphlet of 150 pages, the first volume issued by the association. Amongst other things, and in continuation of the effort to secure the establishment of a hospital for the insane, a committee, consisting of Dr. A. Lopez, S. Holt, W. H. Anderson, H. V. Wooten, W. O. Baldwin, and William Bolling, was appointed to prepare a memorial to the general assembly urging the construction of such an institution, and, as was specified in the resolution, to aid Miss Dix in her efforts in the same direction. In 1851 the association met, on the 8th day of December, in Montgomery. Dr. Charles E. Lavender had been elected president, but died before the time came for the meeting, and Dr. William O. Baldwin, the first vice-president, acted in his place.

The session of 1852 was held in Selma, beginning on the 13th of December. Dr. William Bolling, the elected president, was absent, and the

first vice-president, Dr. A. G. Mabry, presided. Dr. A. Lopez, who had been appointed by the governor to visit the various insane asylums in the United States, reported that he had performed that duty during the past summer, that the plans he had submitted had been approved by the commissioners, and that the projected building would soon be in course of erection. The treasurer reported the association between \$800 and \$900 in debt, and not a dollar in the treasury.

The association was to hold a session in Montgomery in December, 1853. For some reason, perhaps on account of the wide prevalence of yellow fever during that fall, this session was postponed until the 10th, 11th and 12th of January, 1854, so that no meeting at all was held in 1853.

This session of 1854 was held under the presidency of Dr. A. Denney, in Montgomery. The treasurer again emphasized the want of money, and stated that at least \$1,000 was due from delinquent members.

In 1855 the association met in Mobile, February 5, 6 and 7, under the presidency of Dr. L. H. Anderson. The treasurer reported more than half the members delinquent of dues. At this session it was decided to make Mobile the permanent place of meeting, and to make the time of meeting the first Monday in March of each year. It was also agreed that an effort should be made to provide a permanent hall for the meetings of the association, and for a pathological museum, medical library, etc.; and with a view to disseminating information of the aims and objects of the association, it was ordered that 1,500 copies of the transactions of this meeting should be printed for distribution amongst the physicians, editors, and other intelligent citizens of the state. Dr. Taylor, the annual orator, took as his theme the eligibility of Mobile as the site for a school of medicine. Dr. T. W. Mason, of Wetumpka, was elected president for the ensuing year. According to information believed to be reliable, the expenses of this session, especially the expense of printing and distributing 1,500 copies of the proceedings, utterly bankrupted the treasury of the association, and a considerable balance had to be paid by individual members of the publishing committee. The sums thus advanced were never repaid to the advancers.

Another session was held in 1856; but the writer has not been able to get any account of it. Presumably, Dr. Mason presided. The financial collapse consequent on the large expenditures of the previous year seems to have caused the collapse of the association, and it passes out of history for the next twelve years. It has been difficult to get details of the history of the association before the war, except for the five years covered by the published volumes of proceedings. From these volumes a few general facts and conclusions may be gathered.

The nominal membership during this ante bellum time was about 150. Doctors who were not present at the meetings were elected to membership, and their names, once on the roll, were kept there indefinitely.

even though many of them made no formal acceptance of the doubtful honor, never attended the meetings, and never paid their dues. It is probable that the bona fide paying membership never at any time exceeded 100, and that on the average it fell considerably below that number. There were many things that stood in the way of the prosperity of the association beside the bad financial management, but that is of itself sufficient to account for its temporary failure. The members were drawn, almost exclusively, from the black belt of the state—that is to say, from the central and southern parts of the state—and largely from the three cities of Mobile, Montgomery and Selma. Only about a dozen of these old members now survive. Amongst these may be mentioned Dr. George A. Ketchum of Mobile; Dr. Henry Backus of Montevallo; Dr. Andrew Bowie of Benton; Dr. Nathan Bozeman of New York; Dr. P. N. Cilley of Lowndesboro; Dr. C. A. Edwards of Prattville; Dr. J. M. Langhorn of Uniontown, and Dr. R. D. Webb of Birmingham. The restriction of the membership to such small territorial limits was due to circumstances easily understood. There were no railroads in those days, and travel, except on the navigable rivers, was slow, inconvenient, and expensive. And so it naturally happened that very few doctors attended the meetings of the association, except such as lived in easy reach of steamboat transportation. A comparatively large number of these were men of much distinction, and this not simply and solely as practitioners of medicine; but they were, also, men of considerable scholarship, and citizens of high standing and large social and public influence. It was the fashion in those days for the sons of the best families to study medicine, and so it came about that the doctors of the black belt in Alabama, before the war, were accomplished gentlemen as well as skillful physicians. The names of some of them may be fitly mentioned here: J. C. Nott, George A. Ketchum, W. H. Anderson, F. A. Ross, E. P. Gaines, of Mobile; A. G. Mabry, C. D. Parke, W. P. Reese of Selma; J. Marion Sims, S. Ames, W. M. Bolling, William O. Baldwin, N. Bozeman of Montgomery; L. H. Anderson, R. D. Webb of Sumter, and many more of equal worth. The medical papers and addresses of those days had their characteristic merits. They are elaborate and full of quotations from medical books. They are written in good English; they show abundant evidences of scholarly training, and are ornamented with abundant quotations from the Latin classics, and from the standard English poets. In the five volumes of the proceedings there are long reports on the medical botany of the counties; on the prevailing diseases of the counties, and on medical and surgical subjects which were then of current interest.

THE STATE ASSOCIATION AFTER THE WAR.

During the war, and for three years after the close of the war, the association held no meetings. On the third and fourth days of March,

1868, in response to a call issued by the Selma Medical society, a meeting was held in Selma for the purpose of reorganization. Only six of the old ante bellum members were in attendance, namely: Dr. H. Backus, Dr. C. J. Clark, Dr. A. G. Mabry, Dr. A. J. Reese, Dr. W. P. Reese, and Dr. F. A. Ross. Of gentlemen not before on the roll of members there were present, Drs. B. H. Riggs, Charles F. Force, John A. McKinnon, G. W. Kyser and L. E. Locke of Dallas county; Drs. Thomas C. Osborn, F. M. Peterson, and Jacob Huggins of Hale counties; Drs. R. F. Michel, W. C. Jackson and H. S. Howard of Montgomery county; Drs. J. L. Gilmore and Jerome Cochran of Mobile county, and Dr. E. D. McDaniel of Wilcox county. In other words, the assemblage was composed of twenty physicians, representing five different counties. A temporary organization was effected by calling Dr. F. A. Ross, of Mobile, to the chair, and Dr. Jerome Cochran, of the same place, to the secretary's table; after which Dr. A. G. Mabry offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Medical Association of the state of Alabama here assembled, do revive and re-establish said association, and invite the physicians present who are not members to join us in so doing and to become members of the association.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and all the physicians in the hall signed the roll and paid the initiation fee of \$1. Dr. A. G. Mabry was elected president. The only medical paper read at this meeting was one by Dr. Henry Backus, on the unity of disease. The principal work of the session was the amendment of the original constitution, the purpose in mind being to make the association a more distinctly representative body than it had formerly been. The effect of the changes made was to recognize two classes of members, namely: (1) Delegates duly accredited from the local medical societies, medical colleges, and public hospitals of the state; and (2) Permanent members, consisting of all such delegates as chose to pay the annual dues and so to keep up their connection with the association. A per capita assesment of \$5 was made to constitute a fund out of which to defray current expenses. The next session was held in Mobile, March 2d, 3d, 4th, 1869. There was an attendance of forty, representing ten counties. From such small beginnings sprang the great association which has slowly grown to be the pride of all the people of Alabama—the most perfectly organized and the most influential medical association in the United States.

It does not seem expedient to enter into the details of the successive annual sessions of the association since the war; but rather to indicate in a general way the course of the evolution which has made it what it is. Beyond all question the greatest event in its history is the adoption, in 1873, of the new plan of organization which is embodied in what is commonly spoken of as the new constitution. The writer will therefore give the history of this new constitution somewhat in detail in other sections of this sketch.

At the time of the adoption of the new constitution about half of the

counties of the state were nominally organized; but it was several years before that many accepted charters and came into full fellowship. Since 1888, there has been a chartered society in every county of the state, sixty-six in number, and the whole state is now completely organized. That is to say, we have sixty-six county societies, sixty-six county boards of health, and sixty-six county boards of medical examiners.

Eleven hundred doctors, or about two-thirds of all the doctors in the state, constitute at this time the aggregate membership of the association—1,100 of the best men in the profession—and the number is constantly increasing. The doctors who are not members are as a rule in entire harmony with the association, and with the objects it has been organized to accomplish. Since the reorganization of the association in 1873, it has illustrated its influence in the counsels of the state by securing the enactment by the general assembly of a number of beneficent laws, as follows:

(1) In 1875, a law to constitute the state medical association, the state board of health with general control of the county boards, the county medical societies being invested with the functions of county boards of health.

(2) In 1877, a law to regulate the practice of medicine in the state.

(3) In 1879, a law to make an annual appropriation of \$3,000 for the uses of the state board of health.

(4) In 1881, a law providing for the collection of vital statistics, and creating county health officers.

(5) In 1887, a law to regulate the practice of quarantine in Alabama, with an annual appropriation of \$5,000.

(6) Also, in 1887, a law for the protection of the traveling public against accidents caused by color blindness and defective vision.

All of these enactments will be treated of at greater length in subsequent sections of this history. Beginning with 1868, the first session after the war, annual sessions of the association have been held in the years and places and with presiding officers as follows: Selma, 1868, A. G. Mabry; Mobile, 1869, A. G. Mabry; Montgomery, 1870, R. F. Michel; Mobile, 1871, F. A. Ross; Huntsville, 1872, T. C. Osborn; Tuscaloosa, 1873, G. E. Kumpe; Selma, 1874, G. A. Ketchum; Montgomery, 1875, J. S. Weatherly; Mobile, 1876, J. J. Dement; Birmingham, 1877, E. D. McDaniel; Eufaula, 1878, Peter Bryce; Selma, 1879, R. D. Webb; Huntsville, 1880, E. P. Gaines; Montgomery, 1881, W. H. Anderson; Mobile, 1882, J. B. Gaston; Birmingham, 1883, C. D. Parke; Selma, 1884, M. H. Jordan; Greenville, 1885, B. H. Riggs; Anniston, 1886, F. M. Peterson; Tuscaloosa, 1887, S. D. Seelye; Montgomery, 1888, E. H. Sholl; Mobile, 1889, M. C. Baldrige; Birmingham, 1890, C. H. Franklin; Huntsville, 1891, W. H. Sanders; Montgomery, 1892, B. J. Baldwin; Selma, 1893, J. T. Searcy.

The orators since the war have been as follows: 1869, John Brown; Gaston; 1870, George Augustus Ketchum; 1871, William Henry Anderson; 1872, Job Sobieski Weatherly; 1873, Mortimer Harvey Jordan; 1874,

Samuel Dibble Seelye; 1875, George Augustus Keichum; 1876, Richard Fraser Michel; 1877, Edmund Henry Fournier; 1878, Benjamin Hogan Riggs; 1879, William Augustus Michel; 1880, Paul DeLacy Baker; 1881, Milton Columbus Baldridge; 1882, Peter Bryce; 1883, Edward Henry Sholl; 1884, William Henry Sanders; 1885, James Thomas Searcy; 1886, no oration delivered; 1887, Richard Procter Hunger; 1888, Benjamin James Baldwin; 1889, Ruffin Coleman; 1890, Henry Tutwiler Inge; 1891, Edward Powell Riggs; 1892, Benjamin Leon Wyman; 1893, Glen Andrews.

The constitution of 1873 was first foreshadowed in a series of resolutions presented to the association at the annual session held in Montgomery in 1870. These resolutions were referred to a very able special committee, which after due consideration reported them back to the association, with an expression of opinion to the effect: That while the reforms suggested were very desirable in themselves, they were at the same time, in view of our surroundings, entirely impracticable, and that any effort to push them into execution must necessarily result in failure.

The friends of the new movement, however, were not willing to accept this discouraging opinion as the final conclusion of their dream of better things; and accordingly the plan to which they had committed themselves was again presented to the association at the annual session of 1871 in Mobile, this time in the shape of a formal draft of a new constitution, which was elaborately discussed, and which was finally disposed of, so far as this session was concerned, by an order to print it in the Transactions, and by the postponement of its further consideration to the next annual session.

The next annual session was held in the city of Huntsville in 1872; and here, again, the new plan of organization was the principal topic of debate. The friends of the movement were quite satisfied that if the vote had been taken here the new constitution would have been approved by a handsome majority. But they appreciated the importance of securing the hearty co-operation of the whole medical profession of the state, in order to carry the new plan into successful operation; and on their motion the further consideration of it was again postponed for another year.

At last, at Tuscaloosa, in 1873, the time came for decisive action. Two whole days were devoted to the discussion of the new constitution. The several sections composing it were separately discussed and separately voted upon; and after a few unimportant amendments, the whole instrument was adopted as the fundamental law of the association, and by a majority of more than two-thirds of the members present. The leading provisions of this new constitution are as follows:

(1) The officers of the association are: one president, two vice-presidents, one secretary, one treasurer, and ten censors. None of these positions are sinecures; every one of them has a considerable amount of work and responsibility to it; and every one of them involves a considerable

expenditure of both time and money. Every officer is expected to pay all the expenses of his office out of his own individual pocket, with the exception of two, the secretary and the treasurer, who have small salaries.

(2) The president is the active head of the organization. His powers are large and his duties exacting. He must look after all the interests of the association; must see that all the county societies are coming up to the full measure of their obligations; and that all of his subordinates are active and efficient in the discharge of their respective duties. He must appoint annually a body of regular reporters to read essays on prescribed subjects at the annual sessions. He must fill temporarily all vacancies that occur in the roll of officers between the sessions of the association. He presents to the association an annual message devoted entirely to business issues and giving a circumstantial account of his administration. In a word, he is the commanding general of the association.

(3) The two vice-presidents are elected for terms of two years each, one every year. The state is divided between them, one having charge of the northern division, and one of the southern division. They have immediate charge of the county societies; must see that these societies are kept up to a reasonable degree of efficiency; and must make monthly reports of the details of their work to the president. They are the lieutenant-generals commanding in the field.

(4) One of the most distinctive features of the organization is the board of censors. This board is composed of ten counselors; the term of service for each one is five years, and two are elected at each annual session to fill vacancies occasioned by expiration of terms. Temporary vacancies are filled by appointment of the president, which appointments hold until the next annual session, when these vacancies, also, are filled by vote of the association. This board is the general executive committee of the association. All business of whatever character, which is presented to the association, is referred to them without debate and without motion, to be by them reported back to the association with their recommendations and the reason therefor, after which said business is discussed and voted upon by the association. It is a remarkable fact that from its organization up to this time—some twenty years—no recommendation of the board of censors has ever been overruled by the association. To this board, also, is referred the annual message of the president, the annual reports of the vice-presidents, the annual reports of the secretary, and of the treasurer and the publishing committees, and all reports of special committees. During the intervals between the sessions they attend to all the business of the association, which is, in such matters, bound by their action.

(5) Another very distinctive feature of the association is the college of counselors, which is limited to 100 members on the active roll. The

position of counselor is intended to be permanent, but it may be vacated by death, by resignation, by removal from the state, by losing membership in county society, by impeachment, and by failure to pay dues or to attend meetings of the association. The great burthen of the work and expense of the association rests on the shoulders of the counselors. All the officers of the association are selected from their ranks. They are the old guard, the Spartan band, the Roman legion of the association. After twenty years of consecutive service they are transferred to the life roll, retaining all the privileges of the counselorship, but relieved of all its compulsory obligations.

(6) The association is composed of the affiliated county societies of the state, each of which holds a charter from the association prescribing their duties and their privileges. The county societies are organized on the same plan as the state association, so far as circumstances admit of it. Every county society is the board of health of its county; is entitled to send two delegates to all the sessions of the association; and its members are ipso facto members of the association. Every county society, also, has a board of censors composed of five members, each one elected for five years, one every year, which is the general business committee of the society, the committee of public health of the county, and the county board of medical examiners.

(7) At every annual session of the association there is a formal revision of the four rolls—the roll of the county societies, the roll of the counselors, the roll of the correspondents, and the roll of the officers. If any county society is found delinquent in dues, delegates and reports, it is referred to the board of censors for investigation. If any counselor is delinquent, in either dues or attendance, his name is dropped from the roll by simple order of the president. The officers are elected by ballot and without nomination.

(8) The most remarkable characteristic of this remarkable association is that its constitution, regulations, and its enacted ordinances, are vigorously enforced—are enforced certainly, promptly, inexorably, and without either fear or favor.

THE MEDICAL LAW OF 1877.

The medical law of Alabama, which is now in force, was rendered possible of administration by the peculiar organization of the medical association of the state. This organization has been sufficiently described in a previous section of this historical sketch. It was accomplished in 1873, and the next step was to endeavor to secure such legislative action as would enable its provisions to be enforced under the sanction and authority of the state.

To this end the draft of an act to regulate the practice of medicine in Alabama was submitted for the consideration of the association at the annual session of 1874, in the city of Selma. The proposed act was approved by the unanimous vote of the association, and the board of

censors was charged with the duty of presenting it to the legislature of the state. This was done at the legislative session of 1876-7. Active opposition to the measure was organized in the house of representatives, but, after some modifications and an active canvass, the bill passed both houses of the general assembly, and received the approval of the governor on the 12th of February, 1877. The leading features of the law are as follows:

(1.) That the board of censors of the medical association of the state of Alabama, and the boards of censors of the county medical societies holding charters from the state association, are constituted authorized boards of medical examiners.

(2.) That the standard of qualifications and the rules for the government of the authorized boards of medical examiners are such as may be from time to time prescribed by the medical association of the state.

(3.) That all persons legally engaged in the practice of medicine in the state at the time of the passage of the law, are continued in the enjoyment of that right under certain regulations.

(4.) That no one shall be allowed, under fines and penalties, to begin the practice of medicine in Alabama until he has passed a satisfactory examination before some one of the authorized boards of medical examiners, and had registered the certificate thereof in the office of the probate judge of the county in which he proposes to practice.

The rules for the government of the examining boards at present in force may be briefly summarized as follows:

(1.) All examinations must be in writing, and must comprise ten different branches, namely: chemistry, anatomy, physiology, natural history and diagnosis of diseases, physical diagnosis, principles and practice of surgery, mechanism of labor, obstetric operations, hygiene, medical jurisprudence, Materia medica, therapeutics, and the practice of medicine are intentionally omitted from this schedule.

(2.) The examinations are conducted by a paid supervisor, who cannot be a member of the board, in such way as to make consultation of books or persons impossible. The questions are prepared and the answers valued by the members of the examining board. Each answer is separately valued. The values range from one hundred, which indicates a perfect answer, down to zero, according to the judgment of the examiner; and for a successful result the final average of the values of the answers must reach seventy-five. The time consumed in an examination is usually from four to six days.

(3.) Every written examination made by the county boards is sent up to the state board, is reviewed by them, and their opinion of it is transmitted in annual reports to the state association. Neither the state board nor the state association can reverse the decision of a county board; but if the association is not satisfied with the way a county board does its work, a reprimand or censure will secure better work in future.

(4.) Examinations are accorded only to regular graduates of reputable medical colleges; and all examination papers are bound and kept on file so that they can be produced, if needed for testimony, in the courts or for other purposes.

(5.) If any applicant believes that he has not been fairly treated by any county board, he can at any time appeal to the state board, which gives him a new examination. If any applicant is rejected by any county

board, he cannot have another examination by the same or by any other county board until after the lapse of twelve months.

Eclectics and homeopaths must pass the same examinations as regulars. Our law, indeed, does not recognize sectarian differences amongst doctors; that is to say, the state knows nothing about regulars, eclectics, or homeopaths, but puts them all on the same legal footing and requires the same standard of qualifications for all. All legal doctors, of whatever name or school, have the full legal right to membership in our medical societies, and all are eligible to be members of the examining boards. All legal doctors, also, are freely admitted to consultations, and to all other professional privileges.

The strong point in this system, that which secures and guarantees its efficiency, is the supervision of the state medical association. Any one, not familiar with our work, would very naturally suppose that its weak point would be found in the large number of our county boards. But our county boards give us strength other ways, and in practice we find it easy to hold them up to quite a sufficiently high standard. At the worst, they can not fall below the standard of the medical colleges. As a matter of fact, the rejections average about twenty per centum of the examinations.

It may be freely granted that, if thoroughness of examination was the only thing to be considered, this could be better accomplished through a single state board. But thoroughness of examination is not the only thing we have to consider. Indeed, strange as it may seem, it is not even the principal thing we have to consider. Our great aim is the organization and discipline of the medical profession throughout the state; and the most potent of all the factors we are able to invoke in the accomplishment of this object grows out of the fact that the county medical societies, through their board of censors, have been made the agents of the state for the administration of the law to regulate the practice of medicine.

It will be seen at a glance, that by this law and for the first time in the history of American legislation, the organized medical profession of the state is invested with the power to fix the terms of admission into its own ranks, and to prescribe the character and amount of the qualification which shall entitle any one to practice medicine in the state.

THE HEALTH SYSTEM OF ALABAMA.

Before the war health legislation in Alabama was confined to the enactment of a few general provisions, authorizing municipal and county authorities to establish and maintain quarantines against infectious epidemic diseases, and especially against yellow fever. But even quarantine had fallen greatly into disuse; and this for two reasons: (1) Because from 1850 up to 1860 it was very much the fashion amongst southern physicians to teach that in the southern states yellow fever was always

of indigenous origin, and therefore not capable of exclusion by quarantine barriers. The existence of this opinion was largely due to the influence of two remarkable books, namely: the great work of LaRoche on yellow fever, and the report of Barton on the great yellow fever epidemic of 1853. (2) Because our ante bellum quarantines were conducted in such loose and bungling fashion, and with such abundant want of expert knowledge, that they afforded in practice very little protection to the people whose fears led to their establishment. But during the war the blockade of southern ports served incidentally the purpose of an almost impassable quarantine—a quarantine of almost complete non-intercourse; and the result was, that during the war we had no invasion of yellow fever.

The first step toward the better supervision in Alabama was the establishment in the city of Mobile, by a city ordinance, of a city board of health with executive powers. By the terms of this ordinance the municipal authorities invested the board of health with all the powers usually conferred upon such boards in older and more populous communities, such as the authority to inspect yards, houses, streets, markets, etc., and to cause the removal or suppression of all nuisance deemed detrimental to health; also to require reports of births, deaths, and cases of infectious diseases; and also the management of quarantine by land and by sea. The peculiarity of this board was that it was elected by the Mobile Medical society, was composed exclusively of medical men, and had the power to elect all the health officials needed for the carrying out of the provisions of the ordinance—such as city health officer, quarantine physician, physician to the pest house, sanitary inspectors, etc. The necessary appropriations were made from time to time by the municipal government. This Mobile ordinance was taken as the model in the organization of the health system of the state.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Massachusetts was the first state in the union to create a state board of health, said board being composed of seven members—some of them physicians, some lawyers, some merchants, etc., and all of them appointed by the governor of the state. This system was established by an act of the legislature in 1867, since which time it has undergone various modifications, not necessary to be mentioned here. By an older law, which was continued in force, the municipal and town authorities, composed almost exclusively of non-medical men, were charged with the supervision of the health of their respective communities. In 1870 this Massachusetts system was adopted by the state of California, which was thus the second state in the union to create a state board of health. Since then it has been substantially adopted by quite a number of the states. Indeed, in all the states, except Alabama, in which state boards of health have been established, some thirty-eight at the time of this writing, the Massachusetts law has been taken as the model.

At the annual session of the American Medical association, which was held in San Francisco in 1871, a committee was appointed, composed of one member for each of the states, which was charged with the duty of urging upon the legislatures of the several states the importance to the public welfare of the establishment in all the states of state boards of health. This committee in due time prepared a memorial addressed to the several state legislatures, urging upon them the adoption of the Massachusetts plan; and this memorial was presented to the general assembly of Alabama in the winter of the same year by the distinguished Alabama member of the committee, Dr. J. S. Weatherly, who pressed its claims with great energy and with the countenance and support of many of our leading physicians. In the meantime, however, some members of the state medical association had already thought out for themselves a different, and, as they believed, a much better system, the system, namely, which was subsequently adopted in this state; and these threw their influence into the scale against the Massachusetts plan, and thereby secured its defeat.

At the session of the association which was held in Huntsville in 1872, both of these rival plans of state health supervision—the old Massachusetts plan and the new Alabama plan—were brought up by their respective advocates for consideration. The discussion was conducted with much earnestness on both sides and resulted in the emphatic endorsement by the association of the new plan. At the annual session of the association in Selma, in 1874, this scheme was again presented for discussion, this time in the shape of a formal bill, including all the details which it was thought expedient to lay before the general assembly, for legal enactment. This bill was unanimously approved by the association, and was enacted into a law by the general assembly in January, 1875.

The distinctive features of this Alabama system are as follows:

(1.) That in it the state medical association, as organized under its constitution of 1873, is made the state board of health, with a general supervision of the county boards of health.

(2.) That the functions of county and municipal boards of health are invested in the county medical societies holding charters from the state association, thus virtually engaging all the doctors of the state in the sanitary service of the people and in the administration of the health laws of the state.

(3.) That the extent and character of the sanitary work, to be done in any county, city, or town, is made a matter of negotiation and agreement between the county and municipal authorities, on the one hand, and the board of health on the other hand.

(4.) That in all these agreements the full control of all appropriations for sanitary purposes is reserved to the county or municipal authorities; while the selection of all the agents to be employed in sanitary work, such as county and city health officers, quarantine physicians, sanitary police, etc., is reserved to the boards of health. This arrangement, in effect, makes the county and municipal authorities component

factors of the boards of health, while it places the appointment of the health officials, and the administration of the health laws, entirely beyond the reach of political influences.

The large grant of powers given to the state board of health by the legislation of 1875 was all that the most exacting sanitarian could have desired; but the board was able actually to accomplish very little for want of funds. This difficulty was overcome, to a large extent, by a supplementary act, which was passed in 1779, making an annual appropriation of three thousand dollars for the uses of the state board of health and to carry into execution the health laws of the state.

Another great step in the evolution of our public health system was taken in 1881, when the general assembly passed an elaborate act defining the duties of the state board of health, and the duties of the county boards of health, and providing for the collection and registration of the vital and mortuary statistics of the state; that is to say, of births and deaths and infectious diseases in the several counties of the state. This law provides for the election in each county by the county board of health of a county health officer to serve as the active and responsible agent of the board in this work, and that said health officer shall be paid by the county commissioners.

In 1887 an act was passed by the general assembly to regulate the practice of quarantine in Alabama—said act placing the administration of all state quarantines in the hands of the state board of health, and appropriating annually, to defray the expenses thus incurred, the sum of \$5,000.

Also, in this same year, 1887, a law was passed for the protection of the traveling public against accidents caused by color blindness and defective vision of which the administration was also entrusted to the state board of health. The appointment of the examiners under this law was in the hands of the governor. The result was that the examiners were not always competent men; that the law did not prove satisfactory; and that at a recent session of the general assembly, 1892, it was repealed. It is probable that another law of similar character will be passed, placing these examinations under the control of the railroad officials.

COMMENTARY.

From this brief historical outline of the evolution of our system of health laws it is easy to see that our scheme of health supervision in Alabama is theoretically almost of ideal excellence. In practice it will grow more and more efficient and admirable as the wealth and population of the state increases—that is to say, as the various communities of the state are able to make more liberal expenditures for the improvement of sanitary conditions.

The most important and the most difficult part of the system, so far as it is at present in operation, is that which relates to the collection of vital and mortuary statistics. As to the value of such statistics all

sanitarians and statesmen are agreed. The problem giving most trouble is how to accomplish their collection, in sparsely settled counties, in such way that the accruing advantages may not be bought at too high a price—at too large an expenditure of time and money. In cities, where there are large numbers of people gathered together within narrow limits of space, and where wealth is abundant, with efficient local laws, active health boards, and salaried health officers, the corresponding problem is easy of solution; but in sparsely settled country neighborhoods, where these agencies are available only to a slight extent or not at all, the difficulties that stand in the way of success are very great. The plan adopted in Alabama seeks to obtain the desired information through the agency of the medical profession, and especially of the medical profession as organized in the state association and the affiliated county societies. Some one or more of the members of these organizations can be found in almost every neighborhood, and the facts wanted are such as naturally come to their knowledge, and of which they alone can be competent judges. Public policy and professional advantage both require that the profession generally shall engage in this work without pecuniary compensation. Accordingly, it has been found necessary, outside of the cities, to pay salaries only to a single health officer in each county, and these salaries are so moderate in amount that they are not felt to be burthensome to the taxpayers. The success so far achieved has been such as to demonstrate the efficiency of the system. Already in most of the cities, and in many of the counties outside of the cities, the results have been entirely satisfactory; and they have been satisfactory in a sufficient number of sparsely settled counties outside of the cities to show that success is possible of achievement throughout the state.

PHARMACY LAWS.

The earliest law in Alabama for the regulation of the sale of drugs and medicines is to be found in the code of 1852. There is doubtless an antecedent act of the general assembly, but the writer of this sketch has not been able to find it. The code of 1852 provides that no one shall be allowed to sell drugs and medicines, or to engage in the business of a druggist, without having first obtained a license from some board of medical examiners authorized by the laws of the state, under a penalty of not less than \$100, and all contracts for the sale of drugs to be void. In the code of 1867 it is further provided that license to deal in drugs may be issued by the Medical college of Alabama. There was no further change in the law until 1887, when the existing law to regulate the practice of pharmacy was enacted by the general assembly, at the instance of the Alabama Pharmaceutical association. Under the terms of this new law all persons except registered pharmacists are prohibited, under penalty of not less than twenty nor more than \$100 for each and every offense, from conducting any pharmacy, drug store, apothecary shop, or

store, located in any village, town, or city of the state of more than 1,000 inhabitants, or within two miles of any such village, town, or city, for the purpose of retailing, compounding, or dispensing medicines or poisons for medical use. This law created a state board of pharmacy, composed of three members appointed by the governor, to examine, in such manner as the said board may determine, all persons who shall desire to conduct the business of selling at retail, compounding, or dispensing drugs, medicines, or chemicals for medicinal use, or compounding or dispensing physicians' prescriptions. Druggists engaged in business before the passage of the law may register without examination; and all persons authorized to practice medicine in the state may at any time register as pharmacists without examination. The fee for registration without examination is \$2. The fee for examination and for registration by the board is \$3. The graduates of such pharmaceutical colleges as require four years' practical experience as a pre-requisite for graduation are registered without examination. Poisonous drugs, except on physicians' prescriptions, are to be sold only after due inquiry, and must be labeled with the name of the drug and the word "poison." Itinerant drug vendors must pay a license of \$100; but this act does not apply to the sale of proprietary medicines.

In 1889 this law was amended so as to apply to towns or cities of 900 population; and so as to apply also to the sale of patent and proprietary medicines. In the meantime, the old law, which places the power of granting licenses to sell drugs in the hands of the authorized boards of medical examiners, remained in force as regards all country neighborhoods and villages of less than 900 population—the rules governing the issue of such licenses to be such as may be made from time to time by the State Medical association.

THE ALABAMA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Alabama Pharmaceutical association was organized in 1881. Its membership now numbers 199. The whole number of registered pharmacists in the state is 599. Of these, 513 were registered without examination, and eighty-six after examination. The meetings of the Pharmaceutical association, with times, places, and presidents, have been as follows: 1881, Mobile, P. C. Candidus; 1882, Mobile, P. C. Candidus; 1883, Mobile, P. C. Candidus; 1884, Mobile, P. C. Candidus; 1885, Birmingham, P. C. Candidus; 1886, Birmingham, A. L. Stollenwerck; 1887, Opelika, A. L. Stollenwerck; 1888, Opelika, J. B. Collier; 1889, Birmingham, J. B. Collier; 1890, Mobile, G. W. Bains; 1891, Huntsville, W. F. Punch; 1892, Mobile, J. D. Humphrey; 1893, Blount Springs, Mosely F. Tucker.

THE PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY.

The first law in Alabama for the regulation of the practice of dentistry was passed in 1841. It provided that no person should practice dentistry

without having first obtained a license from some board of medical examiners authorized by the law of the state, which boards, for this purpose, were required when practicable to add to their membership a practical dentist. The penalty for practicing dentistry in violation of the law was fifty dollars for each offense, half to go to the prosecutor and half to the county. The fee for examination was five dollars. This law remained on the statute books of the state for more than forty years; but it is believed that no effort was ever made to enforce it. A few dentists, perhaps, obtained licenses under it, but for the most part it was entirely disregarded.

In 1881 a board of dental examiners was constituted by act of the general assembly, said board to be elected by the Alabama Dental association, and to be composed of five members. Licenses were granted, without examination and without fee to all dentists legally engaged in practice prior to the passage of the law; after which licenses were to be granted to all applicants standing satisfactory examination. The fee for examination was \$5.; and the penalty for illegal practice not less than \$50, nor more than \$300; but there was no penalty for the simple extraction of teeth. In 1887 an amendatory act was passed making some minor changes in the details relating to the appointment of the members of the board, but which need not be mentioned here.

THE ALABAMA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in 1869. Its sessions have been held at the following times and places, with the following presidents: 1869, Montgomery, Dr. J. C. McAuley; 1870, Selma, Dr. J. C. McAuley; 1871, Mobile, Dr. Samuel Rambo; 1872, Montgomery, Dr. J. W. Keyes; 1873, Montgomery, Dr. William Deason. The meeting for the year 1874 was to have been held in Mobile, under the presidency of Dr. Wheeler, but for some reason the meeting did not take place, and there were no more meetings until 1880, when the association met in Montgomery and was reorganized with Dr. Dunlap as president. 1881, Selma, Dr. Dunlap; 1882, Montgomery, Dr. J. M. Rousseau; 1883, Montgomery, Dr. J. C. Johnson; 1884, Birmingham, Dr. E. S. Chisholm; 1885, Montgomery, Dr. E. Wagner; 1886, Montgomery, Dr. John C. Wilkerson; 1887, Tuscaloosa, Dr. R. U. Duboise; 1888, Selma, Dr. T. P. Whitley; 1889, Mobile, Dr. A. Eubanks; 1890, Birmingham, Dr. J. C. Wilkerson; 1891, Anniston, Dr. R. C. Young; 1892, Montgomery, Dr. George Eubanks; 1893, Birmingham, Dr. C. L. Boyd.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN ALABAMA.

The first charter for a medical school in Alabama was issued in 1845, and was for the creation of the medical university at Wetumpka. It contained the usual provisions for a board of trustees, who were authorized to elect a medical faculty, which was to teach the various branches of medicine; and to grant diplomas carrying with them all the privileges

attached to the diplomas of the most reputable medical colleges in the United States. This charter was amended, in 1846, so as to authorize the board of trustees to locate the projected institution at any other place in the state, if a better place could be found, than Wetumpka. Nothing further seems to have resulted from this movement.

In 1849 the general assembly granted a charter for the organization of the medical college of the state of Alabama at Montgomery. This charter also contained the usual stipulations, and was to run for fifty years, but it was never utilized. In 1873, when the charter had virtually lapsed on account of the death of so many of the trustees that a quorum could not be assembled, an amendment was obtained filling up the vacancies in the board. But there is now no longer a quorum of the board of trustees living, so that this corporation has ceased to exist.

In 1852, the Græfenburg Medical institute was chartered for ten years, with all the usual privileges, and authorized to hold property to the amount of \$25,000. In 1856 this charter was amended so as to run for twenty years from the original date. The leader in this enterprise was Dr. Sheppard of Dadeville, in Tallapoosa county, near which place in the piney woods the college buildings were erected. Dr. Sheppard was a man of unusual energy and acquirements: and with no more clinics than were afforded by a country practice, and, with a supply of anatomical material necessarily scanty, he managed to run a live medical college in the backwoods for some eight years, up to 1860. The school was entirely regular, and its diplomas are fully recognized by the medical boards of the state. The first diplomas were issued in 1856. During the war, Dr. Sheppard died, and the college buildings were burned down. No attempts has been made to rebuild the institution, and the charter has long since lapsed. More than twenty of the graduates of this school are still practicing medicine in Alabama.

In 1854 there was chartered the Hydropathic institute, which was to be established at Rockford in Coosa county, and of which the diplomas were to authorize the holders of them to practice the hydropathic art of healing. This scheme promptly miscarried.

In 1856, the general assembly granted a charter, with all the usual privileges, for the establishment of the Alabama Medical college at Mobile. The act was vetoed by the governor, John A. Winston, but was passed over the veto by the constitutional majority. But the institution thus chartered was never organized.

In 1859, the charter was issued by the general assembly of the Medical college of Alabama, which was to be erected in Mobile. By the terms of the act, this institution was to be recognized as the medical department of the university of Alabama, and in case the college buildings should ever cease to be used as a medical college they are to become the property of the university. At the same time the Medical college has a separate board of trustees which are self-perpetuating, and the

trustees of the university have over it no power of control; and it is never to receive any of the funds of the university for its support. The state appropriated \$50,000. toward the erection of the college buildings and the purchase of the necessary outfit. In return for this appropriation the college is to receive annually without charge for lectures one indigent medical student from every county in the state, now sixty-six in number. The trustees are to have perpetual succession, and the property held by the corporation is not to exceed \$100,000 in value. The first faculty of the college was composed as follows: Josiah C. Nott, M. D., professor of surgery; William Henry Anderson, M. D., dean and professor of physiology; George A. Ketchum, M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine; Frank A. Ross, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics and clinical medicine; J. W. Mallett, Ph. D., professor of chemistry; F. E. Gordon, M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; J. F. Heustis, M. D., professor of anatomy; Goronwy Owen, M. D., and A. P. Hall, M. D., demonstrators of anatomy.

The first session was in 1859-60. It was taught in rented rooms, the college buildings not being rented for occupancy. The number of matriculates was 111. In the second session, 1860-61, the number of matriculates was 120. In 1861, the war broke out and the sessions of the college were suspended until 1868, since which time, with many changes in the faculty of teachers, the sessions have gone on without interruption, and with gradually increasing classes. The college building at the time of its erection was the most commodious and elegant structure devoted to medical teaching in the south; and the museums of anatomy and materia medica are very complete and valuable. After 1893, the college will require three annual courses of lectures as a pre-requisite for graduation.

THE ALABAMA INSANE HOSPITAL.

According to the statement made by Dr. A. G. Mabry in his address at Mobile in 1869, as president of the state medical association, Dr. Drewry Fair, who was Dr. Mabry's partner, suggested in the summer of 1847, that Alabama should have a hospital for the insane portion of its population. On the 23d of June of that year, the Selma Medical society instructed its secretary (Dr. Mabry) to make inquiry as to the fitness of the old capitol at Tuscaloosa for a lunatic asylum, and the probable amount it would cost to fit it up for such use. In the following December this society appointed Dr. Fair to repair to Montgomery, to urge upon the legislature the propriety of carrying the plan suggested into operation. In the meantime, in order to add strength to the movement, a convention of the physicians of the state was called to meet in Mobile. This convention resolved itself into the State Medical association, and this body took the enterprise in hand. What steps were taken in this matter during the next two years is not stated in any record accessible

to this writer; but in 1850, a new committee was appointed to memorialize the legislature at its next session, and also to go to Montgomery to assist Miss Dix, whose services had been enlisted in the same cause. This committee was composed of Drs. A. Lopez, S. Holt, W. H. Anderson, H. V. Wooten, W. O. Baldwin, and William Bolling. In 1853, Dr. Lopez reported to the association that the bill to establish a state hospital for the insane had become a law; that he had been appointed by the governor a commissioner to visit the various insane institutions of the United States for the purpose of obtaining information and preparing a plan; that this commission had been duly executed and the plan proposed by him adopted. The suggestion to make use of the old state house was abandoned, and the linear Kirkbride plan which had been approved by the association of superintendents of insane hospitals was chosen for the projected building.

Miss Dix contributed very largely toward securing the favorable action of the legislature. On the 15th of November she submitted to the legislature an elaborate memorial soliciting a state hospital for the insane, of which 2,000 copies were printed. But it was not until February, 1852, that the law establishing the institution was at last enacted. The institution was not opened for the reception of patients until July, 1861, nearly ten years afterward. It consisted at that time of a large center building, four stories high, with wings on each side three stories high, and with accommodations for about 300 patients. The cost was \$250,000.

The law of 1852 appropriated for the building fund 5 per cent. for four years of the net revenues of the state. How much this percentage amounted to the writer is unable to state; but in 1860, an appropriation of \$25,000 was made to furnish the hospital, and in 1863, there was an appropriation of \$6,570 for extra work. In 1871, the state made an appropriation of \$25,000 to the improvement fund. In 1880, an appropriation of \$100,000 was made, which was expended in the construction of two additional sections to the wings of the building, capable together of accommodating some 300 additional patients. In 1894, a special appropriation of \$12,500 was made for the purchase of Graystone farm, which is near the hospital. These various appropriations run up somewhere in the neighborhood of \$100,000. But the institution has cost very much more than this. A large amount of improvement has resulted from the labor of the indigent patients themselves; and another large amount from savings out of the regular income of the hospital. This income is derived from the board of the pay patients, at from \$25 and upward a month, and by the allowance by the state of at first \$4 a week, afterward reduced to \$2.25 for the support of each indigent patient. The cost of this institution, however, does not give any accurate conception of its magnitude. Perhaps nowhere else in the history of public buildings in this country has so much been accomplished with so small an expenditure

of money. This hospital was originally planned for the accommodation of 300 patients. It has accommodations now for about 1,200. The whole number of paid attendants in all the departments is now about 140.

The main characteristics in the management of this hospital are three: First, The extreme economy with which it has been constructed and the equally extreme economy with which it has been conducted. Secondly, The extent to which the patients are engaged in industrial occupations. In regard to this the following is quoted from the last biennial report of the hospital, recently issued:

The industrial system of the Alabama Insane hospital has for many years been one of its most prominent and distinctive characteristics. Almost all of the patients who are not sick, helpless or acutely insane, are employed at least a portion of the time in useful labor, with a most gratifying result in benefit to the individual patients as well as a material saving in cost—amounting to some thousands of dollars annually—to the state, each insane person who engages in work being to that extent self-supporting. The effect of systematic occupation upon the general discipline of the house is most salutary, affording as it does a channel through which the restlessness and nervous energy of many cases of chronic excitement can be safely as well as profitably directed. This, together with the fact that the patients are not crowded together on the wards in idleness, but scattered through the various shops and work rooms, or employed out of doors, accounts in no small measure for the unusual good order which prevails, and the little need for restraint, seclusion or sedatives. It is shown by our records that some 75 per cent. of all classes are constantly employed. The farm is cultivated almost entirely by the patients; the greater portion of the clothing worn is made by the female patients; the work in the laundry, ironing room, dining rooms and other domestic departments is in large part performed by the patients; the art shop employs some fifty men in mat making, wood work, and the manufacture of fancy articles, wall ornaments, etc. Patients find employment in the dairy, kitchen, vegetable room, cow house, gas house, stables, and brick yard; a large number are constantly employed in terracing or other earth work, and there is scarcely a work of any kind at the institution not in part at least carried on by patients' labor.

Thirdly, The disuse of coercive measures, with regard to which we also quote from the last report:

The disuse of mechanical appliances for restraining excited, destructive or suicidal insane patients, and the gradual growth and development of the so-called non-restraint system during the twelve years which have passed since the introduction into our wards by Dr. Bryce of this to us most rational method of treatment, has been attended by such uniformly good results in diminishing excitement, noise, violence, and discontent, as to admit, in the minds of all conversant with the facts, but one opinion as to its expediency and immense advantage as a measure of hospital policy over even the most judicious use of mechanical restraint. To speak of the adoption at any certain time of the system now followed in the treatment of the patients at the Alabama Insane hospital is scarcely correct, since our present practice is the result of gradual development and evolution from past experience, and is liable to still further modification. It required several years of gradual but steady reduction in the frequency with which restraining apparatus was employed to

demonstrate the fact that insane patients can be cared for as well and as safely without the crib beds and muffs and camisoles as with them; but since the final disappearance of such appliances a dozen years ago, no reason for their return has adduced itself. Following the abolition of mechanical restraint, and as a direct result of its disappearance, came a diminished necessity for the development of seclusion and sedatives. Seclusion is now resorted to in ten-fold less degree than during the days of "judicious restraint." The quantity of sedative medicine of all kinds administered during the past twelve months does not equal the tenth part of that formerly considered necessary. Our chloral bill is small. Hypodermatic injections of hyoscin are few and far between. I find upon inquiry that some eight months have elapsed since the last dose of hyoscin was administered by a member of the medical staff.

Good results from the use of sedatives are infrequent, and we consequently make use of this class of remedies.

The chief argument of those who still favor the employment of mechanical appliances for restraint is that excited, destructive and suicidal patients need control which, if restraining apparatus be not used, must be given by the hands of attendants, or by seclusion, or by the excessive employment of sedatives. We are not prepared to dispute the claim that an excited patient can, better than by any other means, perhaps, be controlled by mechanical devices: the chairs, straps, leather muffs, crib beds, and straight jackets, as also the chains and leg irons of a hundred years ago are admirably adapted to the control of violence of any kind; six stout attendants can render ineffectual the struggles of the most excited man; seclusion confines the conflict to a somewhat smaller area besides saving the attendants much trouble; and the liberal use of chloral and hyoscin will paralyze the activity of any mania case. We do, however, dispute the claim that any patient is benefited by such "control." Our experience seems to indicate as the source of nine-tenths of the disorder and turbulence among the insane, the very means considered necessary and provided for its suppression—the more coercion, the more disorder. Cases of acute mental disease we treat in bed, as far as possible; after the acute stage is passed, employment of some kind is provided; those of known suicidal tendencies are not left alone, but are neither restrained nor secluded. The personal liberty and wishes of the individual patients are interfered with as little as possible.

A patient who is brought to us and finds that, however excited, he is not assaulted and held by his nurses, is not put in solitary confinement, is not strapped to a chair nor trussed up helpless in a straight jacket, is not even drugged into insensibility, forgets to be violent in the surprise at finding that no cause for violence is given him. He discovers that he is neither a criminal nor an object of suspicion; and upon recovery, which ensues all the more quickly for the fact that he is not been actively "treated" by the measures above mentioned, retains a very different impression of the hospital and of those who cared for him during his sickness, and looks back upon this period with less of horror and distress than would have been possible had even the most kindly coercion been employed. "Non-restraint" is practiced at the Alabama Insane hospital for the most practical of all reasons—it is found by experience to be cheaper, and less troublesome to all concerned. But our institution is not a paradise; we have much disorder at times. Our patients, in common with the rest of the human race, have their quarrels, fights and grievances; they are not free from the vice of profanity; they display the weakness,

immoralities and general lack of inhibitive power seen in other members of the degenerate and eliminative classes of the world at large; they are, the lower classes of them, careless and dirty in their habits. Until human nature changes, we will have these evils upon us; our endeavor is not to increase them by either neglect or by ill-judged and awkward attempts at repression.

POST SCRIPTUM.

By the general assembly now in session the name of the hospital has been changed to the Alabama Bryce Insane hospital, thus perpetuating the name and fame of the eminent superintendent, Dr. Peter Bryce, who contributed so much to the remarkable character of its development. See the biographical sketch in this volume. The present superintendent is Dr. James T. Searcy, for several years a member of the board of trustees. The great extent of this institution can be judged of by the following statement: The extreme length of the main building is 1,196 feet. There are four other buildings for the reception of patients—two lodges about 200 feet long each, one large brick building about 500 feet long, and a building at the farm—all for the accommodation of colored patients. The main building accommodates at present (1893) 875 white patients. The colored patients number 290. In addition to the buildings mentioned there are extensive stables, workshops, barns, laundries, bakery, gas house, and many others.

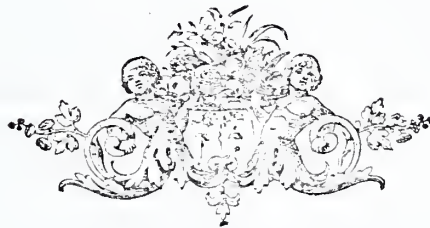
MONTGOMERY SOCIAL MEDICAL CLUB.

The Social Medical club of Montgomery deserves a brief mention in this sketch. It consists of ten members, and was organized in 1872. During the twenty years of its existence it has been an important factor in promoting and maintaining that harmony and high ethical tone which so remarkably characterizes the medical profession of Montgomery. During the cooler half of the year it holds meetings every two weeks in succession at the houses of the members. These meetings are purely social, all medical discussions being forbidden. At each meeting there is a supper and much social conversation. The members attend in full dress.

MEDICAL PERIODICALS.

So far as this writer has been able to learn, no medical periodical was published in Alabama before the war. In July, 1886, Dr. J. D. S. Davis and Dr. W. E. B. Davis began the publication of the Alabama Medical and Surgical Journal, which was continued for about sixteen months. The Alabama Medical and Surgical Age, edited and published by Dr. J. C. LeGrand of Anniston, made its first appearance in 1888, and is a live, progressive, practical southern medical journal. In its first issue the editor made it a representative state journal, and it is generally so recognized. At the session of the state medical association in Mobile in 1889 the president, Dr. M. C. Baldrige, in his annual message,

called attention to this journal, and urged the doctors of the state to support it. This journal has been in thorough accord with every advanced move made by the state medical association. The editor shows commendable determination to make the journal continually more interesting and profitable. Volume V., which begins with the number for December, 1892, shows indications of decided improvement.



CHAPTER IX.

JUDICIAL HISTORY.*

BENCH AND BAR — GENERAL HISTORY — COUNTY COURTS — CIRCUIT COURT
— SUPREME COURT, ETC.

 HE commonly accepted opinion of lawyers is not ill-expressed in the old story that tells how the bodies of dead lawyers are disposed of. From this story, it appears that lawyers are never buried: there is no necessity for their burial. A dead lawyer, it is said, has only to be prepared for interment and left alone in a room over night; in the morning there will be a powerful and penetrating odor of brimstone in the apartment and the lawyer will have disappeared. Peter the Great gave utterance to a like view of the character of the profession, when, on being asked in England how many lawyers there were in his kingdom, replied there were two, and he intended to hang one of these as soon as he got back to Russia. The laity still hold to opinions akin to these, but always with a sense like that of the Chinaman concerning his Josh; he feels the object is ugly, but knows it is powerful.

It would not be hard to array an imposing list of historians and critics that should testify to the dominant influence of lawyers upon the course of human affairs. Sir Henry Maine, for one, has identified for us the lawyer and the priest, and finds among the Hindoes, Greeks and Romans that the priest was the first lawyer, a finding that will not be unacceptable to the modern thinkers, who hold law to be the most broad and deep expression of the morality of mankind. Certainly, whether we concede, for instance, that lawyers have mainly inspired the great contests for liberty, there can be no hesitation in assigning them a leading role in American history. The revolution might be called a lawyers' war, so deeply was the legal mind impressed upon that great controversy; and our civil war might never have come to pass, if lawyers, in congress and out, had not inflamed public opinion concerning antagonistic construction of the supreme law of the land. Prof. Bryce, in his noble treatise on "The American Commonwealth," has expressed the opinion that, in the United States, the bar has fallen from its high estate, that the days of its revo-

*This chapter had been placed by the publishers in the hands of ex-Gov. Thomas H. Watts, who was to be aided by Thomas H. Clark, Esq., of Montgomery, in its compilation, but the untimely death of Gov. Watts threw upon Mr. Clark the task of performing the larger part of the labor, in fully carrying out the plan of Gov. Watts.

lutionary power and influence are irrecoverably gone; that the development of a class of people who make politics a business has tended to break down the influence of men who, while they love politics, have their clients' interests to engage and absorb their time. Bryce's work has, the opinion may be hazarded, too much of the city, or even too much of the metropolis, in its composition. To the inland and country student, the book bears the marks of a close study of political conditions in our great cities and in New York more especially: but, as might have been expected, the British statesman has found it impossible to observe minutely the widely scattered social phenomena of the union at large. Occasional gusts of political opinion shake and threaten the power of the bar in public affairs, but the history of almost any American state, taken in its whole course, will prove, we venture to think that to-day, as well as yesterday, the lawyer is the priest sitting in judgment upon the conduct of his fellow-citizen, legislating, and formulating decrees upon that legislation. In Alabama, the history of whose bench and bar is the more immediate object of this sketch, it remains true that the lawyer is a distinct and potent factor in political life, and so, of course, an influence to be reckoned with in the making and the writing of history. So long as law is formulated and armed public opinion, so long as this opinion continues to touch more and more intimately the manifold social, political and industrial activities of our life, so long will the men who make law a study and a profession, not lack for power and influence, whatever may be the public view at any given time of the reality and extent of that power and influence.

GENERAL HISTORY.

It seems proper to set out the actual course of legislation that has brought the judicial system of the state where it now is. And first, as to justices of the peace.

It is a favorite remark of ex-Gov. Seay of Alabama, that the justice of the peace more deeply affects the fortunes and happiness of the people than all other judicial officers together. They are numbered by the thousands, and each one has his docket of civil and criminal causes, and these mount from a score or more a year into the hundreds, and in some of our cities many hundreds. The litigants are generally the poorer classes, and a judgment for or against one of them is relatively of immense consequence. Many is the poor devil who has received the blow in a justice's court that has sent him down hill, financially speaking, with small ability to get back.

Under the territorial government of Alabama justices of the peace were appointed by the governor. The constitution adopted in 1819 provided that a competent number of justices of the peace should be appointed in and for each county, in such mode and for such term of office as the general assembly might direct. Their jurisdiction in civil cases

was limited to causes in which the amount in controversy should not exceed \$50, and right of appeal was given.

When the legislature came to give effect to this provision of the constitution, they furnished a curious illustration of the importance of the militia system in the early history of the commonwealth. It was provided that there should be elected, by the qualified electors within the limits of each captain's company in the several counties of the state, two justices of the peace and one constable, the elections to be held by the commanding officer of each company and two freeholders or householders, as he might appoint. In case of a vacancy in the office of justice, the commanding officer was required to call his company together for the purpose of holding an election to fill the vacancy. As the militia then included, with a few exceptions, like judges, justices and ministers, the entire white male population of the state over the age of eighteen years, the electorate as established was quite broad enough to insure a substantially fair choice.

The oath of office, taken by a justice of the peace in those days, is a curiosity in itself, both for its length and its contents. It ran as follows:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that as a justice of the peace in the county of ———, in all things I will do equal right to the poor and to the rich, to the best of my judgment and according to the laws of the state. I will not privately nor openly, by myself or any other person, be of counsel in any quarrel or suit depending before me. The fines and amercements that shall be made and the forfeitures that shall be incurred before me, I will cause to be duly entered and will truly and faithfully account for and pay the same over to the proper officers required by law to receive the same, without concealment or delay. I will not willingly or wittingly take, either by myself or by any other person for me, any fee, gift, gratuity or reward whatsoever, for any matter or thing by me to be done by virtue of my office, except such fees as may be directed and limited by law, but that I will well and truly perform the duties of my said office. I will not delay any person of common right through favor, affection or partiality, or refuse to take recognizance of any complaint made before me, which by law comes under my jurisdiction. I will not direct or cause to be directed any warrant by me to be made to the parties, but will direct all such warrants to the sheriff or constable of the county, or other officers of the state, or to some other disinterested person, to do execution thereof. The sums of money received before me and paid into my hands for the benefit of others, I will well and truly account for and pay over, without concealment or delay; and, finally, in all things belonging to my office, during my continuance therein, I will faithfully, truly and justly, according to the best of my skill and judgment, do equal and impartial justice to all, so help me God."

The office of the justice of the peace administered on this high plane would give the justice himself a fame more enduring than brass.

The provisions relating to justices of the peace remained substantially the same until the great social and political revolution that was accomplished by the war. The militia organization continued to be the root organization in the election of minor judicial officers. In one of the

later provisions, to be found in the digest of 1843, there is a minor provision that goes to show the prevalence, in Mobile, at least, of some epidemic disease in the summer season. It is there provided that any justice or constable who may remove from the captain's beat for which he had been elected, and thereafter attempts to discharge any duty relating to his office, he should forfeit a penalty. An exception, however, was made in favor of officials of this kind in the city of Mobile, who should leave the city during the summer months for their health. By the constitution now in force in Alabama, that of 1875, it is provided, that there shall be elected, by the qualified electors of each precinct of the counties, not exceeding two justices of the peace. Such justices shall have jurisdiction in all civil cases wherein the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, except in cases of libel, slander, assault and battery and ejectment. The right of appeal was guaranteed without prepayment of costs. In view of the enlarged suffrage and the danger of forcing upon a given community corrupt and incompetent men, the power was placed in the governor's hands to appoint one notary public for each election precinct in counties, and for each ward in cities of over five thousand inhabitants, who in addition to the powers of notary, shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction as justices of the peace within the precincts and wards for which they are respectively appointed.

The justice of the peace now exercises a very considerable power under the law, both in civil and criminal matters. It would not be right to question the character and integrity of so large a body of men, who more or less fairly represent the character and integrity of the community that selects them to discharge the duties of justices of the peace. Every lawyer has his favorite anecdote, probably an experience in his own practice, going to show the ignorance of the average justice—the justice has acted as an attorney in a cause he is hearing, or he has called himself as a witness, or he has sentenced a defendant to the penitentiary or to be hanged. These constitute the frills of the system that may be laughed at or deplored, according to the mood of the observer. The real evil of the system, at present, is to be found in the one fact that a justice's income depends on the fees assessed by him. It is too much to expect of human nature, taking it as it is generally found, that it will do justice impartially, when doing it partially nets the larger sum to him who administers the law. When the way is discovered of abolishing the fee system entirely in these inferior courts, the way will be opened to insure a fairer and more humane exercise of the powers now, by law, entrusted to these subordinate officials.

THE COUNTY COURTS.

The early law establishing county courts in this state came over from the territorial period. Under that law, the governor was empowered to appoint and commission five persons in every county, one of whom

should be chief justice of the orphan's court. Court was to be held twice in each year, but not longer than six judicial days at each sitting. This court was given full power and authority to take the probate of wills, of conveyances, and to record the same; to issue letters testamentary and letters of administration. The justices of the county courts were further empowered to take cognizance of all actions of a civil nature, wherein the value of the matter in controversy did not exceed \$1,000, excepting, however, real actions, actions of ejectment and trespass *quare clausum fugit*.

There is one provision common to the early statutes governing the county courts that has some historical interest. The justices of these courts were required to mark and lay out the bounds and rules of their respective prisons, not exceeding ten acres; and every prisoner, not committed for treason or felony, on giving good security to keep within the said rules and bounds, had the right to walk within the prison bounds so designated for the preservation of his health, and if he kept continually within said bounds he was adjudged and admitted a prisoner in law. This apparent tenderness in the treatment of prisoners was not altogether consonant with the treatment they received on conviction, though the provision in question may have been designed more particularly for debtors who were required to give bail or go to prison. Relative to the punishments that were inflicted, and that are alluded to in the preceding sentence, it may be said that the whipping-post, pillory and branding irons were a part of the necessary outfit of every prison. Building jails and keeping prisoners were not at all to the taste of our ancestors. They preferred summary punishments when possible. There were a large number of crimes punishable with death: murder, rape, man stealing, slave stealing, arson, robbery, burglary, forgery and counterfeiting. Minor offenses were punished by laying on the whip, the conventional thirty-nine lashes being administered as a rule. The horse-thief was fined, received thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, branded on the face or in the right hand with the letter T. and imprisoned for a term not exceeding twelve months. Manslaughter was in the territorial period punished with branding, the letter M being burned in the defendant's hand in open court.

The first marked change in the law governing the county courts was the act under which one judge of the county court, for each county in the state, was elected by joint vote of both houses of the general assembly. The county court was given the same jurisdiction with the same court during the territorial period, and had, besides, concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in all actions of debt, assumpsit, case, covenant, trespass and assault and battery. When the judge probated wills, granted letters of administration or appointed guardians, he sat as judge of "The orphan's court of said county." The method of appointment here

provided for continued in force until a constitutional amendment was adopted in 1850, by which amendment the election of judges of probate was committed to the people of the several counties. The mode of election then decreed and the jurisdiction then given have not been changed in any essential particular up to the present time.

Chief Justice Stone, of the supreme court of Alabama, in a paper read before the state bar association, held at Huntsville, in 1889, took occasion in a luminous review of the history of English and American law, to point out some of the defects in legal administration in Alabama. In this address he specially emphasized the need of reform in the judge of probate's office. He, speaking with the authority that accompanies a longer term of judicial service than any man in the history of the state, appealed there in behalf of widows and orphans that their rights should be determined with less expense; that certain questions now cognizable in equity should be triable in this court, and other matters, at present reserved for the jurisdiction of circuit courts, should be assigned for determination to the county courts. This reform, if ever inaugurated, would in effect be a reversion to the older system in the state, when the county court exercised a much more enlarged jurisdiction than it now does.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The constitution of 1819 provided that the state should be divided into convenient circuits, each circuit to contain not less than three nor more than six counties. These courts were given original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within the state; but in civil cases only when the matter or sum in controversy exceeded \$50. The circuit judges were required to be elected on a joint ballot by the general assembly. In the beginning, the judges of the circuit courts were required to sit as a supreme court and hear and determine cases on appeal from the county and circuit courts. They were paid \$1,750 each, per annum. The circuits in that early day were necessarily large, the counties commonly very sparsely settled, and in consequence there was developed, by the necessities of the situation, a distinct social type consequent on riding the circuit by lawyers and judges. The holding of a circuit court was the great semi-annual event in each county. There was assembled, in the little county capitol, the legal lights of almost every county in the circuit, and oftentimes eminent practitioners from other circuits and even other states. The court room during the day was the scene of strenuous encounters over pleadings, replications, rebutters and sur-rebutters, for those were days when pleading was a fine art, and at night there were sturdy bouts with John Barleycorn and tests of skill at the game that was invented to amuse a king of France. Gambling was a common vice throughout the "southwest" at this time, and the traditions of the bar of that period seem to show a wide prevalence among the profession of the habit.

The circuit judges continued to be appointed by the legislature until a constitutional amendment, adopted in 1856, changed the law and submitted the election directly to the people of the given circuit. At first they held office during good behavior, but might be impeached and might be removed by the governor on an address to that end by the general assembly.

When the circuit courts were first established they were given chancery jurisdiction, and they continued to exercise all the ordinary and extraordinary functions of chancery until 1839. In that year all the powers of the circuit court, as a chancery court, were withdrawn and vested in chancery courts to be holden in three chancery divisions and forty chancery districts. The chancellors were elected on joint ballot by the general assembly, and continued to be so elected until the year 1868, when a new constitution was adopted, by the provisions of which chancellors, like circuit judges, were elected by the people residing in the several divisions over which the individual chancellor was given jurisdiction.

It is really a matter of astonishment that, in the more than fifty years that have intervened since the chancery courts were separately established, there have been so few changes in the forms and substance of chancery law in Alabama. There is a growing body of opinion, in the state, that our legal machinery is too cumbrous and antiquated in comparison with the more advanced systems of England and many of the American states. In the address of Judge Stone, already referred to, he boldly advocates such a change as would confer on one body of magistracy, composed of judges of co-equal original jurisdiction, the entire power and authority to hear and determine all controversies that arise between litigants. He further proposes to abolish the forms of actions as now classified, and substitute in their stead a uniform method of instituting suits, called a civil action.

There can be little doubt that we have here pointed out the direction the first great reform in Alabama judicial system will take. The petition will take the place of our bills in equity and of our various forms of complaint at law, and instead of a judge and a chancellor holding separate courts at different times, both bodies of law will be administered by the same tribunal.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The constitution of 1819, under which the state was admitted to the union, provided among other things that the judicial power should be vested in a supreme court, together with such inferior courts as might be constituted by the general assembly. The judges of the circuit court were required to serve as members of the supreme court, stated meetings being held at the seat of government to hear causes on appeal. The judges of the supreme court were for many years elected by the general assembly—until 1868, in fact—when the reconstruction constitution

adopted that year brought in the very radical change in the appointment of having them elected at a general election by the people.

The first term of the supreme court was held at Cahaba, then the state capital, on the second Monday in May, 1820. There were present, Hons. C. C. Clay, Reuben Saffold, Henry Y. Webb and Richard Ellis. Hon. A. S. Lipscomb, the remaining circuit judge, was absent at this session. Hon. C. C. Clay was appointed chief justice. In 1821, a sixth circuit was created, of which Hon. Anderson Crenshaw was elected judge. Passing in hurried review the membership of the court from its foundation as thus indicated, the records show a large number of names familiar to the judicial history of the state. Some of these have left the impress of their thought and character upon the wider field of American law. Judge Webb died in 1823 and was succeeded by Hon. Henry Minor, who was in his turn succeeded, as soon as the general assembly convened, by Hon. John Gayle. Chief Justice Clay resigned in 1823 and was succeeded in that office by Judge Lipscomb.

At the election held in 1825, the first regular election by the general assembly under the constitution, since the creation of the supreme court, the following circuit judges were elected: Hon. A. S. Lipscomb, Reuben Saffold, John Gayle, John White, John M. Taylor and Anderson Crenshaw. In 1828, a seventh circuit was established, of which Sion L. Perry was elected judge. In the same year, Judge Gayle resigned and Hon. Henry W. Collier was elected to succeed him.

In 1830, the court encountered an outburst of popular disapproval provoked by its strict enforcement of contracts for the payment of excessive interest, the statutes against usury having been repealed. The judges had to bear the brunt of the storm of indignation that swept over the state, though in honor there was no course open to them other than the one they followed. As a consequence of this outburst, the tenure of the judges was changed by constitutional amendment from one during good behavior to a term of six years. By the amendment the terms of the judges then sitting would come to an end in 1833. In 1832, the court was entirely reorganized and made a separate court, being made to consist of three judges, with terms of office for six years. Judges Lipscomb, Saffold and Taylor were elected. Judge Lipscomb again receiving the appointment as chief justice. In 1834, Judge Taylor resigned and was succeeded by Hon. Harry I. Thornton. In the latter part of the same year, Judge Lipscomb resigned and was succeeded by Hon. Henry Hitchcock, Judge Saffold being promoted to the post of chief justice. In 1836, Hon. A. F. Hopkins succeeded Judge Thornton, and in the same year, Judge Saffold resigned, being succeeded by Hon. Henry W. Collier, Judge Hitchcock becoming chief justice. In 1837, Judge Hitchcock resigned and was succeeded by Hon. Henry Goldthwaite, Judge Hopkins being advanced to the chief justiceship. In June of the same year Chief Justice

Hopkins resigned, being succeeded by Hon. J. J. Ormond, Judge Collier becoming chief justice.

In 1843, Judge Goldthwaite resigned and was succeeded by Hon. C. C. Clay. Judge Goldthwaite had resigned to become his party's candidate for congress in the Mobile district. After a contest of memorable vigor and dash, he suffered a defeat, and then became a candidate for his old seat on the bench. He defeated Judge Clay before the general assembly. He died of yellow fever in 1847, and was succeeded by Hon. Edward S. Dargan. Judge Ormond declined a re-election and was succeeded by Hon. William P. Chilton. In 1849 Judge Dargan succeeded Judge Collier as chief-justice, Hon. Silas Parsons taking the place of associate vacated by Dargan. Parsons was succeeded in 1851 by Hon. Daniel Coleman, who was in his turn succeeded by Hon. George Goldthwaite. In the same year, 1851, the number of judges was increased to five, Hons. David P. Eigon and John D. Phelan being the additional members. In 1862, Chief Justice Dargan resigned and was succeeded in that office by Judge Chilton, Hon. Lyman Gibbons being appointed associate justice. In 1853, the membership of the court was reduced by law to three, and Hon. Samuel F. Rice became the third member. In January, 1856, Judge Goldthwaite succeeded Judge Chilton as chief justice, and Hon. A. J. Walker became an associate justice. Judge Goldthwaite resigned almost immediately, and was succeeded by Hon. George W. Stone. Judge Rice became chief-justice. Judge Rice, resigning in January, 1859, was succeeded as chief-justice by Judge A. J. Walker, Hon. R. W. Walker receiving the appointment thus vacated. The war wrought no change to speak of in the judicial fabric during the existence of actual hostilities. In 1863, Judge R. W. Walker resigned and was succeeded by Hon. John D. Phelan. The legislature that convened at the close of the war elected, as members of the supreme court, Hons. A. J. Walker, William Byrd and Thomas J. Judge.

By the "reconstruction" constitution of 1868 the election of judges was committed to the people, and on an election held, Hons. E. W. Peck, Thomas M. Peters and B. F. Saffold were returned as judges of the supreme court. In 1873, Judge Peck resigned, Judge Peters became chief justice, and Hon. R. C. Brickell was appointed to fill the vacancy. At the general election in 1874, Judge Brickell was elected chief justice, and Hons. Thomas J. Judge and Amos R. Manning, associate justices. In March, 1876, Judge Judge died and was succeeded by Hon. George W. Stone. In 1880, Judge Manning died and was succeeded by Hon. Henderson M. Somerville. On October 25th, 1884, Judge Brickell resigned, Judge Stone becoming chief justice, and Hon. David Clopton was appointed associate. In 1889, the number of judges was increased to four, and Hon. Thomas N. McClellan, then serving as attorney general, was appointed to the new place. In July, 1890, Judge Somerville resigned to accept a post under the general government and Hon. Thomas W. Coleman was appointed to succeed him. In February, 1891, the number of judges was once more

raised to five, and Richard W. Walker was appointed to the new judgeship. At the August election, 1892, the following judges were elected: Chief justice, George W. Stone; associate justices, Thomas W. Coleman, Thomas N. McClellan, J. B. Head and Jonathan Haralson. The term of office for judges of the supreme court remains fixed at six years, and the salary is \$3,600 per annum. Elections are still by the people, and there seems to be no disposition to revert to the old method of election by the general assembly. The writer once asked a justice of the supreme court whether in his experience there had ever been any decision rendered by the court that had any "politics" in it. He replied he could not recall any decision whatever that had not been decided by what seemed to the bench the law of the case. He went on to say that a limited term and election by the people had one effect, he thought, on the judges themselves; they were more industrious. Whatever it may be attributed to, there can be no doubt the Alabama supreme court in recent years has been a very hard working body, and since, according to a familiar doctrine, democracy never gives back power once assumed, and as we may not anticipate any reversion to a different method of appointment of judges, it is well to have the great, if not excessive, labors of our supreme bench as a tribute, in part, at least, to the popular choice of its members.

Taking up some of the curious, if not very important, facts touching the composition of the supreme bench, note may be made of the nativity of the chief-justices. Clay, Hopkins, Collier and Stone were born in Virginia; Lipscomb and Rice in South Carolina; Saffold in Georgia; Hitchcock in Vermont; Dargan in North Carolina; Chilton in Kentucky; Goldthwaite in New Hampshire; Walker and Peters in Tennessee; Peck in New York, and Brickell in Alabama. Brickell is the only chief-justice who was a native of Alabama.

The following judges of the supreme court were, at one time or another, judges of circuit courts: Henry W. Collier, Daniel Coleman, E. S. Dargan, John D. Phelan, George W. Stone, George Goldthwaite, Lyman Gibbons, B. F. Saffold and J. B. Head. Of the present court, Judge Coleman was a chancellor when promoted, and Judge Haralson, presiding judge of the city court of Selma.

The following judges of the supreme court also served terms as governor of the state: Clement Comer Clay (a United States senator, also), John Gayle and Henry W. Collier. Of the circuit judges, those who became governor were, Joshua L. Martin, Andrew B. Moore, John Gill Shorter, David P. Lewis and William H. Smith. One chief justice, Lipscomb, became chief justice of another state supreme court, that of Texas.

It remains to be added, with respect to the general history of the highest court, that the retention of separate courts of law and equity, and the common law system of pleading in a large measure, has given the decisions of the court, a character and standing of the first rank among other courts. There has been manifest a conservatism of spirit, a dispo-

sition to wait upon an orderly and judicious development of law, rather than by hasty changes to impair the general fabric. The decisions of the courts of last resort in New York and Massachusetts have been, perhaps, more generally followed by the Alabama judges than the decisions of any other states, when authority is sought on which to rest a decision. The court is now marked, if by any special characteristics, by great and deserved sternness toward homicides, a fixed determination to stamp out fraud wherever discovered, and holding directors of corporations to a strict accountability, at the same time that prejudice against corporations themselves is in no wise indulged in. The supreme court reports of the state, now numbering more than a hundred, have long enjoyed an established rank among the reports of the union. The most competent judges, the Albany Law Journal, for example, give them a place among the five or six best series of reports in the union.

Of the fifteen chief justices and forty-one associate justices the state has had since its foundation, it would be impossible here to discuss with any detail. By a consensus of opinion among the bar, the history of the court is marked by the periods when it was presided over respectively by Lipscomb, Collier, Walker, Brickell and Stone. It fell to Lipscomb's lot to share heavily in shaping the early jurisprudence of the state. He was for fifteen years on the supreme bench and for eleven years as chief justice. His opinions, to be found in ten volumes from Minor to first Porter, felt the influence not only of his own great good sense and skill in the law, but that of several other notably able judges—like Judge Saffold, for instance. It was Judge Brickell's fortune to come forward on the bench at a time when much litigation growing out of the war was being settled, and when, besides, much new legislation, rendered necessary by the changed conditions of the body politic, had to be construed. He brought to the discharge of his duties extraordinary gifts of mind, natural and acquired. He was a deep student, he had a memory with a grip like death and he was master of a full but accurate style.

The present chief justice, George W. Stone, will doubtless live in history as the most impressive figure in our judicial annals. In the first place, he has been on the bench more than a quarter of a century, and has an almost, if not altogether, unprecedented record of more than 2,100 decided cases. Judge Stone is a great and just judge. He has the courage at all times to follow where his duty indicates the way, and his fearlessness has been of inestimable worth in arming and equipping his deep knowledge of the law. He writes with singular clearness and force, and his skill as a controversialist has tempted him often to enter the field of political disputation. He has just been re-elected chief justice. Born in 1811, he has entered upon his eighty-second year, and bids fair to more than rival the aged vigor of the great chancellors and judges of England, and flouts by his activity the wisdom of a provision of the early law of

Alabama, that made a man over the age of seventy ineligible to judicial honors.

The two most picturesque figures among the chief justices were Dargan and Rice. Judge Dargan was a man about whom anecdotes were told, whose character served as a very good peg to hang anecdotes on. One of an inspiring kind is told of his immigration from North Carolina. He walked from North Carolina to Alabama in 1829. As he was ferried across the last stream that would divide him from his native state, the ferryman laughed at his unpromising looks and his venturesomeness. Dargan replied, with some warmth. "You will yet see me chief-justice of Alabama." Everybody in Alabama has heard the story of his going off on the circuit with a lot of shirts and returning home to amaze his wife, and be amazed himself, to find he had put his shirts on one after the other until he was then wearing seven of those garments. Another story, preserved by Mr. Brewer, has a coarse savor about it, but it undoubtedly, whether true or not, gives the idea of wise cunning that many believed was behind Dargan's affectation of sloth and drowsiness joined to a biting humor. The story is, he was canvassing Washington county along with the whig candidate for congress, William D. Dunn, they being rival candidates. At one place, when the speaking was over, Col. Prince, the wealthiest man in the vicinity, walked toward his residence with Mr. Dunn, who was to be his guest. "You are going to be beaten," said Prince. "How's that?" asked Dunn, "didn't you write me that I was the strongest man in the district, and haven't we a majority in it?" "I know that," said Prince, looking furtively around, "but here you are walking off to dinner with me, the richest man in the county, and there sits Dargan in that crowd of one-gallows fellows, picking the ticks off his legs." It would be unfair to the memory of Judge Dargan not to say, in spite of his eccentricities, he played a great role in Alabama history, as state senator, as circuit and supreme court judge and as congressman.

Judge Samuel Farrow Rice was as unfortunate in politics as Dargan was fortunate. He was four times beaten for congress. The first time he ran was in 1845, when he was a candidate against Gen. Felix McConnell. McConnell had begun life as a saddler, but drifted into law and from law into politics. He had, in 1843, as the regular democratic nominee, defeated Hon. William P. Chilton. In 1845, Rice captured the regular nomination at the hands of the convention, and McConnell came out as an independent. The contest is perhaps the most memorable single contest of the kind in the state's history. It was a good match. Both alike were bold, quick, witty, and with a fund of anecdote and language suited to the political atmosphere of the time. The struggle is almost a tradition, however. We have rescued from an old newspaper a part of one of McConnell's speeches that will give some idea of the coarse vivacity with which he attacked Judge Rice and defended himself. McConnell was

addicted to the use of whisky, and in his speech he declared he was "a plain, flat-footed, venison-backed, unsophisticated loco-foco. If they did not choose to re-elect him because he took his glass of grog like an independent citizen, they might go to h—ll and he would go to making harness; that he didn't care a curse, only that he didn't like to be corkscrewed out of congress by the intriguing of your moccasin-footed nominating convention." One of the stories most commonly told to illustrate Judge Rice's aptness in reply, relates to his declaration on the eve of the war that the Yankees wouldn't fight, didn't mean to fight. "We can whip em with pop guns." After the war he was making a stump speech, when some one called out from the audience, hoping to confound him, "Aren't you the man who said we could whip the Yankees with pop guns?" "Yes; I am the man," "Well, we didn't, did we?" "No, the rascals wouldn't fight us that way." This story is evidently a congener of the corn-stalks of Gov. Fletcher of Virginia, but if Judge Rice did not say what popular tradition credits him with saying, everybody who knew him knows he was smart enough to have said it.

The writer remembers hearing him tell once how he reproached a minister who was unwilling to let him back into the church on account of certain breaches of religious duties, breaches that the judge confessed the truth of. "But, I don't understand," said the judge. "I thought churches were for the cure of souls, hospitals, so to speak, for the treatment of those who have done wrong. I need a hospital now worse than ever, and you shut the door in my face."

Judge Rice was a man of rare courtesy of manner, the rarer that his manners grew out of great gentleness of disposition and unaffected simplicity of heart. It adds to the chameleon-like changefulness of the impressions he made to note that he was an advocate of consummate adroitness, and it was a poor case, indeed, where he could not strike home upon the jury a sense of its justice.

Passing allusion ought to be made to a few of the associate justices of the supreme court. Men like Judges Ormond and Goldthwaite did not shine by a light reflected from their chiefs on the bench. Judge Ormond was for ten years an associate justice, and his opinions have taken high rank for the solidity of their learning, their strong logic and the precision of their style. Judge Henry Goldthwaite has left a memory behind him of almost phenomenal gifts as a jurist. His colleague, Chief Justice Collier, said of him, "to call him an able jurist would convey a most imperfect idea of his character and his merits. He was not only a profound lawyer, but he was a man of extensive general attainments: distinguished for quickness of perception, bold and vigorous thought, and long, continued mental application.

It would be hard to choose among the many distinguished associate justices of the period since the war. One of these, Judge Somerville, left an established reputation as a jurist, when he removed to New York, in

1890, to take a place as a member of the board of customs appraisers. He left in particular, one piece of judicial work, with which his name will doubtless be long connected. His opinion in *Parsons vs. the States* (eighty-first Alabama, 577) has done much to shake the authority of *McNaghten's* case, and so has laid open the way to a striking modification of the old doctrine of criminal responsibility in the insane. Of the present court, Judges McClellan and Head, though both as yet young men, have displayed uncommon ability as jurists, while Judges Coleman and Haralson are merely adding to reputations, already won in lower courts, of being sound and safe judges. It was no uncommon provision of the early statutes of Alabama that the circuit court of a particular county should be held at the home of some citizen of the county. There, seated on the rude log porch or gathered at a convenient spot in the yard, the judge, attorneys and clients and juries administered one of the most venerable systems of law in the world. In Washington county, court was held for many years under a large oak at the county site, the juries retiring to the woods to consider their verdicts, while in Marengo, the first circuit court was held in a vacant blacksmith shop. In the shop of the blacksmith, the judge took his place by the furnace, the lawyers pounded the anvil, while the jurors doubled their legs on logs that had been piled along the side of the room. In Conecuh county there was no jail, and prisoners were confined at Claiborne. They were brought over during court and kept under guard.

It is a far cry from that time to the present, with its multiplied courts, its jails, its numerous bar, and its stately buildings in which justice is administered. Nevertheless, rude as were the surroundings of the courts in those early days, we should be wrong to conclude the bar was not an able one. Alabama was settled in the main by a high class of immigrants. It began to attract immigration in a wonderful way, on account of rumors as to the immense wealth of the country. Nile's Register, speaking of that period, had to say of Alabama, "There is probably no portion of the world, of similar extent, which can exhibit such rapid increase of population, produced by the voluntary immigration of enterprising individuals." A correspondent of the *Portland Advertiser* had mention to make, some years later, of the great number of immigrants he had passed on his way. "It would seem as if North and South Carolina were pouring forth their population in swarms. Perhaps, I have gone by, in the Creek nation, over 3,000 persons, all emigrating, including negroes, of course. The fires of their encampments made the woods blaze in all directions."

The legislature of 1820, the second legislature held under the constitution, consisted according to Niles, of one native Alabamian, one Pennsylvanian, two Marylanders, two Tennesseans, seven North Carolinians, eight Georgians, thirteen South Carolinians and eighteen Virginians. These facts indicate how broad and cosmopolitan was the character of

the men who settled Alabama, and names like Lipscomb, Hopkins, Israel Pickens, William R. King, John Gayle and Dixon H. Lewis, to mention the barest few, show what a high order of ability was represented among the numbers that poured into the new regions of Alabama. The lawyers began to assert themselves from the first in the infant state. To tell their history in detail would be to recite the main facts in the history of the commonwealth. We should find them not only pushing for honors at the bar, but in the field of politics as well; not only seeking self-advancement, but prompt at their country's call to take up arms in every conflict in which the state has been engaged, returning, when perchance they did return, to resume the active labors of a peaceful life, leading and encouraging in all endeavors to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people.

If we should start with the decade in which nature began to show her power and take from earth the great lawyers who presided over the early destiny of Alabama; if we should then come down, decade by decade, noting the life work of the lawyers who within those periods had gone the way of all the earth, we could but recognize and feel the noble part they have played in our history.

Of those who died between 1840 and 1850, we might call attention to Henry Goldthwaite of Mobile, the brilliant lawyer and able jurist, who made his way by virtue of ability alone; Dixon H. Lewis of Lowndes, the giant in body and giant in intellect—legislator, congressman, senator; James W. McClung of Madison, the drinker, the duellist, but the dashing orator and bold defender of the right as he saw it; and Reuben Saffold of Dallas, the accomplished gentleman and scholar, and judge for many years of our highest court.

In the decade from 1850 to 1860, we should note Arthur P. Bagby, member of the legislature from Monroe at the age of twenty-three, speaker of the house at twenty-five, governor at forty-one, United States senator at forty-three, and then minister to Russia; James G. Birney, the captivating young statesman and then the hated abolitionist, and twice the candidate of the republican party for the presidency; Franklin W. Bowdon, of Talladega, who has been pronounced the most gifted orator the state has produced; Henry W. Collier, of Tuscaloosa, governor of the state and chief-justice of the supreme court; Abner S. Lipscomb, of Mobile, able lawyer, jurist and pure man; and John McKinley, of Lauderdale, legislator, congressman, United States senator, and associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. In the decade from 1860 to 1870, among others, Joseph G. Baldwin, of Sumter, the able lawyer, and later in life judge of the supreme court of California, the author of "Party Leaders" and the classic "Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi," the master of the most correct style that has ever been written in Alabama; Marion A. Baldwin, of Montgomery, attorney general of the state for a longer term than any man who ever held the office, and

impressing all throughout his term with his consummate ability; Edward C. Bullock of Barbour, who as a mere boy took a front rank among the public men of the time and whose death was most widely and deeply deplored as cutting off a brilliant career; C. Comer Clay of Madison, an old-timer, whose life had been greatly prolonged, a legislator, congressman, United States senator and justice of the state supreme court; Jeremiah Clemens, the author of "The Rivals" and "Mustang Gray," representative, district attorney and United States senator, the man who had to drink his genius down to a level with Yancey's; "Johns" Hooper, the author of "Simon Suggs," the lawyer and editor whose humor and wit in conversation remain as a tradition, whose deeper humor as a writer can never be forgotten; Arthur F. Hopkins of Madison, and later of Mobile, the great whig leader of his generation, candidate again and again on the demand of his party, but finding his reward in judicial honors; and William L. Yancey, himself, whose stern, bold and defiant eloquence in behalf of "southern rights," leaves even yet a sense of terror with the timid, who was the incomparable orator of the cause of secession and who, by the fortunes of history, lies in a neglected grave in Montgomery, where he spent the best years of his life and whence he led in the impetuous fury of the Civil war.

The decade between 1870 and 1880, brings us to a time when nearly every one carries some recollection of the distinguished lawyers dying during that period; of John A. Elmore of Montgomery, the drowsy, but powerful, logic chopper; Francis S. Lyon of Marengo, the indefatigable patriot, legislator and the bank commissioner upon whom fell the burden of the immense labor involved in closing the affairs of the state banks; and George S. Houston of Limestone, congressman, the governor whose memory will be immemorially treasured for his crowning services in putting a period to the riot of reconstruction in Alabama.

In the decade just passed we should have to consider, Leroy Pope Walker of Madison, the finest presiding officer the state has ever seen; William M. Lowe of Madison, one of the most adroit of politicians, and a little later names like David Clopton, a marvelously well and roundly equipped lawyer, who died a justice of the supreme court, and ex-Gov. Thomas H. Watts, an advocate of transcendental power and a sound and learned lawyer. It may be said that the bar of Alabama to-day is in every respect worthy of its great and useful past. It is out of the question to attempt an enumeration of the notable lawyers of the present, but certain names, among a host, like Pettus of Dallas; Seay of Hale; Walker of Jefferson; Humes of Madison; Clark of Mobile; and Tompkins of Montgomery, naturally come to the mind as attesting the unabated vigor of the Alabama bar, while names of younger men, like Knox, of Calhoun; Weatherly of Jefferson; Sayre and Lomax of Montgomery, and Vandegraaf of Tuscaloosa, a few among many, show forth its brilliant prospects for the future.

In conclusion, some slight indication of the influence of the bar may be given in a summary way by the following statements. Of the twenty-eight governors the state of Alabama has had, twenty-one were lawyers; of United States senators who held office before 1861, all but two were lawyers; of the forty-six representatives in the lower house of congress during that period, thirty-nine were lawyers. In the same body in the fifty-second congress, six out of eight members from Alabama were lawyers, and in the fifty-third, seven out of nine.



CHAPTER X.

ALABAMA JOURNALISM.

BY W. W. SCREWS, MONTGOMERY.

FIRST JOURNALS ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT — COLONIAL JOURNALISM
— THE PRESS OF ALABAMA — PIONEER JOURNALS OF THE STATE —
HISTORY OF THE MODERN PRESS.



GLANCE at the history of journalism will show that its progress has been in line with the growth of population. According to Thomas' History of Printing, there is positive evidence that a printing press was established in Mexico as early as 1540, and, it is stated as a fact that "readers familiar with early books relating to Mexico have seen mention of a book printed there as early as 1535." There is evidence in the annals of the newspaper and periodical press of the United States, published in connection with the census of 1880, that in the year 1532, the Viceroy D. Antonio de Mendoza carried printing to Mexico. The first printer was Juan Pablos, and the first book printed in the new world was that written by St. John Climacus, entitled Spiritual Ladder to Ascend to Heaven. It is also shown that there were ninety-three books printed in Mexico prior to and including the year 1600. While our Mexican neighbors, therefore, antedate us in the knowledge and use of the printing art, it is not clear that they were also in the enjoyment of the luxury of newspapers before the people of the New England states. The probabilities are, however, that they were, for several authorities state that newspapers or gazettes existed in Mexico before the close of the seventeenth century. A monthly magazine called Gazette de Mexico was certainly published in 1728, and a writer says "it is filled with accounts of religious functions, with descriptions of processions, consecrations of churches, beatifications of saints, festivals, etc. Civil or commercial affairs, and even the transactions of Europe, occupy but a small corner of this monthly magazine of intelligence."

COLONIAL JOURNALISM.

The royal governors of the colonies were vested with censorship of the press, and on no class did the Stamp act of 1765 rest with greater hardship than the publishers of the few newspapers then published in

this country. Quite a number, especially in the south, had to suspend until that act was repealed. As a part of the history of the progress of journalism, it is well to quote from the annals above referred to, as to the effect of onerous taxation upon newspapers. Referring to the period when the stamp act bore so heavily upon them, it says: "More prudent but equally cautious publishers, when the act was to take effect, dressed their journals in mourning and for a few weeks omitted to publish them. Others, less cautious, but apprehensive of the consequences of publishing newspapers without stamps, omitted the titles altogether, or altered them as an evasion. Those publishers who continued to print without reference to the stamp act, took a risk which proved how thoroughly imbued they were with the spirit out of which grew the revolution. The stamp act was but a temporary check to newspaper growth; but it must be regarded as the manifestation of a spirit which these early printers knew to be ever present, the spirit to coerce the press into more circumspect allusion to the causes of friction between the colonies and the mother country. The colonial governments in the colonies of Massachusetts and New York also resorted to stamp acts as a means of raising a revenue. Such an act was passed in Massachusetts in 1755, and a similar act by the assembly of New York in 1756, which was continued until January, 1760. During this period the papers then published in that colony sometimes with stamps and sometimes without them.

"These acts were plainly modeled upon the English parliamentary law, which then bore so heavily upon the press of the mother country. The fact that there were but two, and that they lasted so short a time, may be accepted as the evidence that the American colonies early recognized the press as an instrument of popular education and instruction which was entitled to exemption from the burdens of taxation. It is worthy of remark that since the revolution, only two American states have attempted a direct tax upon the products of the press. In 1785, the legislature of Massachusetts passed an act imposing duties upon licensed vellum, parchments and paper and laid a duty of two-thirds of a penny upon newspapers and a penny upon almanacs, which were to be stamped. This act became at once so odious that it was repealed before it went into effect, but in the July following, another act was passed which imposed a duty on all advertisements inserted in the newspapers of the commonwealth. This latter act was denounced by Isaiah Thomas, then publisher of the Worcester Spy, and by many of his contemporaries, as placing an improper restraint upon the press, and in consequence of it he discontinued the publication of the Spy during the two years in which it was in operation. One of the sources of revenue in the state of Virginia as recently as 1848, was a tax on newspapers."

The great circulating medium, so far as reading matter was concerned during the colonial period of this country, was the pamphlet. The second edition of Thomas' History of Printing in America contains in an appendix

a catalogue of publications prior to the revolution of 1776. There are in the list 7,683 entries of titles, of which number nine-tenths, at least, are pamphlets or tract publications. At the beginning of the pamphlet form of publication the almanac was the favorite medium. The second issue from the Cambridge press was an almanac, and 6,000 copies of Ames's famous almanac, printed by John Draper, were annually sold in the New England colonies. As the political excitement of the revolutionary period increased, tracts and pamphlets came more in demand. They were usually made up of letters and were signed by fictitious names, and there is no question that they made a profound impression on the public mind.

As early as the year 1690, there was a venture in the journalistic field in this country. It was published in Boston under the name of "Publick Occurrences, both Foreign and Domestick." It never reached a second issue, for no sooner did the first appear than the authorities of Massachusetts suppressed the paper. There are no extracts from its columns to show why the American newspaper, on its first appearance, should have been so violently treated. A few days after its appearance, however, it was spoken of in the general court as "a publication which came out contrary to law and contained reflections of a very high nature," and the court thereupon strictly forbade "any thing in print without license first obtained from those appointed by the government to grant the same." It was the intention of the promoters of the enterprise to publish it monthly. How much of a record of events it could contain can be judged by the fact that it was three pages of a folded sheet, one page being blank, two columns to a page and each page seven by eleven. It proposed to be a comprehensive publication, for the prospectus declared that "it is designed that the country shall be furnished once a month (or if any glut of occurrences happen oftener) with an account of such considerable things as have arrived unto our notice. In order, hereunto, the publisher will take what pains he can to obtain a faithful relation of all such things and will particularly make himself beholden to such persons in Boston whom he knows to have been, for their own use, the diligent observers of such matters. That which is herein proposed is, first, that memorable occurrences of Divine Providence may not be neglected or forgotten as they too often are. Secondly, that people every where may better understand the circumstances of Publique affairs, both abroad and at home; which may not only direct their thoughts at all times, but at some times also to assist their business and negotiations. Thirdly, that something may be done toward the curing, or at least the charming, of the spirit of lying, which prevails among us, wherefore nothing shall be entered but what we have reason to believe is true, repairing to the best fountains for information. And when there appears any material mistake in anything that is collected, it shall be corrected in the next. Moreover, the publisher of these occurrences is willing to en-

gage, that whereas, there are many false reports, maliciously made, and spread among us, if any well minded person will be at the pains to trace any such false report, so far as to find out and convict the first raiser of it, he will in this paper (unless just advice be given to the contrary) expose the name of such person as a malicious raiser of a false report. It is supposed that none will dislike this proposal, but such as intend to be guilty of so villainous a crime." A paper based upon such principles might best have been given a second trial.

According to Thomas' History of Printing, thirty-seven papers were published in the colonies in 1773, of which one was in New Hampshire, seven in Massachusetts, two in Rhode Island, four in Connecticut, four in New York, nine in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, two in Virginia, two in North Carolina, three in South Carolina and one in Georgia. Of these journals, eight were in existence in 1810, the time Thomas' list was first published. In the year 1810 the number of newspapers in the United States had increased to 360. Not one of them, however, was credited to Alabama, while North Carolina had ten, South Carolina ten, and Georgia, thirteen. In the Mississippi territory, in which Alabama was then included, there were four publications, all at Natchez, and all long since suspended. In 1828, there were ten papers credited to Alabama, although double that number had been attempted up to that date.

THE PRESS OF ALABAMA.

It is a difficult matter to prepare a satisfactory paper on the journalism of Alabama. The details are meager and the sources of information widely scattered. There are but few records in the National Library, and the files of the papers of the present day furnish but little information concerning the publications of the earlier days of the state and territory. In April, 1865, the files of The Montgomery Advertiser were destroyed by fire. The compiler of this unsatisfactory sketch could have easily uncovered many of the missing links in the evidence, if those files were in existence to-day. Under these disadvantages he has to rely upon various sources of information, gathered here and there, and arranged as best could be done, under the pressure of exacting daily labor and lack of sufficient time in which to give as full information as the subject warrants. He here takes occasion to thank those who furnished him information and enabled him largely to prepare what is here submitted. There are indisputable evidences of the fact that the territory now comprised in the state of Alabama was early sought out by men of the old world in search of fame and fortune. De Soto spent many weary days and nights traversing her hills and valleys. There were no such record-preserving devices in those days, as are now at hand to take down every word that is spoken, and to describe with the minutest detail every incident that occurs. What volumes could be written if the famous explorer

had carried along with him a printing press and committed to paper, for the benefit of future generations, a history of the trials through which he passed, the character of the people who obstructed his pathway, and a word painting of the beautiful country in all its freshness. Although there were settlements in Alabama long antedating the territorial or state organization there were no newspapers to tell of the daily life, the progress in business, and industries and population. All that is known of those days is from neighborhood traditions and individual letters that have been preserved and handed down from generation to generation until put into permanent form by a Pickett, Meek or Brewer.

The new states have great advantage over their older sisters, in that the first sign of growth in their towns is the appearance of the daily or weekly paper. The population may not be large enough to warrant a pretentious sheet, but enterprising men knowing full well the value of such an adjunct as a promoter of the public good, do not hesitate to meet the deficiency in receipts, until the better time when it can stand on its own ground. It should be the rule in every state to have a copy of every publication sent to the state librarian. How easy it would be at any time to obtain an insight into the records of each locality and of the thousands of events which go to make up the history of a state and people.

PIONEER JOURNALS OF THE STATE.

There were but few places of sufficient size to be dignified with the name of village when the tide of immigration began to flow in upon Alabama. Of those who came in at the time when the lands were first offered for settlement, a much larger proportion were blacks than whites, and in corresponding proportion were the reading classes. The blacks did not read and for years there was not sufficient white population to warrant the publication of many papers. This was not the case in the state and territories north and east of Alabama. The great bulk of settlers were white people, because the black race was kept out by climate as well as by the hostility of the whites themselves. It is no unusual thing, therefore, to find papers published in all portions of states no older than Alabama, which are as old as the states themselves.

In the beautiful city of Huntsville, the seat of justice of Madison county, in the far-famed rich Tennessee valley, Alabama journalism had its birth. It could have selected no fairer spot for its advent. In the year 1812, which was 272 years after the invasion of Alabama territory by the Spaniards under the leadership of Ferdinand de Soto (1540), five years before it became a separate political division as a territory (1817), and seven years before it entered into the sisterhood of states (1819) the initial number of the first Alabama newspaper was placed before the public. Its promoter, publisher and master-spirit was a man by the name of Parham. The obtainable facts connected with it are few. It was called the Madison Gazette, and judging by the little that can be

learned concerning its length of days, it is fair to conclude that it was a literary and financial failure. Huntsville, now a refined and flourishing city, was then scarcely a village and was unable to properly nurse the infant which it mothered.

Although this first venture in Alabama journalism was unsuccessful from every standpoint, so far as those pecuniarily and otherwise interested in the project were concerned, yet it stands to-day as a monument to the industry, intrepidity, courage and enterprise of its founder. Some one had to be immolated upon the financial and literary altar, and to serve as the corner stone upon which the stately structure of journalism must rest. Men of practical wisdom and of unquestioned sagacity thought the venture, as a business one, was the idle dreaming of an impractical dreamer. The new business, heretofore unknown in that or any other locality in Alabama, not only proved to be a bad breadwinner for the first man who embarked in it, but he was forced to bear also the humiliation of failure and to be the subject of unjust and cruel remark. The people were not in sufficient numbers to properly support it, and more probably they were not ready for the newspaper. They were as ready then, however, as they would have been to-day, had not some one started a paper and put them to thinking. They no doubt had an ignorant prejudice against the press, similar to that harbored to-day by many people against an innovation—an untried something. That same prejudice would now exist against the press, if it was just being brought into use. The fact that Huntsville was a small place in 1812, and the country environing it was sparsely settled, of course, was not without significance in the matter of the failure of Alabama's first newspaper; but there were more potent reasons to which the supposed brevity of its existence may be ascribed. A paper could and would exist as long on Pike's Peak, as it could and would in London, Paris, or New York, without patronage, without the countenance and financial support of the public. The people were crude and old fashioned in their notions. They had to be educated into a fondness for reading the newspaper, and of seeing their names—that is, those engaged in business—in print in the advertising column, just as the latter day politician, who has a knack of cunningly courting the interview, likes to see his views on political questions aired in the public press. Moreover, they had to be trained up to the idea of knowing and realizing the great material value of the press to the community and the country, as well as its great advantage as an educator, an intellectual pabulum. To do this, somebody had to experiment at a sacrifice; somebody had to make the break. The second newspaper venture in Madison county, was the Huntsville Advocate in 1815. The name of the founder of the paper is not ascertainable, from the material at hand. It, however, had a long life, and was a political power in north Alabama. It had many owners and editors, but became most widely known during

the management of W. B. Figures for some years before, during and after the war. It was suspended about twelve years ago.

The first issue of the Alabama Republican in Huntsville was January 1, 1817, by J. Boardman. It was still published in January, 1822, by Henry Adams. Again in 1825, vol. I., No. 1, of the Southern Advocate and Huntsville Advertiser appeared as the result of consolidation of the Alabama Republican and the Advocate, D. Farriss & Co. being the publishers.

The Huntsville Democrat made its debut in December, 1820, and still stands as one of the landmarks of Alabama journalism. Philip Woodson was the original proprietor and conducted it for many years. It was long under the control of J. Withers Clay. It is to-day standing by the faith of its founders and of all who have been connected with it, and is unique in this, that it is edited, printed, and its business conducted by the Misses Clay, daughters of its former editor and proprietor, Mr. J. Withers Clay, who is disabled from paralysis. This was the fourth attempt at publishing a paper in the Spring City, and two of them were at the same time in existence. In the meantime the place had grown considerably and numerically better able to support a paper when the Democrat was started, than it was when the first venture was made. By this time, a considerable taste had been developed among the young ambitious men of the state for literary pursuits, and the opportunity for writing offered some inducement to those having a view to business, as well as the glittering gold that might be ground out of a printing press. Since that date Madison county has not been without one or more newspapers. It is impossible to recall from memory all those that have been established and ceased to exist. In the city of Huntsville, there has always been a number of strong and gifted writers who made the newspapers readable and whose articles on any subject were sure to attract attention. At the present time, three papers are published in the county. The Democrat, now in its seventy-third year, the Mercury and the Argus. The last two named have daily, as well as weekly, editions.

In the year 1813, there was a paper established by Thomas Easton, at Saint Stephens, the county seat of Washington county, in the southern part of the state, but we have a very obscure account of it. At that time, Saint Stephens was a place of considerable importance and was soon afterward the seat of government of the territory. To-day there is but little left to tell that, in the early days of the century, it bid fair to become the leading city of a great state. There was no complete file of this second entry into the field of journalism preserved. It was, however, published several years, for there is part of a file of it for one year in the Congressional Library at Washington, Vol. 4. This was published in 1819, and still under the management Thomas Easton, bearing the name of the Halcyon and the Tombickbe Public Advertiser. In a number of the issue of this volume is an advertisement by B. F. Eslin

and D. B. Sanderson for proposal to publish a weekly paper at Cahaba, to be called the Republican Constellation, and another by Gabriel F. Mott for proposals to publish the Sun and Alabama Advertiser at Blakely, now in Baldwin county. At that early date, Blakely bid fair to be quite a city by reason of its deep water facilities, but its glory long ago departed. It will figure in history as the scene of some of the fiercest fighting of the war in 1865, between the Federal and Confederate troops. After the lapse of seventy-nine years, another paper, the Washington County Times, was established at St. Stephens in 1892. There is nothing in history, the records of which are more imperfectly kept than those relating to a publication which springs into existence and dies, and some other publication is not established upon its ruins. This was particularly true in the early days of Alabama journals; and more particularly so where the field in which the paper was published became extinct as a journalistic field, and almost extinct as a place, as was the case with Saint Stephens. Thenadays, the people did not have the remotest appreciation of the value of historical material. St. Stephens is hardly known to people who live within fifty miles of it, and all that can be authentically said about its newspaper, which was begun in 1813, is that it lived, died and was covered up in oblivion. Like the exploded bubble upon the bosom of the great Pacific, it left no traceable mark behind it.

In 1814 a publication in French and English was established at Mobile by George Childs, and the next in that city, the Mobile Gazette and General Advertiser, was by a man named Cotton, in 1816.

In the latter part of the year 1819, John W. Townsend published in Mobile a paper, which was merged with some other paper in a year or two afterward. In 1821-2, the Mobile Daily Patriot was established, and shortly afterward the Mobile Register, the Morning Chronicle, Mercantile Advertiser, and in addition others that were only short-lived. The Register and the Patriot were merged into the "Register and Patriot," in the late thirties and the Mercantile Advertiser and Morning Chronicle into the "Advertiser and Chronicle" about the same time. They continued to occupy the field as rival journals, until during the winter of 1861-62, when the Register and the Advertiser united their fortunes (the dual nomenclature of both papers having long previously been abandoned) and became one paper known thenceforth as the "Register and Advertiser." About 1850, the Evening News was started by Sidney Benjamin and maintained a separate existence until about 1858-9, when the outfit was purchased by the proprietors of the Advertiser, who kept the paper in the field as an "evening edition" of the latter.

During the forties, the Mobile Daily Herald was started on its journalistic career by Mr. H. Ballantyne, and near the same time the Alabama Tribune (L. A. Middleton, editor and proprietor) appeared, followed pretty soon by the Alabama Planter, a weekly agricultural publication of which Wesley W. McGuire was editor and proprietor. These three

papers were merged during the decade as "the Herald and Tribune" and became known subsequently as the Mobile Tribune, the name "Alabama Planter" being retained for a year or two as the designation of the weekly edition which, however, was shortly discontinued. The Mobile Tribune lived until 1872, and then died. Two or three efforts were made to revive it, but the new paper under an old name in each case was short lived, the last publication being about 1880.

About 1855-6, Messrs. W. W. McGuire, A. G. Horn and J. H. Gindrat commenced the publication of the Mobile Daily Mercury. This paper lasted two or three years, leaving the field to the three dailies, Mobile Advertiser, Mobile Register and Mobile Tribune; the Evening News having now become the afternoon edition of the Daily Advertiser, as previously stated.

When the Federal troops entered Mobile in April, 1865, one of the first acts of the military was the suppression of the newspapers—"Register and Advertiser," and "Tribune." Shortly afterward the material of the "Register and Advertiser" was seized by order (or authority) of Gen. Canby, and with this was started by E. O. Haille, the Mobile Daily News. The News (name changed to the Times) continued in existence until 1868-69, when Col. W. D. Mann became purchaser of the Register and Advertiser and the Daily Times and merged the two papers in one, known thereafter as the Daily Register.

Since the war, there have been several newspaper ventures, but they have as a rule been of such an ephemeral character as to be hardly worth naming. The Morning Chronicle, established in 1878 (born and died the same year) by a joint stock company, Leslie E. Brooks, editor; the Telegram, W. A. Battaille & Co., publishers, in 1884, the Monitor in 1880 and perhaps one or two others belong to this class.

The Daily News, an afternoon publication, began its existence about two years ago and is still on the boards. The Weekly Item, John F. Cothran, proprietor, is a non-political paper devoted principally to local topics, has entered upon the twelfth volume and is apparently in a prosperous condition.

In addition to the above, several unsuccessful efforts have been made to establish literary magazines, weekly papers and advertising publications. Of all the many efforts in this line, dating back as far as the records extend, the Register alone lives, a bright example of "the survival of the fittest."

It might have been stated, in connection with the papers of the ante bellum period, that they were all edited with signal ability. The Register was edited at different periods by such strong men as Thaddeus Sanford, Samuel F. Wilson and Alex B. Meek. The Advertiser passing from the hands of Solomon Smith, the noted theatrical manager of that period (1838), into those of Col. C. C. Langdon, became at once the organ of the whig party in Alabama, as it was in fact the first whig paper in the

state; in 1852, Col. Langdon disposed of his interest to Mr. Willis G. Clark, who wielded the tripod until the consolidation previously mentioned. The Herald and the Tribune were started as independent in politics, but soon after this consolidation championed what was termed the "Southern wing of the Democracy," and later still was an out-and-out secession organ favoring the election of "Troup and Quitman" and "Breckinridge and Lane," when these presidential candidates were in the field. Mr. Ballantyne was recognized as one of the able editors of his time and his editorials, though tinged at all times with bitter sarcasm, were considered by those of his political faith unanswerable; this paper, too, had many able outside contributors, among whom were Maj. H. G. Humphries, Hillary Foster, C. P. Robinson, Maj. W. T. Walthall and others.

The first educational journal that the state ever had was brought out in Mobile, October 1, 1843, twenty-five years after the establishment of the Academician, in New York city (1818), the first educational journal established in this continent. It was a monthly publication, and was called the Southern Educational Journal and Family Magazine. F. H. Brooks was the founder of the publication, and it was run under his management and editorship during its existence, but the precise length of the period of its existence cannot here be stated with due regard for accuracy. Mobile was also the birth place of the first magazine in Alabama. Its title was the Bachelor's Button, established in 1837 by William R. Smith, afterward famous in the literary and political history of the state. It was published monthly and lived through five issues.

The Register has been a central figure in the commercial and political life of Alabama. Commencing with the birth of the state, it has kept pace with its progress. It has always been a democratic paper and a political power from the date of its first issue. A record of those who have been connected with it, would disclose names known not only over the state, but the whole union, among them A. B. Meek, gifted as a scholar and a poet. One of its earlier editors, Thaddeus Sanford, was the Thomas Ritchie of Alabama, and in recognition of his party loyalty and zeal he was appointed to the collectorship of customs at the port of Mobile, in the days when its shipping and importing interests, were immensely greater than they are to-day. In the memorable campaign of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency, and under the editorship of the gifted John Forsythe, the Register achieved greater reputation than it had ever before enjoyed. Its articles were widely copied and complimented for their vigor of thought and grace of expression. Mr. Forsythe's connection with journalism began in 1842. He settled in Mobile to practice law and was soon afterward appointed United States district attorney for the southern district of Alabama. He returned to his old home in Columbus, Ga., where business interests, occasioned by the death of his father, demanded his attention and presence. While there he

practiced law and edited with signal ability the Columbus Times, a leading democratic newspaper. He returned to Mobile in 1853, and at once entered journalism, buying the Register from its then proprietor, Mr. Thaddeus Sanford, and he remained with it until his death. In 1856, he received from Mr. Pierce, the appointment of minister to Mexico. He accepted and served the United States in that capacity for two years, when he resigned because his efforts to secure satisfaction for wrongs done to American citizens were not supported by Mr. Buchanan. He was elected to the legislature from Mobile county in 1859, and mayor of the city in 1860, and more than once since 1865, the county's representative in the general assembly. The present editor of the Register, Col. Joseph Hodgson, has wide reputation as author and editor. One of the most readable as well as instructive works on events leading up to and connected with the late war between the states, is a volume from his pen entitled: "The Cradle of the Confederacy." He was connected with the Montgomery Mail from 1865 to 1870, and was for one term, from 1870 to 1872, the state superintendent of education.

The Mobile Advertiser, above referred to, we take it, without other data at hand to show to the contrary, antedated the Register. When political parties were fairly before the people of Alabama and seeking popular favor, the Advertiser was a tower of strength for the whig household. It was always well edited and well managed. Mr. W. G. Clark, for many of its later years the business director and manager, is one of the most capable men of the state. Mr. Clark was a great friend of the public schools and his name is thoroughly identified with the splendid system now in operation in Mobile. He is now one of the trustees of the state university, and in recognition of his great services in that capacity, one of the splendid halls erected within the university grounds at Tuscaloosa, within the past few years was named Clark Hall. The name of Charles C. Langdon is indissolubly connected with the history of the Mobile Advertiser, for he was its editor in the most stormy period of its political existence. He was a native of Connecticut, but became a citizen of Alabama when about twenty years of age, settling with his brother, Levi Langdon, at Marion, Perry county, where they were engaged in merchandising. He went to Mobile in 1834, but the business house with which he was connected met with disaster in the financial crash of 1836 and '37. He had developed great ability as a writer and was a favorite with the whigs, having been one of their candidates for the legislature in 1838. He was defeated, but his party bought the Advertiser in a few months after the election and placed him in editorial charge. He was elected to the legislature at the two succeeding elections, after which he gave his undivided attention to his editorial duties until 1848, when he was elected mayor of Mobile, to which position he was annually elected, with one exception, until 1855. In 1853, he sold his interest in the Advertiser and retired to a fruit farm, which he had

established in the western part of Mobile county. He made the Advertiser during his connection with it, the foremost whig paper of the state, and conducted it with great force during the exciting campaigns of 1840 and 1844, as well as during the compromise days of 1850 and 1851, when a southern rights organization was attempted, and which he urgently opposed. He never lost his fondness for journalism, for, until the day of his death, he was a ready and vigorous writer, and articles over his signature often graced the columns of the Mobile and Montgomery papers. He established and published for quite a while an agricultural monthly. Col. Langdon was an active participant in the campaign of 1860, and on the stump and with his pen advocated the election of Bell and Everett. He was a gifted speaker as well as writer. In the canvass of 1851, he was the whig candidate for congress from the Mobile district, and while it was something of a forlorn hope, he came near winning the prize. He was opposed to secession, but went with his state and was an ardent supporter of the Confederate cause. At the first election, in 1865, after the close of hostilities, he was elected as one of the representatives in congress from Alabama. The party in power refused to recognize his claim and he and the other representatives were refused admission. He again retired to his country home, but wrote a series of articles for the National Intelligencer in defense of the claims of Alabama to representation in congress, which attracted great attention. He was several times elected to the legislature after that. During the administration of Governor O'Neal he was appointed secretary of state to fill a vacancy. No act of Governor O'Neal's gave more satisfaction to the people of Alabama than this appointment, for he had especial claims upon them. He was nominated twice afterward by democratic conventions, and elected, and died while in office. It was held by some that he was too old, being over eighty years of age, and quite feeble, when last nominated, but the convention declared by its actions that he should die in the harness.

The history of the press in Tuscaloosa county began with the publication of the American Mirror in 1820, by Thomas M. Davenport, about two years after the appearance of the first white settlers in that portion of the state. Davenport had two daughters. They were both good printers and did most of the typography and much of the editing that was put upon the Mirror. One of them afterward married a Scotch printer by the name of Dugald McFarland. He purchased the Mirror from Davenport in 1827 and changed the name to the Tuscaloosa Chronicle. For several years he continued the publication of the Chronicle with the assistance of his wife and her sister, Miss Sarah Davenport. He was state printer and thus added considerably to the treasury of the Chronicle.

R. B. Brickell of Hunstville, Ala., published a prospectus in the Mirror, in 1824, of "The Political Synopsis," a paper which he proposed to establish in Tuscaloosa in the near future. But if he carried out his

purpose, his bantling died in early youth and left no sign on the sands of time.

Seth Barton was perhaps the most remarkable of the early newspaper writers of Tuscaloosa. He was an all round remarkable man, if not a genius. He came from Virginia to Tuscaloosa in 1821, and "hung out his shingle" as a lawyer. He was a Chesterfield, when sober, and cowboy when in liquor, and it might be very well said of him,

"In peace, the gentle gale of Spring
In war the Mountain Storm."

He was elected to the legislature in 1825, over Henry W. Collier, by the casting vote of the sheriff on a tie.

Judge William R. Smith gives him the credit of the authorship of a famous hunting song, which was published first in the Spectator, a paper which will be noticed further on. The concluding verse will give some idea of the whole:

"Now Jackson Vines of all the crowd,
Was daintiest in his pickin,
For he was born a Methodist,
And had a love for chicken;
The partridge was his favorite feast,
For these he had a setter:
Tho' turkeys gobbled very well,
Jack Vines could gobble better."

The local hits made the poem famous, and Judge William R. Smith says, in his reminiscences, that it elected Barton to the legislature. Barton did editorial work on the Mirror, Chronicle and Intelligence and wrote nothing which was not unique. He removed from Tuscaloosa to New Orleans in 1831, and was first minister to Venezuela and subsequently solicitor of the treasury under Polk. He died in Washington city, in 1850.

The Alabama Sentinel made its first appearance in Tuscaloosa in 1825. Thomas Grantham brought his printing outfit from Huntsville, and was both editor and proprietor of the paper. though Washington Moody, who subsequently became a leading lawyer and banker in Tuscaloosa, did all the editorial work that was worthy of the name, during the early history of the paper. A. M. Robinson, a Kentuckian, was editor after Moody's connection with the paper closed. It came as a sort of legend that Grantham's paper was well nigh destroyed by the publication of a poem which was written by Judge William R. Smith, then a brilliant youth in Tuscaloosa, and clandestinely published in the Intelligence by a printer who put up the joke. It was as follows:

"There is a girl in our town,
She has a pretty nose;
The only fault about her is
She walks with pigeon toes."

"I meet her every morning,
And my heart with fervor glows;
And I confess the witchery,
Despite the pigeon-toes.

"And when I see her slippers,
Just when the drapery flows,
I wonder how such ankles
Could sprout with pigeon-toes.

"I'll go and see the doctor,
And ask him if he knows,
If there is anything on earth—
To straighten pigeon-toes."

The Spirit of the Age was established by Alexander Robinson in 1829, and was a success from the beginning, owing mainly to its literary excellence. But Robinson was more a man of genius than a man of affairs, and the success of the Spirit of the Age was no adequate compensation for him, for the drudgery of its publication. He discontinued the paper in 1833. The Chronicle of July 6, 1829, informs us, at a Fourth of July banquet in Tuscaloosa, Mr. Robinson responded as follows to the toast, Government—"As little of it as possible, and let all take a part in it." McGuire, Henry & McGuire commenced the publication of the Alabama State Intelligence in 1829, and it was continued under different managements until 1834. The first editors were Erasmus Walker and Thomas H. Wiley, with A. M. Robinson, associate editor.

James D. Ferguson began the publication of the Flag of the Union in 1833, and P. H. May was its first editor. Later on Hale & Eaton became the proprietors, with Samuel D. Hale editor, and soon thereafter, and up to 1846, when the paper changed ownership and name, Hale & Phelan were the publishers.

James W. Warren, an Englishman, who came from Wetumpka, Ala., where he was connected with William L. Yancey in the publication of the Wetumpka Argus, was the purchaser. He changed the name to "The Observer and Flag of the Union." The following was kept at the mast-head of the Flag of the Union:

THE TRUE ISSUE.—Shall ours be a government of the banks, or a government of the people? Shall we have a constitutional treasury, or an unconstitutional National Bank? Shall we have a constitutional currency of gold and silver, or one of irredeemable paper? Shall we live under the despotism of a moneyed aristocracy, or under the safeguards of a free constitution?—Washington City Chronicle.

And the subjoined notice was kept standing as a warning to subscribers:

NOTICE.—Shin plasters, Muggin's bills, nor any other kind of paper, save the notes of specie paying banks, will hereafter be received at this office in payment of accounts due us.

This was the first newspaper that grew to full manhood in Tuscaloosa. It became a power in politics, and was recognized as one of the ablest

papers in the state. A. B. Meek was its editor at one time, and in it was first published his celebrated poem, "Land of the South," which now appears in his book of poems as a part of "The Day of Freedom," a poem of thirty pages. Meek & McGuire at one time owned an interest in the Flag of the Union. McGuire moved to Mobile and became one of the proprietors of the Tribune, and Judge Meek was one of the editors of the Mobile Register, from 1847 to 1853.

Adam, the rhymer, a coal black negro, furnished rhymes for the Flag of the Union, and for several other papers of his day. He was always ready to bet that he could furnish ten rhymes to any ordinary word, and the following are subjoined as an illustration, which Judge William R. Smith gives in his *Reminiscences of Tuscaloosa*. A wager was made and Adam was given "Jack" as the word, and he proceeded:

"Lawyer Jack
Is all the crack
An' sharp on track,
He'll clear your smack,
Charges a stack,
But if you lack—
God save your back,
From Glover's twack,
High diddle, ho diddle, Paddy whack,
Colver, gives old nig a snack."

Judge Smith also gives the following from Adam:

"Rensom, Peter,
Is no big eater,
Because the creter,
Very well knows,
As I suppose,
That bacon and greens is sweeter."

Here is another specimen:

"Murphy, Jerry,
Is fond, very,
Of wine, sherry.
And whiskey, cherry.
Because, forsooth they make him merry.
So is Ned Berry;
And raw-bone Rube that keeps the ferry."

The Tuscaloosa Expositor was established in Tuscaloosa as a whip organ in 1834 by Alexander H. Robinson and John D. Davenport, the former being the editor, and was succeeded by the Independent Monitor in 1837.

The Southron was a literary magazine established in Tuscaloosa in 1839 and was edited with eminent ability by A. B. Meek. Robert A. Eaton was the publisher. It lived but six months, through six issues, and died from starvation; although no magazine of a purely literary char-

acter, in this country, has had abler contributors, as the following partial list will show:

Mrs. Ellen B. Freeman, Tuscaloosa; Miss Elizabeth M. Allison, Mobile; Mrs. Caroline L. Hale, Mobile; Mrs. Volney E. Howard, Jackson, Miss.; Joseph H. Ingraham, Esq. (author of "Lafitte," "The Southwest," and "Burton, or the Sieges"), Natchez, Miss.; Professor F. A. Bernard, University of Alabama; Rev. Albert A. Muller (author of "Sunset at Rome"), Clarksville, Tenn.; Henry W. Hilliard, Montgomery, Ala.; Prof. R. T. Brumby, University of Alabama; Rev. Norman Pinney, Mobile, Ala.; Hon. Richard Henry Wilde, Augusta, Ga.; Henry Thompson, Esq., Tallapoosa, Ala.; Prof. Henry Tutwiler, Marion, Ala.; Wm. R. Smith, Esq., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; J. M. Field Esq. (author of "Tag's Pilgrimage," a poem), Mobile; Rev. George Felix Heard, Mobile; Philander LaVergie, Esq., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Timothy Flint (author of "Francis Berrien," etc., etc.), La.; Alexander B. Meek, Esq., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Rev. J. N. Maffit, Natchez, Miss.; Hon. A. B. Longstreet (author of "Georgia Scenes"), Augusta, Ga.; Samuel A. Hale, Esq., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Wm. Gilmore Simms, Esq. (author of "Guy Rivers," "The Partisan," etc.), Charleston.

Bakus W. Huntington wrote "Bacon and Greens," which was published in the Southron and subsequently went the rounds of the newspaper press. It is worthy of a place here.

BACON AND GREENS.

I have lived long enough to be rarely mistaken.
 And borne my full share of life's changeable scenes,
 But my woes have been solaced by good greens and bacon,
 And my joys have been doubled by bacon and greens.

What a thrill of remembrance e'en now they awaken,
 Of childhood's gay morning and youth's merry scenes,
 When, one day, we had greens and a plate of full bacon,
 And the next, we had bacon and a plate of full greens.

Ah! well I remember when sad and forsaken,
 Heart-rung by the scorn of a Miss in her teens,
 How I rushed from her sight to my loved greens and bacon,
 And forgot my despair over bacon and greens.

When the banks refused specie and credit was shaken,
 I shared in the wreck and was ruined in means,
 My friends all declared I had not saved my bacon,
 But they lied—for I still had my bacon and greens.

Oh! there is a charm in this dish rightly taken,
 That, from custards and jellies, an epicure weans,
 Stick your fork in the fat—wrap your greens round the bacon,
 And you'll vow there is nothing like bacon and greens.

If some fairy a grant of three wishes would make one
 So worthless as I, and so laden with sins,
 I'd wish all the greens in the world—then the bacon—
 And then wish a little more bacon and greens.

POSTSCRIPT.

I return to confess that for once I'm mistaken.

As much as I've known of this world and its scenes;

There's one thing that's equal to both greens and bacon,

And that is a dish of—good bacon and greens.

One of the most notable contributions to the Southron was a poem by Albert A. Muller, entitled "Sunset a Rome." Muller was unquestionably a poet of rare talents, as is shown by the poem named, and several others which he contributed to the Flag of the Union.

Prof. Tutwiler is authority for the statement that one, or more, of his poems were published in one of the American editions of Moore's poems.

Judge William R. Smith aid of the unfortunate Muller, who was too fond of the flowing bowl, and who died in poverty in New York: "If there is an elysium where those great spirits do congregate after death, I verily believe that Horace and Virgil would welcome to that realm the timid approach of the shade of Albert A. Muller."

Prof. F. A. P. Bernard contributed both prose and poetry to the Southron under the *non de plume* of Charles Augustus Conway; and he not only edited several Tuscaloosa papers, at different times, but edited two rival political papers at the same time: The Observer and the Independent Monitor; terrible assaults were made on the respective editors first by one paper and then by the other, and finally a duel was prevented in the nick of time by an unexpected explanation. Prof. Bernard died a few years ago in New York, after he had become one of the most distinguished of American scientists.

Mrs. Caroline L. Hentz was also a contributor to the Southron, and sometimes wrote for the Tuscaloosa papers. Her ephithalamium upon the marriage of Miss Mary Somerville, a beautiful young lady of Tuscaloosa, was published in the Independent Monitor and was considered a gem. She, with her husband, had charge of a female school in Tuscaloosa for several years. In 1846 "The Black Warror Punch" was published by John F. Warren, and edited by Milford Woodruff, and Thomas Power. It indulged in rough criticisms and jokes on the doings of the day, but was withal spicy, and had a large local circulation. A copy of it now extant has an account of a great celebration to take place on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the little ten by ten power house which the city was building on the brow of the river hill. The boys really carried out one part of the programme and enclosed in the corner stone five copies of Punch, two dried venison hams, five cent shin plaster, and a coon skin.

The Independent Monitor was a whig paper which made its appearance in 1836, with M. D. J. Slade as proprietor and publisher, and Alexander M. Robinson as editor. B. F. Porter was the second editor, commencing in 1837; William R. Smith, the third, commencing in 1839; Stephen F.

Miller, the fourth, beginning in 1840, Thomas O. Burke, the fifth, beginning in 1845; H. S. Whitford was the sixth editor and began in 1857; W. H. Fowler, the eighth, in 1858, and John S. Garner, ninth, 1860. The paper suspended publication soon after the war began. Slade died in 1857.

William R. Smith is the only one of the editors of the Monitor now living. He lives in Washington city, and is one of the historic figures there. His career in congress made him famous, and his books and his poems stamp him as a man of extraordinary ability in the line of literature. His translation of Homer was pronounced superior to Pope's, by the distinguished scholar and critic, Dr. Tutwiler. The Monitor had several "incognito editors" about that time, and among them, F. A. P. Bernard and Henry W. Hilliard. Garner resuscitated the Monitor in 1866, and sold it to John I. Harris, the next year. Harris sold to Ryland Randolph in 1868, who, in time, sold to Joseph W. Taylor; and then followed the consolidation of the Monitor and the Observer by Taylor and Warren. The Monitor was suppressed by the federal commandant in 1869, and Randolph, the editor, was arrested; and during the suspension, John King published "The Phoenix" from the Monitor office. The Monitor and Observer and Flag of the Union were rivals from the start; the Monitor being the whig, and the Observer the democratic organ of the county. They agreed to disagree at the beginning and right well did they keep their compact to the end. They even differed and quarreled over the correct spelling of Tuscaloosa; the Monitor declaring that the Indians knew how to spell the name of their great chief, and they spelled it with a "C"; while the Observer and Flag of the Union swore that the Indians always used "K" in spelling such names. Finally, Thomas Maxwell suggested to them that the Indians never spelled at all, and thus ended the controversy. Still, the lineal descendants of the respective papers mentioned, keep up the difference in the spelling of Tuscaloosa to this day. The Times represents the Monitor and the Gazette the Observer and the Flag of the Union. The Observer and Flag of the Union came into existence in 1846, as successor to the Flag of the Union, and was published by James W. Warren, until 1863, under able editorial management. In turn, the following able writers were its editors: Samuel A. Hale, A. B. Meek, John G. Barr, F. A. P. Bernard, N. L. Whitfield, L. V. B. Martin, C. M. Cook, J. C. Guild, Stephen Miller. The paper was published without suspension during the war by Warren.

John F. Warren purchased the Observer and Flag of the Union from his father in 1862, and since that time has been connected with the Tuscaloosa press. He changed the name of the paper immediately after his purchase to the Observer, dropping the Flag of the Union. After the war was over, Joseph C. Guild was the first editor, and B. F. Meek followed from 1867 to 1869, and he was then, and is now, one of the most brilliant and scholarly writers of the south. He is and has been professor of

English literature in the state university for many years. Warren sold the Observer to H. S. Whitfield in 1868, who changed the name to The Reconstructionist, and after running it as a reconstruction paper for some time sold out to Dennis Dykous, who named the new paper The Republican Banner. Dykous was an old printer and newspaper man who went from Selma to Tuscaloosa, but he was a signal failure in his new venture and was glad to sell the paper back to Mr. Warren upon any terms. In 1871, John F. Warren came in possession of the skeleton of the old Observer and he christened the remains The Tuscaloosa Observer. About this time, A. H. Hutchinson, of Greensboro, purchased a half interest in the Observer and became its editor, but died within a few months thereafter, and in 1875 the Observer and Independent Monitor were consolidated under the name of The Tuscaloosa Times, with Joseph W. Taylor, of Eutaw, Ala., editor, and John F. Warren publisher, the paper being owned by them equally. The Times was run under this management until 1875, when Taylor and Warren dissolved partnership, and Warren then ran the paper until 1881, when Henry H. Brown became editor and joint owner. In 1886 the Times company was incorporated and John F. Warren took charge as publisher and James Somerville McEachin as editor. McEachin retired from the editorial management in 1885 and Carl Garnshorn, a German lawyer, became editor in 1887. In 1887, W. C. Jemison became owner and proprietor of the Times. C. N. McGrovetty is now the editor of the Times. He went to Tuscaloosa in 1887 and started the Daily Times in 1888. He is among the ablest and spiciest newspaper writers in the state, and is editing the Times with marked ability. He commenced his career in journalism as editor of the Brown County News, in Georgetown, Ohio; in 1874 he took editorial charge of the Chronicle, in Augusta, Kentucky, and in 1875 returned to Georgetown, Ohio, and became editor of the Sentinel. He went to Dakota in 1885 and became the editor of the Democrat, which was the only democratic paper then in the territory. He has been special correspondent and reporter for the Cincinnati Enquirer and is recognized in Ohio as a life-long democrat and a splendidly equipped newspaper man. Thomas H. Garner was the first local editor of the Daily Times, and was succeeded by John L. Wallace in 1890, who now occupies that position and is also business manager of the paper.

The Crystal Fount, the state organ of the Sons of Temperance, was published from the Observer office in 1849 by John F. Warren. It had at its masthead the following:

"Devoted to temperance, morality, literature and general intelligence; and neutral in politics and religion."

It displayed the spirit of temperance run mad, and after running up an unprecedented circulation for a paper in this section, gradually petered out and died in 1852.

The Tuscaloosa Blade was established by Ryland Randolph & Co. in

1875, with Randolph as editor. Montgomery I. Burton purchased the Blade from Randolph in 1872 and changed its name to the Tuscaloosa Gazette, and in turn sold to Capt. Stephen F. Nunnelee, in 1876.

J. H. Nunnelee acquired an interest in the paper in 1878, and in 1887 the Daily Gazette made its appearance. The senior Nunnelee has been in the newspaper business over fifty years and has always struck "straight out from the shoulder," to use his own expression. J. H. Nunnelee was brainy, and there was no end to his energy. The Nunnelees sold the Gazette to N. A. and W. S. Graham in 1888. N. A. Graham is still proprietor and chief editor of the Daily and Weekly Gazette. He went from Shelby county, where he had long been editor of the Guide and the Sentinel, and stands foremost with the leading newspaper men of the state. The old Church Path was edited by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, rector of Christ's church in Tuscaloosa, in 1887. John F. Warren was the publisher and the paper had a large circulation among the Episcopalians in the state and was ably edited. The New Era was established in North Port, just across the river from Tuscaloosa, in 1876, by T. A. Nixon. A Mr. Garnet from Greensboro became editor in 1877 and Walter Guild in 1878. Dr. Blalock bought the paper in 1879 and moved the material to Green Pond, Tuscaloosa county, and established the Apostolic Baptist in 1880. The doctor attempted to make the paper the organ of the Primitive Baptists, but his paper lasted only a short time.

The spectator was established by A. B. Persinger & Co. in 1871, in North Port, across the river from Tuscaloosa, with R. W. Smith as editor. In 1872, W. R. Smith became editor and proprietor and continued in charge until the paper was suspended a few years later. Judge William R. Smith, the father of the proprietor of the paper, did the editorial work in a masterly manner, in the line of graceful and beautiful literature. The West Alabama Breeze was started in North Port, in 1889, by John C. Lawrence, editor and proprietor, and is still in existence. Mr. Lawrence is a young journalist of great promise and is making his paper a power in west Alabama. The Crystal Fount, a temperance paper, was published by Rev. Mr. Buck, a Baptist minister, in 1876, as a temperance paper, but it died young. The University Monthly was established in 1873 and is now being published under the name of the Journal. Chappell Cory, now of the Birmingham Age-Herald, was one of its first editors. The Southern Law Journal was established by A. B. McEachin, as editor and proprietor, in 1886, and Mr. McEachin continued its publication until he sold to H. G. McCall in 1889. The Vindicator was launched by L. A. Banks as an organ of the Farmers' Alliance, in 1892, and is still in operation. It has a large circulation.

The Gazette was established at Florence in Lauderdale county in 1819—so that the fair little city enjoys the distinction of having a paper in its limits that was born before Alabama came into the union, or at least

contemporaneously with that event. On that old Gazette many famous newspaper men have served, chief among them Hon. M. C. Galloway, who on Memphis daily papers achieved distinction in a wider field than on an Alabama weekly. The Gazette is now edited and published by I. S. Barr. A great many papers have been published in Florence since the Gazette first appeared, but a close search has failed to arrive at their names or the names of the editors and proprietors. Not having access to local fields or opportunity to learn from well informed old citizens, whose recollections of past events could fill up many missing gaps in this sketch, must serve as an excuse for the imperfect record furnished not only of the newspapers of Lauderdale, but of many other counties of the state. Florence has always been noted for the intelligence and refinement of her people. It has been a reading community, and in 1892 enjoyed the luxury of three interesting and well edited papers, viz: The Gazette, the Times and the Herald.

The year 1820 witnessed the beginning of journalistic enterprise in Dallas county. In that year, two papers were established at Cahaba, one called the Alabama Watchman and the other the Free Press. The latter was published by Allen & Brickell. These were not by any means all the papers that were ever published at Cahaba, which, in 1820, was the capital of the state and the county seat of Dallas. It enjoyed the first honor for only a brief period, but held the latter until sometime after 1865. Its papers were well edited and enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, as well as a state reputation. We have no information as to the names of all of Cahaba's papers, but in 1837, two were published there, one called the Democrat and the other the Southern Democrat, and William L. Yancey, who then resided in Cahaba, was an editorial contributor to both. Papers representing both parties—the democratic and whig—were published and well patronized, as the members of each party, in that county and section of the state, were as a rule fairly well off in this world's goods. What was once the seat of wealth, enterprise and princely hospitality is now merely a reminiscence in Alabama's history. Cahaba's more enterprising neighbor up the river, Selma, outstripped her in business and population, and with Selma's growth came Cahaba's downfall. While the former has assumed large proportions and is a fair and prosperous city, the latter has been resolved into its original state.

The first newspaper published in Selma was the Times, in 1825, five years after two had been in operation in Cahaba. We do not know the name of its founder, but since its first issue Selma has not been without one of those indispensable aids to business growth and prosperity. The facts are not at hand from which to make out even a meager history of Dallas county journalism. Col. George W. Gayle and John Hardy and N. G. Shelley, at Selma, were editors at the same time of papers of opposite schools of thought in the stormy period immediately preceding Alabama's secession from the union. Col. George Gayle conducted the Slave

Holder, an advanced southern rights Breckinridge democratic paper; Mr. Hardy was the presiding genius of a Douglas democratic paper; called the Sentinel, while Col. Shelley combated both with his Bell and Everett union paper, The Reporter. All three of these actors upon the political field have passed away and the papers with which they were connected are known no more. Col. Gayle was frequently a member of the house of representatives from Dallas county and was in the session of 45-46. When the question of removal of the capital was the absorbing issue, he championed the cause of Selma. At the session he was made chairman of the ways and means committee. Mr. Garrett in his Reminiscences of Public Men in Alabama thus refers to an incident in Mr. Gayle's life, which attracted attention: "While the war was raging, and the southern people were straining every nerve to support the cause, Mr. Gayle, believing that President Lincoln was the author of all this mischief and suffering, offered a reward of one million dollars in confederate money to any person who would destroy the monster, as he considered him, and thus put an end to the frightful atrocities committed through his influence. It was a mere fancy, intended to convey his opinion of the man, without the least idea or expectation that any person would attempt to execute such a daring and hazardous deed. Several years thereafter Mr. Lincoln was assassinated by a tragedian, who acted the part of Brutus, at Ford's theater, in Washington, from his own impulses, without ever having seen or heard of the published offer of Mr. Gayle. But in the course of time, after the southern people were subjugated, and placed at the mercy of district commanders, with bayonets in hand to punish disloyalty, Mr. Gayle was arrested on the charge of conspiracy to assassinate the president. The proceeding against him was simply ridiculous, and after some military bluster and talk of a court martial, he was discharged without a trial."

The present Selma Times is the regular descendant of the Reporter, which the latter may have been the successor of the original Times. After the war closed, Mr. M. J. Williams, who was one of the most capable newspaper men the state has ever known, and who had been connected with the Reporter and then owned it, changed its name, and it has since been known as the Times. It has had various owners, and enjoyed different degrees of fortune. Since then Messrs. Robert McKee, R. English, S. J. Saffold, F. P. Glass, Chappell Cory, H. C. Graham, Kincey Brothers, and perhaps others have been connected with it as editors or proprietors. It is now owned and edited by Mr. S. F. Nunnelee and his son Mr. J. H. Nunnelee, both of whom have large newspaper experience. It is a morning daily. There is also an evening daily in Selma, the Journal, and the two pretty well cover the field of news in their portion of Alabama.

One of the best edited, as it was undoubtedly the neatest, papers in Alabama, during its life, was the Selma Argus, established in 1869. It was a large-sized weekly paper, edited and published by Col. Robert

McKee, who, at the outbreak of the war in 1861, occupied a leading editorial position on the Louisville Courier, a paper which its owners put upon wheels and with it followed, for a time, the fortunes of the southern Confederacy. The Argus secured a large circulation because of its vigorous editorials, its condensation of news, and general excellence of matter. In 1878 Gov. Cobb offered Col. McKee the position of private secretary, which he accepted. He not only served during Gov. Cobb's four years' incumbency but retained the position during Gov. O'Neal's two terms. As he had to live in Montgomery, it was impossible to pay that attention to the Argus which it required, and he disposed of it to Messrs. Chappell, Cory and Gaston A. Robbins, who kept up its well-earned reputation. The former secured a position on the Daily Times, and the latter desired to devote his whole time to the practice of the law. In consequence they disposed of its good will and subscription lists to the Times, and the Argus ceased to live. Mr. Cory is now connected editorially with the Birmingham Age-Herald, and Mr. Robbins is a member-elect of the fifty-third congress of the United States from the fourth Alabama district. The Mirror was established in Selma in 1888, as a weekly paper, by J. E. Gholson. It was a strong advocate of the Farmers' Alliance and was published until a very recent date.

Thus far it is seen that most of the papers published in Alabama had their beginning in the year of 1820. The Montgomery Republican was established by Jonathan Battelle, and the first issue made its appearance on the 6th of January, 1821. Mr. Battelle was a native of Boston, Mass., and for several years prior to his removal to Montgomery he had been a merchant in Savannah, Ga. His brother, Nathaniel Battelle, had preceded him to Montgomery, being interested in the land company which laid off a portion of the city, and was, no doubt, instrumental in bringing his brother and the establishment of a newspaper. All the material for the paper was purchased in the north and shipped by water to Savannah, and from there hauled overland, a distance of over four hundred miles. It was the intention to start the paper in 1820, but the vessel which bore his material returned to New York without reaching Savannah, an epidemic prevailing there at the time. Mr. E. W. Thompson came out from New York to take charge of the mechanical department. He was a thoroughly competent man, having served an apprenticeship in the same office at the same time with the elder brother of the celebrated firm of Harper & Brothers. The first sheet of the first Montgomery paper was delivered to Mr. Neil Blue, an honored citizen and at the time of his death a few years ago the oldest inhabitant of the city. During Mr. Battelle's absence in the summer and fall of that year, Mr. Simeon Fisk and Mr. John W. Townsend were the editors. In March, 1822, because of other engagements which prevented proper attention to the paper, Mr. Battelle advertised it for sale and Rev. Moses Andrew and Mr. E. W. Thompson became the purchasers, the former assuming the editorial management and the

latter continuing in charge of the mechanical features of the paper. Dr. Andrew did not remain long with the paper, as he relinquished his interest to his partner, in July, 1822, who associated with him as editor Mr. Charles Shaw, a graduate of Harvard university, and teaching school at the time in Montgomery. He also practiced law, acted as notary public and published the first Alabama almanac, which was for the year 1822. His connection with the paper continued until the following March. On the 6th of December, 1823, the firm name was changed to Edward W. Thompson & Co. From May, 1824, until October, 1825, the editor of the paper was Henry Goldthwaite, Esq., afterward, and at the time of his death, one of the justices of the supreme court of Alabama. His editorials were clear and comprehensive, qualities which are found in all his judicial deliverances.

In 1825, the name of the paper was changed to that of the "Alabama Journal" and G. W. B. Towns became the editor. Mr. Towns settled in Montgomery when quite a young man, not being nineteen years of age, and he was not twenty-five when he assumed editorial functions. He was a fairly successful lawyer and speaker, while his editorials were well written, exhibiting fearlessness and independence on all subjects. In 1826, he returned to Georgia, settling in Talbot county, and was successively member of the state legislature, representative in congress and governor of Georgia. Mr. Ebenezer D. Washburn purchased the paper from Mr. Towns, the latter claiming that it had enhanced in value fifty per cent. during his management of it. The paper had been a warm supporter of the administration of Mr. Adams and continued on the line under the new owner. In December, 1826, Mr. Washburn sold the paper to a young lawyer, Milton Cooper, who announced that the policy would not be materially changed, but he dissented from the latitudinarian views of the constitution then in vogue, and declared them to be in derogation of the rights of the states. The paper was suspended from July, 1827, until the following December on account of the difficulty in getting paper, the Alabama river being too low for navigation. Its publication was resumed in the latter month, with Mosely Baker as the editor and with a declaration in favor of Andrew Jackson as the choice of the people of Alabama. Mr. Baker was a remarkable man. He was gifted as a lawyer and was measurably so as a writer and public man. In several legislatures, he was a representative from Montgomery county, and in 1832 he moved to Texas. At the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, he was in command of a company. In his latter days, he was a Methodist preacher, and in 1747 he died. In the latter part of March, 1829, Mr. Hardy Herbert bought a half interest in the journal and became associated with Mr. Baker. Mr. Herbert was a highly accomplished educator, being a graduate of the South Carolina college at Columbia. At different times he was called to fill positions of honor and trust in Montgomery, one of them being that of mayor in 1841. Messrs. Baker and Herbert continued

together until 1831, when Mr. Turner Bynum succeeded the latter. Not very long afterward, however, Mr. Bynum returned to South Carolina, where he took charge of a paper, and was afterward killed in a duel by Col. B. F. Perry, of the Greenville Mountaineer.

As before stated, Mr. Baker emigrated to Texas in 1832. He was succeeded on the Journal by Col. Thomas S. Mays. The paper, when the nullification issue arose while Mr. Baker was in charge, became an intense advocate of states' rights views, and under Col. Mays the same policy was pursued. Col. J. W. A. Pettit, quite a prominent lawyer, was Col. Mays' successor, and he in turn was succeeded by a stirring, eloquent whig lawyer, Joseph J. Hutchinson, who continued to edit it until 1839. In the year 1847 he entered the Methodist ministry. Before leaving the Journal, Mr. Hutchinson had associated with him another ardent whig lawyer, Henry W. Hilliard, and it was not long before the former retired altogether, leaving his associate as the editor of the paper. Mr. Hilliard was an accomplished writer and graceful orator, and under his guidance the Journal became a leading whig organ with an influence extending far beyond the limits of Alabama. In 1839, he went to Harrisburg, Pa., as a delegate to the great whig convention which selected William Henry Harrison as its candidate for president, and although Mr. Hilliard was quite a young man, the honor was accorded to him of placing in nomination the name of John Tyler for vice-president. Mr. Hilliard was afterward the representative of the United States in Brussels at the court of Belgium, was several times a whig member of congress from the Montgomery district, and a leader of recognized power and influence in his party. During the administration of Mr. Hayes he was United States minister to Brazil. Mr. Hilliard died a few months ago at his home in Atlanta, Ga., where he had been residing for some years.

In 1841 the man who became more distinctly associated with the Journal than any of its predecessors appears upon the scenes in the person of Col. John C. Bates, the paper in that year passing into his hands in connection with Mr. Robert Nelson. Col. Bates was a strong and vigorous writer and thoroughly informed on public questions. He never varied in his advocacy of whig doctrine, and persistently refused to support the know-nothing or native American party, to which so many of his party associates gave in their adhesion, with the hope that it would break down the democratic party. He preferred to remain true to his first love, even at the cost of temporary separation from his old friends. In 1844, another strong writer, E. Sanford Sayre, secured an interest in the paper and wrote many valuable articles. In 1846, Johnson J. Hooper secured an interest in the Journal, and he proved quite a valuable acquisition because of his general capacity as a writer, and his humorous way of treating matters and things. The firm name was Bates, Hooper & Co., and remained so through the years 1847-48, 49 and 50. Other changes were a half interest to Hugh N. Crawford in 1851, in the same year a change

of firm name to J. C. Bates & Co., the firm consisting of J. C. Bates, Joseph S. Perry and J. D. Cowan; in January, 1852, it was J. C. Bates alone, and in March, 1852, Benjamin Gardner purchased an interest, and, as Bates & Gardner, the firm continued through 1853 and 1854. In 1855, William H. Lucas purchased the interest of Mr. Gardner and the paper was continued under the firm name of Bates & Gardner until the death of the former, on the 25th of December, 1857, and a few months afterward the old paper ceased to exist. It had passed through thirty-six years of life with varying fortune, but always ably and capably edited. Of the men connected with it many achieved distinction at the bar, in political life, in the executive office and in the preaching of the gospel. It is doubtful if as many gifted were ever employed on a paper as were on the Journal from first to last. Of those who were editorially connected with it only one, Benjamin Gardner, survives. He is quietly living at his home in Troy, Ala. Its first printer, Mr. E. W. Thompson, died in Hayneville, Ala., December 28, 1868. It will be noticed that the political complexion underwent several changes, for first, it advocated the principles of the Jefferson republican party, but in the contest in 1824 it advocated the election of John Quincy Adams to the presidency. In 1827, Mr. Baker committed it to the support of Andrew Jackson, but when the nullification era came it at once espoused the states' rights cause. After it put on the whig mantle it never changed, but with it received its widest reputation.

On the 29th of November, 1829, Mr. E. W. Thompson, who has been mentioned in connection with the founding of the "Montgomery Republican," issued a prospectus of the "Planters Gazette," which he proposed to establish in the city of Montgomery. The town had then grown into considerable importance as a business and political point. The following extract from the prospectus will serve to show the political principles it was proposed that the paper would advocate:

"The political features of the Gazette will conform to those of the Jeffersonian school. It will endeavor to lay before its patrons, the principles avowed and acted on by that great statesman; and lend its humble aid in transmitting them pure and unadulterated. The doctrines of states' rights and internal improvements, as inculcated by Jefferson will be strictly adhered to. In relation to state politics the proprietor avows himself attached to that political party which gave birth to the state bank—to the amendment to the state constitution in relation to the tenure of the judges' office—and which has so ably supported the rights of the people. He rests his faith in the necessary consequence of our republican creed, that the voice of the people should be the law of the land, and that any other course would be an infringement on their rights. In fine, to set before the people, at all times, the latest information on all subjects—to sound the tocsin of alarm whenever illegitimate power may be attempted to be exercised by the general government over the states—to guard the interest of the southern section of the union and of our state particularly—to protect the rights of the people—to inculcate principles

of morality and virtue—and to diffuse general information—will be the increasing endeavor of the proprietor."

The exact date of the first issue is not definitely known, but it was during the first week of the month of January, 1830. It was edited and published by Mr. Thompson, and an associate named McGuire. It was a small paper, but well gotten up typographically and otherwise. The Journal at that time was vigorously in opposition to Andrew Jackson, and the State Gazette ranged itself against nullification and squarely on the side of Jackson. Among its first editors was a young school teacher named Patterson. He became involved in a bitter controversy with Messrs. Baker and Herbert, editors of the Alabama Journal, and the feelings of the community were so aroused against him in consequence, that he severed his connection with the paper and left the town. The next editor of the Gazette was a lawyer, Maj. William Cook, who also became the proprietor in the early days of 1831. In April, of the same year, he associated with him in the proprietorship, as well as editorial management, James E. Belser, one of the best known names in Alabama. The latter was always an earnest union man and unsparing in his denunciation of the nullification theory. In consequence, the paper was soon an established favorite with all the union men of the state. After about twenty months, connection with the paper, Maj. Cook sold his interest, September 26, 1832, to Mr. Hooper Caffey, who also purchased that of Mr. Belser, though the latter remained as editor and conducted an uncompromising union paper. The nullification advocates at that time were in a majority in the section of the country around Montgomery. Mr. Caffey remained with the paper less than a year, as we find that in September, 1833, he disposed of his interest to Mr. Hugh McGuire, who has been previously mentioned as one of the proprietors of the Tuscaloosa Intelligencer. With his advent into the paper, came a change of name, for it was immediately called the Montgomery Advertiser and Planters Gazette, and the first part of the name has remained with it from that day until this. Mr. McGuire has always borne the reputation of having been an excellent newspaper man in every particular, and a marked improvement was visible as soon as he commenced to work upon the paper. His knowledge of Alabama affairs, as well as those of a general nature, gained by his experience for several years as editor of the Tuscaloosa Intelligencer aided him in furnishing the best newspaper which had, up to that date, been published in Montgomery. It seems to have been impossible in Montgomery for any one to remain long on a Montgomery paper in those days, as Mr. McGuire disposed of his interest in April, 1834, Mr. Belser and Mr. Lee becoming the purchasers. This partnership, however, was an unusually long one, lasting nearly two years. Mr. Belser was a lawyer, with a fine practice in Montgomery and the adjoining counties. When he was away the editorial care fell into the hands of Mr. Childs, and, as he was not as prudent and conservative as Mr. Belser,

the result was frequent sparrings with Mr. Pettit, who then edited the Journal, and occasioned street encounters. Childs, after disposing of his interest in the paper, which he did in February, 1836, moved to Texas and died some years afterward in that state. On the first of January, 1836, the experiment of publishing a paper oftener than once a week was tried by the proprietors of the Gazette and Advertiser. For a short while, they tried it twice a week, but the experiment was not satisfactory and it soon ceased. It was at this time, also, that the name Planters Gazette was dropped, the paper being called the Montgomery Advertiser. Mr. Belser conducted the paper alone until the summer of 1837, when Mr. Marcellus Farmer, of Syracuse, N. Y., bought a half interest. He was a practical printer and fine business man, and under his careful supervision the paper made some money, something that had not happened up to that time. Mr. Farmer was also a capable writer, and could fill the editorial chair during the absence of Mr. Belser, attending the courts of neighboring counties. Mr. Farmer disposed of his interest on the 1st of January, 1840, and removed to New York, where he was associated with Horace Greeley during the first year of the Tribune's existence. He established the Onondaga Standard at Syracuse, N. Y. It was a staunch democratic paper and decidedly successful as a business venture. In 1849, he went to California and is said to have amassed quite a fortune in the state.

The purchaser of Farmer's interest was Mr. John T. Walshe, an educated, scholarly Irishman, who had taught school some years in Georgia and Alabama. He proved to be quite an able editorial writer and contributed largely to the success of Van Buren in Alabama in the memorable campaign of 1840. His partnership with Mr. Belser lasted about seven years, the editorial work largely devolving upon him. The great measures of those days were the tariff of 1842 and 1846, the annexation of Texas and the Oregon question, and they were ably discussed in the columns of the two papers. The Advertiser was a strong supporter of "Polk, Dallas and Texas," in the campaign of 1844, and did its full share in securing the electoral vote of the state for the democratic ticket.

Mr. Belser was elected to congress as a democrat, serving from 1841 to 1843. He died January 16, 1859. In 1847, he retired from the field of journalism. Mr. McCormick at that time removed his paper, the Flag of the Union, from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery, purchased Mr. Belser's interest in the Advertiser, and the two papers were united under the name of the Flag and Advertiser, with a firm name of Walshe & McCormick. The latter was an experienced newspaper man, having some thirteen years before established the Alabama Beacon at Greensboro, then in Greene, but now in Hale county. From that point, he removed to Tuscaloosa, where he conducted the Flag of the Union. Messrs. Walshe and McCormick were able writers and made the paper a far greater force in Alabama than it had ever been before. It was regarded

as the exponent of democratic sentiment of the state and was the guide post and text-book of all the truly faithful in the democratic household. In 1848, Mr. Walshe retired and the paper was left in the sole control of his able associate. In that canvass, Mr. Yancey refused to support the democratic candidate for president, but, although his influence was great, Mr. McCormick managed the Advertiser with signal ability and gained still greater laurels. The state cast its vote for Gen. Cass, although Gen. Taylor was elected.

In the latter part of 1848, Mr. P. H. Brittan, who had been publishing a paper at La Fayette, Chambers county, called the Tribune, bought a half interest in the Advertiser. He was a practical man, of good judgment and much newspaper experience. Toward the close of 1849, Mr. McCormick, after a remarkably brilliant career in the newspaper field of Alabama, sold his interest in the Advertiser. Mr. Thomas DeWolf of the State Gazette and Mr. Brittan being the purchasers. In the year 1850, and a few months after Mr. McCormick's retirement, he was drowned in the Alabama river at the ferry landing in Montgomery, by the accidental overturning of a batteau. Messrs. Brittan and DeWolf were both practical printers, as well as fair news and editorial writers. They changed the name of the paper from the Advertiser to that of the "Advertiser and State Gazette." In December, 1850, Col. John I. Seibels became editorially connected with the paper, which relationship lasted until after the presidential election of 1852; Col. Seibels was one of the electors on the democratic ticket for Pierce and King. In that contest, also, a portion of the democrats supported the Troup and Quitman, a southern rights ticket, Mr. Yancey being among them. The Advertiser, however, made a strong fight for the democratic cause. Col. Seibels, in 1853, was appointed by Mr. Pierce, as the American minister to Belgium. In 1850 and 1851, Mr. G. B. duVal achieved a state reputation by articles contributed to the Advertiser. Mr. DeWolf was the publisher of the Dallas Gazette at Cahaba, and removed from that point to Montgomery in 1847 or 1848, and established the State Gazette, which, when he purchased an interest in the Advertiser, he merged with that paper. On the 1st of May, 1853, Mr. M. P. Blue purchased his interest in the Advertiser and soon afterward he removed to Columbus, Ga., where he established the Daily Sun. The paper was continued under the firm name of Brittan & Blue, until 1856, at which time Dr. N. B. Cloud and Mr. Augustus Underwood secured two-thirds interest, Mr. Blue retaining the other third, the firm name being Blue, Underwood & Co. During the time that Gov. Winston was in the executive chair, in 1853-4, he acquired the title of the "veto governor," because of the number of bills which he returned to the legislature without his approval. Many of them were what were known as state aid measures to railroads and all of them had strong support, among democrats, in each branch of the legislature. The Advertiser stood almost alone in sustaining the action of the governor. It was

the first paper which took ground against the know-nothing or native American party. During this period, Mr. duVal was an editorial contributor and his articles attracted wide attention for their brilliancy of thought and power of statement. His superior as an editorial writer has never yet made his appearance on any Alabama paper. Mr. Blue was especially noted for short pointed paragraphs and for valuable statistical articles. It is proper also at this point to make acknowledgement for much valuable aid from documents left by him, with his family, in preparing the history of the Montgomery newspapers.

In November, 1853, Messrs Brittan & Blue applied steam to their presses, being the first publishers in the state to do so. The firm of Blue, Underwood & Co. lasted until the latter part of October, 1856, when Mr. Blue retired as partner, leaving Dr. Cloud as the sole proprietor and Mr. duVal for a few months conducting the editorial department. Mr. Blue early in '57 was employed to edit the paper. It was a year of an exciting political contest, the main question being state aid to railroads, and in the Montgomery district the re-election of Col. James F. Dowdell to congress, who was opposed by ex-Governor Thomas H. Watts, the candidate of the opposition to the democracy. It was a memorable year in political circles, and the Advertiser under Mr. Blue's management maintained its well earned reputation as an unflinching exponent of democratic sentiment. A half interest was sold to George H. Shorter, Esq., in January, 1858, and he and Dr. Cloud conducted it in partnership until September, 1859. Mr. Shorter was a vigorous writer. He entered the army of the Confederacy and rose to the rank of major. He disposed of his interest in the Advertiser in 1864, and when the war closed he returned to Georgia where he died in 1866, still in the bloom of youth. Dr. Cloud retained his interest until September, 1859, when it was purchased by Mr. Samuel G. Reid, the firm then becoming Reid & Shorter. Soon after that, Messrs. Barrett & Wimbish united their job printing interest with the Advertiser. Mr. Reid was not a novice in the newspaper field, having conducted a southern rights paper in Kansas, during the time of the great contest between the slave holders and the free soilers. He had also been connected with a paper at Marion, Ala. In the contest of 1860, the Advertiser earnestly advocated the Breckinridge and Lane democratic ticket. It was an open advocate of secession after the election of Mr. Lincoln and was regarded as being very close to Mr. Yancey. It ably sustained the Confederate cause throughout the war, Mr. Reid being the main editorial writer, as Mr. Shorter was in the field. In September, 1861, Mr. A. H. Wimbish disposed of his interest to the other partners and removed to St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Reid was a remarkably clear and incisive writer and many of his articles will rank with the best that have appeared in the Advertiser. In 1864, Messrs. Reid & Barrett purchased Maj. Shorter's interest and continued to publish the paper until the downfall of the Confederacy. Upon the approach

of the Federal troops under Wilson in April, 1865, the proprietors loaded much of the material of the paper, presses, etc., upon cars and shipped them to Columbus, Ga. They could be carried no further and were totally consumed in the fire which destroyed the railroad buildings in that city. With such material, however, as remained in the office at Montgomery, they managed to get out a paper until the appearance of Smith's army corps and the military occupation of the city. A military order was promulgated which prohibited its publication, and this order was in force until sometime in July following—a period of about three months. Mr. Reid and Col. J. F. Gaines arranged to resume publication of the Advertiser and the first issue was on the morning of July 20, 1865. During the night, the gallant Col. Gaines breathed his last. Further reference will be made to him in connection with the Montgomery Post, a Bell and Everett which he established and conducted in 1860.

Mr. Reid was owner until November, 1865, when he sold a half interest to W. W. Screws, who had been editorially connected with it from the first issue in the preceding July. In 1867, Capt. B. H. Screws, who had for the two preceding years been the private secretary of Governor Patton, purchased an interest and took charge of the local department. Both Mr. Reid and Capt. B. H. Screws retained their interests until early in 1868, when W. W. Screws became sole owner, while his brother, for the greater portion of the time for several years afterward, remained as city editor.

In November, 1867, Col. Robert Tyler became editorially connected with the Advertiser, which position he retained for several years, contributing articles, many of which attracted attention in every section of the union for their ability and comprehensive statesmanship. He died some years ago, and his death was universally lamented. Mr. Reid was for years a sufferer from ill health, and owing to weak lungs was unable to enter the army. After disposing of his interest in the Advertiser, he became interested in farming, the outdoor life being absolutely essential to his health. His constitution, however, was not strong enough to bear up under the strains brought upon it by a pulmonary trouble, and in April, 1881, he died at his home near Montgomery, leaving behind him the reputation of being an honest and fearless man, who, regardless of others' rights, exacted the same for himself. He enjoyed, to the fullest extent, the confidence and esteem of those who knew him best. On the 10th day of May, 1871, the proprietor of The Montgomery Mail agreed upon terms which resulted in the consolidation of the two papers, and on the next day the first number of the Advertiser and Mail was issued under the firm name of Screws & Williams. In the summer of 1872, Mr. Williams died and Mr. Screws soon afterward purchased from his estate, his interest in the Advertiser, the Mail name having been dropped soon after the consolidation. At the time of the consolidation Mr. M. M. Cooke was the editor of the Mail. He had previously to that been the editor of

the Marion Commonwealth, a paper to which he had given wide reputation because of its general excellence as a newspaper, and the capable manner which it was edited. He was engaged on the consolidated paper and remained with the Advertiser until his lamented death in October, 1876. There was no change in proprietorship until the summer of 1885. In the meantime, the paper was under the editorial control of W. W. Screws, and with him were associated, during different portions of that time, Mr. J. Winn Moses, Mr. G. P. Keyes, Mr. R. J. Yarrington and Mr. Chappell Cory. Mr. Moses died in 1876 and Mr. Yarrington in November, 1884. In 1885, Mr. F. P. Glass, who was then the editor and proprietor of the Selma Times, and Mr. Chappell Cory, on the editorial staff of the Montgomery Advertiser, purchased a half interest in the paper. They were both men of decided ability and had made their marks as writers for the press. The firm name was Screws, Cory & Glass. A few years afterward, it was made a stock company, known as the Advertiser company, with W. W. Screws as president, and F. P. Glass as secretary, who still occupy those positions. Mr. Cory disposed of his stock and since January, 1889, has been editorially connected with the Birmingham Age-Herald. The Advertiser has supported the nominees of the democratic party, state and national, in every contest since its establishment in 1830, and is still vigorously advocating the measures of that party in the state and country.

The next publication in Montgomery was a monthly called the "Southern Universalist." It was started in May, 1834, by Rev. L. F. W. Andrews and advocated the doctrines of the Universalist church. Its period of life was two years, its editor moving to Columbus, Ga., and subsequently to Macon, Ga., in both of which cities he published news and political papers. In 1840, two campaign papers were published, one emanating from the Advertiser office under the name of the "Loco Foco," an appellation given by the whigs to the democrats, and the other from the office of the Journal called the "Log Cabin," a favorite campaign word with the whigs. The editor of the Loco Foco was Perez Coleman, for many years mayor of the city and afterward a citizen of California.

The Mercury first made its appearance in the fall of 1844, and was conducted by Robert Nelson and E. Sanford Sayre, both of whom had been connected with the Journal. It was the first newspaper in Alabama that advocated the principles of the native American party. The whigs regarded it as an effort to break down their favorite organ, the Journal, and in consequence it had but a brief existence.

James M. Norment, early in 1847, began the publication of a newspaper under the name of the "New Era." He had formerly lived in Tuscaloosa and had been engaged on several papers, among them one at Montevallo called the Herald and one at Troy, the Bulletin. He was very denunciatory of the removal of the capitol from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery and he proclaimed that the legislature would never hold a session

in the city. As a consequence, he met with poor success, and next year he sold out to Henry Livingston, who changed the name to that of "Metropolitan." Its existence was not a very lengthy one. In the winter of 1847, Norment commenced the publication of the "Orion," a semi-monthly in the interest of the Sons of Temperance. It passed, in the spring of 1848, into the hands of R. L. James, who associated with him M. P. Blue, and they made a paper quite acceptable to the friends of the temperance cause. It was sold to E. W. Thompson, who moved to Hayneville and published it as the "Son of Temperance," until November, 1849. Mr. Thomas DeWolf, whose name has appeared in connection with the Montgomery Advertiser, commenced, in 1848, the publication of the State Gazette. It was at the time believed to be in the interest of William R. King, then an aspirant for re-election to the United States senate, and, in 1852, vice-president elect, dying before he could take the oath of office. DeWolf has been connected with the Dallas Gazette, published at Cahaba, in Mr. King's home county. The editorial management of the paper was confided to the competent hands of J. J. Sibels and G. B. duVal, and they soon made it one of the most popular democratic papers in the state. In about a year, however, an arrangement was perfected by which the Gazette was consolidated with the Advertiser, Mr. DeWolf having an interest, as heretofore stated, in the new arrangement. The southern rights sentiment was rising to a high point at this period and in deference to that feeling, a newspaper called The Atlas was started in December, 1849, by John Cragin. It was re-vigorously edited, but did not succeed, although the opinion was general that Mr. Yancey inspired its sentiments and dictated its editorials. In 1852, its name was changed to the "New South." It advocated the Troup and Quitman presidential ticket of that year, but did not live until the election day.

For opposite reasons to those responsible for the appearance of the "Atlas," the "State Register" appeared on the 22d of November, 1850. Messrs. J. H. Martin and F. H. Martin were the editors and publishers. Both were practical printers, but the former was an able editorial writer. He supported the celebrated compromise measure of 1850, and combated with great force the views of the ultra southern rights men, as they then called themselves. It was a great power on the side of the union and supported all union candidates for office without regard to former political affiliations. It was discontinued a few months after the presidential election of 1852. Mr. Martin was for many years afterward the editor of the Columbus, Ga., Enquirer, and is now living near Atlanta.

Another advocate of the temperance cause appeared in September, 1852. It bore the name of the "Times," and R. C. Holifield, Jr., was the editor. Not proving a pecuniary success, it passed into the list of democratic papers in 1853. In 1855, it was renamed the "Southern Times," with R. C. Holifield, A. A. Lipscomb and W. P. Hilliard, as editors and proprietors. Dr. Lipscomb had a wide reputation as scholar and writer.

The intention of its projectors was to furnish a first-class literary paper, all the papers of the state up to that date being largely and aggressively political. Their hopes were not well founded, for early in 1856, the paper was discontinued. In 1853, the Southwestern Baptist, then one of the most widely circulated religious papers of the south, was moved from Tuskegee to Montgomery. It did not remain long, however, its managers moving it back to Tuskegee. While it was published in Montgomery its editor was Rev. Albert Williams.

The Montgomery Mail was established in 1854, the first number appearing about the 13th of April. The original intention was to publish it as a weekly and to make it a spicy sheet. Its publication was delayed because of the seizure of the Black Warrior steamer at Havana, which had on board some of the material of the paper, bought in New York and shipped around by water to Mobile or New Orleans. The announced editors were Joseph A. Holifield and Johnson J. Hooper, both of whom have been mentioned in connection with other publications. They possessed the proper qualifications for furnishing a readable, instructive and entertaining paper. Mr. Hooper was especially well known to the reading public not only of the south but of all the states in the union, as a contributor to Porter's Spirit of the Times, the foremost paper of its class in the United States, and as the author of many humorous stories. Some of them have never been equalled. Notable among his productions were the "Taking the Census," "Simon Suggs," a book which still enjoys a wide popularity, "Widow Rugby's Husband," and others in similar vein. They gave him easily the first place in the rank of humorous authors of the day. Like most of the southern writers of that time, he placed no commercial value on his work, and while great fortunes have been recently reaped from humorous productions of far less value than most of his, he did not earn a dollar by his labor. His former newspaper experience in Alabama had been as editor of a paper at Dadeville, called the Banner, one at Wetumpka, called the Times, one at La Fayette, called the Tribune, and as an assistant of Messrs. Bates & Sayre, on the Alabama Journal, in Montgomery. The Mail gave instant signs of success. Mr. Hooper's reputation was such that the Mail was eagerly read and widely circulated. The commencement of the know nothing or native American excitement in Alabama was in the year 1854, and made such rapid headway as to threaten the hitherto indivisible democracy. A number of newspapers, which up to this time had been neutral in politics espoused the cause of the new order. Men of both the old political parties went into it in great numbers, more of the whigs, however, than the democrats. The Journal, under the control of Major Bates, refused to abandon the whig cause and coldly attacked the newcomer. The Mail seized the political field, and before the year 1854 closed it was advocating the know-nothing cause. It became at once a leading organ of the party, and Mr. Hooper fought its battles with ability and zeal. It was a hard fighter in the gubernator-

ial contest between Shortridge and Winston in 1855, in the presidential contest in 1856, and the memorable Watt and Dowdell campaign of 1857. In those days excitement ran high, as the white people were divided in their political convictions. Men then conspicuous in Alabama as whigs, have since the year 1865 been equally zealous in the rank of the democracy.

In January, 1856, Col. Joel Riggs, who had for several years served the state as comptroller of public accounts, a position now known as auditor, became interested in the Mail, and the paper was published by Riggs and Hooper. The connection of Col. Riggs lasted less than a year, but during that time he wrote many able editorial articles. He retired to private life and died in Montgomery on the 16th day of November, 1865. Mr. Henry F. Coyne was the purchaser of Col. Riggs' interest. He was a practical printer and gifted with unusual ability as a writer. In 1858, Capt. John F. Whitfield purchased an interest, and the firm became Hooper, Coyne & Whitfield. Capt. Whitfield served the paper as news and local editor, but left his work as soon as hostilities commenced in 1861, and remained in the Confederate service until the war was closed in 1865. The Mail after the know-nothing or native American party died out became an extreme southern rights paper, and in the presidential election of 1860 advocated the election of Breckenridge and Lane presidential ticket, and after Lincoln's election favored secession from the union. When the Confederate congress met in Montgomery, Mr. Hooper was chosen as the clerk of the body, and on the 10th day of May, 1861, announced his withdrawal from the paper and the sale of his interest to Mr. Robert Frazier, of Jackson county. The latter possessed some ability as a writer, but the times had changed and his style was not that then demanded. He did not remain with the paper more than a few months, and returned to his old home. Mr. Coyne was the main spirit in the paper until November 11th, 1863. On that date, the Mail appeared in new dress and form. Mr. A. D. Banks had purchased the paper from Mr. Coyne, but being absent in the army did not give it much personal attention, Col. J. J. Seibels being generally understood and recognized as the editor. In the spring of 1865, the Federal troops were gradually occupying Alabama, and the Mail began to contain articles preparing the people for the change. The Advertiser bitterly denounced their course. Soon after the Federal troops occupied the city, Col. William Falconer, a scholarly country gentleman, and quite a fluent and vigorous writer, took editorial charge of the paper and so continued until the 27th of June. He was well known all during the war as a union man. He conducted the Mail while he was in charge upon a conciliatory and conservative basis. In the summer of 1864, Mr. J. Carr Gibson had purchased an interest and was the principal owner at the time the war closed. In the fall of 1865, he secured the services of Col. Joseph Hodgson as an editorial writer. It was an admirable selection. Col. Hodgson is a graduate of the university of Virginia and settled in Kansas City, Mo., and was there practicing law

and publishing a paper when the war came on. His paper gave offense because of the strong southern articles which it contained, and he soon afterward left and came to Montgomery. He served through the war gaining his title in the cavalry branch of the service. In the spring of 1863, he purchased an interest in the paper, and retained it until after his election to the position of state superintendent of education in 1870. Capt. J. F. Whitfield had in the meantime resumed his connection with the paper by purchase of an interest, and was in the editorial department. The paper was published, under the firm name of J. C. Gibson & Co., until the spring of 1867, when G. H. Gibson and Joseph Hodgson succeeded to the ownership, and in 1871, they disposed of it to Messrs. A. F. Henderson, J. L. Tait and J. W. Fannin. In a short while M. J. Williams purchased the interest of Tait and Fannin, and on the 10th day of May purchased Henderson's interest and immediately carried out an arrangement for consolidation with the Advertiser, and thus the Mail passed out of existence. In its day it was one of the most notable and powerful of Alabama newspapers.

A paper out of the regular order, the like of which had not before and has not since been published in Alabama, was the Southern Military Gazette. A lottery chapter had been obtained by Samuel Swan and others from the legislature of 1853-54, and a certain sum was to be paid to a military academy, located in east Alabama. This paper was the outcome of that lottery enterprise and published its advertisements, drawings, etc. Mr. Swan was the publisher. It contained a great deal of reading matter and was edited with ability. The first number appeared December 1, 1854, and the last in the latter part of 1857. Mr. Swan became a successful homeopathic physician and settled in New York city.

In January, 1853, the first issue of the "American Cotton Planter," Dr. N. B. Cloud, editor and publisher, made its appearance. It was a monthly publication and took high rank and circulated largely among the farmers of Alabama and adjoining states. In 1857, the "Soil of the South" was consolidated with it. The publication was continued until the beginning of the war, when it ceased to exist. While it was published it was the organ of the Alabama State agricultural society, of which Dr. Cloud was the secretary.

In May, 1853, a venture was made in Masonic journalism, the "Masonic Signet" making its appearance at that time. Mr. J. W. Mitchell, formerly of Missouri, was the proprietor and editor. He was a man of decided ability and the author of a history of Masonry in the United States. The paper was published in Montgomery for two years, when it was removed to Marietta, Ga.

Mr. P. H. Brittan, a veteran in the press, commenced, in 1857, a small daily, the "Messenger." It was not political and strove to furnish a

strictly local paper. It met with some success but ceased to exist in January, 1858, by reason of merging into the "Confederation."

There was a growing sentiment of opposition to Mr. Yancey and his ideas as to the duty of the democracy in view of the coming presidential contest of 1860. The Advertiser was in full accord with the great orator and sustained him and his course with great ability. The Alabama Journal suspended in the fall of 1857, and a number of democrats, who were opponents of the Yancey school, purchased its material and outfit and on the 18th day of January, 1858, the first issue of the "Confederation" appeared. Messrs. J. J. Seibels, W. R. R. Wyatt and P. H. Brittan were the owners and proprietors, the latter having consolidated his paper, the "Messenger," with the new enterprise. The paper was published both daily and weekly. Col. Seibels, the chief editor, was well known to the people of the state by his former editorial connections and the positions of honor that he had filled. Mr. Brittan, by long and varied experience, was a valuable man on any paper. Mr. Wyatt had been the editor of a village paper in Autaugaville, Autauga county. The paper was prompt to antagonize the friends of Mr. Yancey, and soon placed itself in line with those who, in 1860, stood by the fortunes of Stephen A. Douglas. It opposed the action of the democratic state convention of 1860, which instructed the delegates to the Charleston convention, in the event of a certain contingency, to withdraw from that body. In taking this position it was on the side of John Anthony Winston, the ex-governor, John Forsyth, the brilliant editor of the Mobile Register, Alexander White, an eloquent and impassioned orator, a former member of congress and but lately out of the whig ranks, and many other able democrats. After the election of Lincoln, the Confederation opposed the policy of secession and advocated what was called "co-operation" or action of the states in a body instead of separately. Soon after the ordinance of secession, which was adopted by the convention on the 11th day of January, 1861, the Confederation was discontinued. Col. Seibels was colonel of the sixth Alabama regiment, one of the earliest to leave the state for the scene of conflict in Virginia, and participated in the first battle of Manassas. Gen. John B. Gordon was a captain in the regiment and rose successively from captain to lieutenant-general. Col. Seibels served one year and returned to Alabama and died in Montgomery in the fall of 1865.

Mr. Brittan was elected secretary of state in 1859 and held the position until 1867. In consequence of this, on the 19th of November, 1859, he disposed of his interest in the paper to Mr. E. A. Banks, who had, on the 16th of the same month, purchased the interest of Mr. Wyatt. Mr. Banks remained with the Confederation until it was discontinued. He was a vigorous writer and imparted much of interest to its columns by his editorials. He was in hearty accord with Col. Seibels, was a warm friend of Douglas, and a bitter opponent of secession. Mr. Banks was teaching a flourishing school in Montgomery at the time he became

a partner in this newspaper enterprise. He was a son-in-law of the late Col. A. J. Pickett, Alabama's historian. Mr. Banks served through the war, and at its close entered business in Montgomery, but subsequently moved to New Orleans, where he died of yellow fever in '66 or '67.

The union sentiment which existed in Montgomery immediately prior to the war was made manifest through the Montgomery Daily Post. Its first number was on the 3d of April, 1860, under the proprietorship of Messrs. W. P. Smith, A. Prince and Warren Larkins, the latter the editor-in-chief, with Mr. M. P. Blue as local editor. It was not the expectation or intention of these gentlemen for the Post to enter the field of politics, but to devote it to local and general news. On the 5th day of July, Mr. W. P. Smith became sole proprietor, and on the 5th of July, the Post declared for Bell and Everett, being the only paper in Montgomery which advocated their election, although there was a large number of voters in the city who were their enthusiastic supporters. Daniel Sayre, Esq., who had for years previously been an active editor in Talladega and Tuskegee became the editor of the Post when it assumed a political character, and did valiant service for the party, which claimed as the principal plank in its platform, a declaration for "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws." Col. J. F. Gaines also became editorally connected with the Post at that time, and after the election, became its proprietor and editor, and continued its publication until early in 1861. It opposed secession. Mr. Sayre at the time he took the editorship of the Post was the grand secretary of the grand lodge of Masons of Alabama, a position he filled until his lamented death a few years ago. Col. Gaines, although an opponent of secession, promptly entered the army, made a gallant soldier and was promoted more than once for gallantry, reaching the rank of colonel of cavalry. He lost a leg in one of the battles during Sherman's march through Georgia.

Returning to Montgomery at the close of hostilities he had arranged to continue his journalistic career, with Mr. Reid in the Advertiser, but he died July 19, on the night before the first issue of the paper, after the military order had been removed. Mr. Larkins, the first editor of the Post, died in the army at Norfolk, Va., July, 1861. Mr. Smith served from the beginning to the close. On his return home, was elected clerk of the city court of Montgomery and died in 1867, while filling that position.

In the fall of 1864, after the Federal occupation of Atlanta, the Memphis Appeal, which had followed the fortunes of the Confederacy and kept up its regular daily issues, except when moving from one point to another, was established in Montgomery and remained there until 1865, and soon after the close of the war resumed its publication at its old home in Memphis. It is still a paper of wide influence in the Mississippi valley.

The first newspaper started in Montgomery, after hostilities ceased,

was called the Montgomery Daily Ledger. It made its bow on the 7th of August, 1865, under the management of Daniel Sayre and William Falconer, with Mr. M. P. Blue as the local editor. Mr. Sayre soon discovered that there was a wide divergence of opinion between himself and Mr. Falconer, and in two weeks Mr. Sayre disposed of his half interest to Capt. Benjamin H. Kieser, and in December following, Mr. Falconer did likewise. The Ledger was continued until May, 1886, when its publication ceased. Capt. Kieser was a veteran newspaper man and is still engaged in the business as editor and proprietor of the Herald in Roanoke, Randolph county. His first attempt at publication was the Southern Enterprise at Fort Gaines, Ga., and afterward the Banner at Abbeville, Henry county, Ala., the Banner at Clayton, Barbour county, Ala., the Democrat at Tuskegee, Macon county, Ala. He was also for some years engaged in publishing papers at Opelika, Lee county, and is now in the same business at Roanoke, Randolph, county. He has always advocated the principles of the democratic party. His grandfather was Benjamin Hawkins, the celebrated United States agent among the Indians in Georgia and Alabama before their removal, under treaties, to the west.

A little paper called the "Friend" made its appearance December 25, 1865. It was intended for the entertainment of boys and girls. Its proprietor was an accomplished Frenchman, Prof. P. H. Gourney. As he made arrangements to move to Baltimore, its publication was only of a few months' duration. For some years Prof. Gourney taught school in Baltimore and has also issued a fine school book for beginners in French.

In 1833 or 1837, a daily evening paper was started under the name of the Picayune. Having no record of it, the names of those connected with it cannot be given. The editorial management, however, was in the hands of Thomas G. Jones, a young lawyer who was just entering upon the practice. The articles attracted great attention and were recognized at once as the product of no ordinary mind. The Picayune did not last long, but its editor has continued to grow in public favor and is now the able and distinguished governor of Alabama.

In August, 1868, Capt. B. H. Screws, whose genius as a writer has been for years well recognized, and whose pen and ink sketches of men and matter during some of the most interesting periods of Alabama's history, were greatly enjoyed, established a weekly paper, the "Capital City Record." It was what its name purported, and furnished an excellent compilation of all that was transpiring of interest in the city and country at large. After one year's trial, he discontinued it. No man in Alabama has warmer friends than Capt. Screws. He has served the people of his country in the legislature and held other positions of honor and trust.

January 1, 1857, the second educational journal was founded in the state, this one issuing from Montgomery. It was also a monthly and

was called the Alabama Educational Journal. It was devoted to the cause of popular education, science, literature, morality, and had a semi-religious tone. The publisher was William F. Perry, state superintendent of education, and it was printed by Barret & Wimbish. The venture, in the then comparatively new and practically untried branch of journalism in Alabama, must have enjoyed some measure of success, for the publication of the Alabama Educational Journal was continued for some time. It is of record that Noah K. Davis, during the years 1858-59, was publishing a journal in Montgomery bearing this same name and devoted to the same cause, but it is not known, for certain, that it was the same concern.

The Southern Teacher, a journal of school and home education, was established by W. S. Barton, July 1, 1859. It lived to see the second volume. The Alabama Educational Magazine was established April, 1871, by Joseph Hodgson, state superintendent of public instruction. It afterward took the name of the Advance. This one probably attained a greater degree of success than any of the other journals of this class, but it, too, has long since departed this life.

John Hardy spent the greater portion of his life editing and publishing newspapers in Alabama. His first efforts were at Wetumpka, and afterward at Cahaba and Selma. At the latter place, in 1853, he established the State Sentinel, and advocated the cause of the union wing of the democracy. In the spring of 1867, he removed his office and materials to Montgomery and issued the Sentinel as the organ of the republican party. It was the first attempt to establish a newspaper of that faith in Alabama. During his entire career he had been in antagonism to Mr. Yancey and his wing of the democracy and was regarded as a union man during the whole war period. The first issue of the Sentinel in Montgomery was on the 17th of May, 1867, and again Montgomery's great chronicler, M. P. Blue, was announced as local editor. Daily and weekly issues were published, but there was but little support of the paper, and in less than eighteen months after its first appearance, the "State Sentinel" was discontinued. Mr. Hardy made no further investments in Alabama journalism. He was appointed United States marshal and served during Johnson's and a portion of Grant's term. He died some years ago at his home in Dallas county.

Another republican paper, however, made its appearance September, 16, 1868. It was started under the name of the State Journal by C. T. Thweatt & Co. From January 8, 1869, Capt. J. W. Dinmick was the proprietor of the paper. It had a number of changes in proprietors and editors during its career. Among the editors George M. Drake and J. B. Bingham were regarded as men of superior ability. Mr. Drake is at present in the foreign mail department of the post-master general's office at Washington, while Mr. Bingham has passed out of the knowledge of the people of Alabama, but a few years ago he was editing a democratic

paper at Brunswick, Ga. On the 1st of March, 1870, Mr. Arthur Bingham, then state treasurer, purchased the entire establishment and owned it until its publication ceased a few years afterward. The next daily newspaper established in Montgomery was the "Morning News" by Messrs. J. M. Richards and J. E. Roberts, sometime in '72—or '73. It was a sprightly lively sheet but its life was short and its proprietors, finding that outgo was greater than income concluded to suspend. There was still another daily established along in the early seventies, the "Sun." It, too, was a paper of merit, but its chief proprietor, Capt. J. M. Falkner, concluding that the field was not large enough, disposed of it to the Advertiser. One of the finest agricultural papers ever published in Alabama was the "Plantation" by Hon. Jefferson Falkner, during the year 1878-9. It secured a large circulation and gained a wide reputation. There were other publications during these years, but not of sufficient length of life to warrant any special reference to them.

The Montgomery Daily Dispatch was the name of a paper which appeared early in October, 1885. It was published at \$6.00 per annum and every day. This was the first time that it had been attempted to furnish seven papers a week in the state. The paper was a stock company. The first editors were Messrs. M. A. Baldwin and Alva Fitzpatrick, both young men of decided ability, which was soon developed in the columns of the Dispatch. Mr. Baldwin, however, soon retired, and Mr. Fitzpatrick was left in editorial control. There were many changes in the ownership of stock, but D. S. Troy, a man of great wealth, was the principal stock-holder. In the summer of 1888, Mr. Richard Weightman, who had acquired considerable reputation on the press of New Orleans and Washington, became editor. On the morning of August 10, 1889, the Dispatch announced its suspension, the Advertiser having bought its subscription lists. In a few weeks, Messrs. Horace Hood and J. B. Simpson, who had been on the editorial force of the Dispatch, brought out the Evening Journal, which is still published, and with the Advertiser, which is published in the morning, the journalistic daily field is filled in Montgomery.

In 1888, Mr. H. G. McCall, who had bought the Alliance Journal, heretofore published elsewhere, moved it to Montgomery and continued its publication for about a year, and in 1889 its name was changed to Alliance Herald, with Frank Baltzell as editor. The latter was a strong advocate of the Alliance cause and always took a part in political contests. Since the election in November last, it has not presented a very vigorous appearance and the indications are that it will not much longer continue publication. For some years the Alabama Baptist, a paper owned by Major J. G. Harris, has been published in Montgomery. Until quite recently it was by a lease arrangement, in charge of Messrs. Hare and Pope, who conducted it with great satisfaction to the large and

influential religious denomination in whose behalf it is published. It is now under the management of its owner, Major Harris.

There is a paper in Montgomery called the "Montgomery Methodist," published by Rev. J. B. Cumming and largely in the interest of the Dexter Avenue church, using it as a means of keeping up an interest in the erection of the handsome building for which the foundations have been laid.

Rev. W. C. Whitaker, rector of the church of the Holy Comforter, publishes each month an exceedingly interesting little paper in the interest of the Protestant Episcopal church. It is called the Diocese, and is gradually growing in circulation.

Major. T. J. Key is publishing in Montgomery a first class monthly magazine, the *Agriculturist*, and giving great satisfaction to its patrons.

Several papers have been published and edited by negroes at different times in Montgomery. With one or two exceptions they have been conducted with moderation. A notable exception was in the case of one Duke, whose violent utterances, a few years ago, were calculated to stir up race riots, and he concluded that it was better for him to seek some other locality, which he promptly did. There is a disposition among the negroes to support the papers published by men of their own race, but not until recently have they given countenance to any which did not advise support of the republican party. At present they have a very good weekly paper which notes all their social happenings, weddings, school entertainments, church meetings, etc., with a good deal of political matter at odd times.

A paper by the name of the *Clarion* was established at Claiborne in Monroe county in 1820. We have no further information concerning it and cannot give name of its founder, length of life or any of its early history. Claiborne, at that time, was a point of great importance and the place of trade for people living at long distances and on both sides of the Alabama river. Many of Alabama's most distinguished sons were once citizens of the place, among them men who have been governors, senators and representatives in congress. Its former greatness disappeared with the advent of railroads to the east and west of it, the Alabama river being its line of transportation. A paper called "The Southerner" was published at Claiborne for many years, suspending some time after 1861 and before 1865, but no accurate information about it is obtainable. The first paper published in the county after the war was published at Claiborne and under the name of the *Monroe Journal*. It was conducted by S. B. Byrd, Sr., and afterward by S. B. Byrd, Jr. The latter afterward conducted a paper in Louisiana. The *Journal*, in 1870 or 1871, was removed to Monroeville and for some years was edited by S. M. Davidson.

In the fall of 1866 or spring of 1867, the *Monroe Eagle* was founded at Monroeville by the sons of S. B. Byrd and edited by Rev. W. W.

Spence. The Eagle was issued but a few years. During its existence, however, it was one of the best edited weekly papers in the state, Mr. Spence being a remarkably able and vigorous writer. The issue then was the removal of the court house from Monroeville to Claiborne, and it gave life and impulse to the two papers then published in the county. For a few years after the suspension of these two papers, Monroe county was without one. Mr. Horace Hood, now of the Montgomery Evening Journal, re-established the Monroe Journal at Monroeville and managed it capably and acceptably for some years, making it an excellent weekly and county paper. Upon his retirement and removal from the county, Mr. I. Q. Salter succeeded to the management, and the Journal is still conducted by him.

In 1867 the county of Hale was created. Until that time the larger portion of its territory had been within the limits of Greene county. Greensboro, the county seat of Hale county, was among the earliest towns in the state to enjoy newspaper advantages, as the Green County Patriot was established there in 1825, by Thomas Easton, and was published under that name for a number of years. In 1834, it was succeeded by the Greene County Sentinel, with Daniel F. Brown as editor, who sold it to Thomas DeWolf, and he, in a few years afterward disposed of it to Mr. McCormick, Mr. DeWolf moving to Cahaba, where he published the Dallas Gazette for some years prior to his removal to Montgomery. Mr. McCormick did not long retain the Sentinel, but sold it to John B. Ritenhouse, and moved to Tuscaloosa and from that point to Montgomery. In a few months Mr. Ritenhouse made a sale of the paper to Charles Briggs. The Sentinel passed into the hands of Col. John G. Harvey in 1843. He changed its name to the Alabama Beacon, which it has borne from that day to this. The Beacon, therefore, is among the oldest papers in the state. Col. Harvey was a graduate of the Military academy at West Point. He was a cultured gentleman and set a fine example to all his editorial associates. During his connection with the Alabama press, he was never involved in any unseemly contest, yet no man was more prompt to express his honest convictions on all questions that arose. He was a life long democrat, and the Beacon never knew any other political creed. He remained in charge of the paper until his death, which occurred on the 3d day of July, 1890. For nearly half a century he gave his patrons a weekly paper couched in purest English, and breathing only the most elevated and refined sentiments. After Col. Harvey's death, James Bondurant took charge of the paper and published it until January, 1892, at which time it passed into the hands of Messrs. H. G. Benners and Edwin Jack, who maintained its high character.

In November, 1876, the Greensboro Watchman was established by W. C. Garrett, who published it for a few years and sold out to Alexander H. Williams, who died in 1885. The paper was then purchased by William E. W. Yerby, who now owns and edits it. Since its first issue, to the

present, the Watchman has been a bright, newsy paper, attractively published and well edited.

The Southern University Magazine is the name of a most creditable magazine, established in Greensboro in 1886, and still published under the auspices of the two literary societies of the university at Greensboro. The only point in Hale county, outside of Greensboro, in which a paper has ever been published, is Newbern. In 1892, Mr. S. Hardenburg established the Newbern News, which he is still publishing weekly.

We are still in the twenties in tracing out the history of the papers of the state, and so far, all that were established prior to the close of 1826, have been noted. In 1827, Lawrence county was for the first time enrolled among those with a newspaper published within its limits. It was started at Courtland and was called the Courtland Reporter. Its editor and proprietor was Wiley Conner, and not being well sustained he discontinued its publication in less than two years from the date of its first issue. The Moulton Advertiser was established at Moulton, the county seat of Lawrence county, in 1828, by Col. A. A. McCartney. He came from Pennsylvania, was a practical printer and possessed of a fair education. Along in the forties he disposed of it to Judge T. M. Peters and Matt C. Galloway. Judge Peters being a lawyer and having other and more important business to look after, sold out to young Galloway and retired within a year from the date of purchase. Galloway continued the publication of the Advertiser for several years and was succeeded by his cousin, Levin J. Galloway. The latter held the paper for a year or two and disposed of it to Samuel H. McCord, who published it until 1851, when D. C. White became its owner and editor. That relation he has occupied ever since, a period extending over forty-two years. It has always been democratic in politics and very popular with the people of north Alabama. Up to 1851, it had been a five-column folio, but after Mr. White obtained control he enlarged it to a six-column folio and two years afterward made a further enlargement to seven columns.

In 1848, R. M. Williamson commenced the publication of a paper at Moulton, called the "Lawrence County Sentinel." He disposed of it at the end of two years. Some years afterward, Mr. Williamson published the Chronicle at Hayneville, Lowndes county, where he had located as a lawyer, afterward moving to Montgomery. He attained some eminence in the profession. At the time of his death, a year or two ago, he was living at Clanton in Chilton county, Ala. Since the close of the war between the states, several attempts have been made to establish a paper at Courtland, but all of them were signal failures. In 1872, Mr. D. C. White, of the Moulton Advertiser, bought the material for an eight-column folio paper and commenced the publication of the Courtland News, as an experiment. Finding that he was losing money he sold the outfit to M. L. Frierson, who moved the paper to Decatur and gave it the name of the

News. After changing proprietors several times it finally fell into the hands of Dr. L. Hensley Grubbs, its present proprietor.

In 1875, Col. D. R. Hundley started the Courtland Reporter, but after a career of only one year, he transferred it to E. M. Ragland, who a few months afterward gave it up and left the state.

In 1876, Frank McBride set up a greenback paper at Courtland, giving it the name of "The Friend of the Laborer." The paper did not live as long as its party. The Alabama State Wheel was the next venture in opposition to the Moulton Advertiser. It was brought over from Franklin county in 1889, and in the winter of 1890, it was bankrupt and soon sold at public outcry. J. Asa Roundtree became the purchaser, and is now publishing, with the outfit, his paper, the Hartselle Enquirer. The Moulton Advertiser is the only paper now published in Lawrence county and has just celebrated its sixty-fourth anniversary and the forty-second under the capable administration of Mr. D. C. White. It makes him the oldest editor and publisher in the state in point of continued service. The paper has a good circulation and a fine advertising patronage. There are hundreds of its present subscribers who commenced with the first number after Mr. White took control and who will cling to it to the last. Mr. White taught his father and four of his brothers how to set type.

The next county in order of time in which a newspaper was established was Franklin. It was published at Tuscumbia, now the county seat of Colbert county, and one of the most prosperous towns at that time in Alabama, being near the Tennessee river and in the center of a rich agricultural county. One of the first railroads ever built in the United States was the one from Decatur to Tuscumbia, the obstructions in the Muscle shoals of the Tennessee river forbidding water transportation beyond Tuscumbia. We have but little information concerning this paper, but it was called the Tuscumbian and its first issue was either in 1830 or 1831. It was certainly prior to the establishment, in 1831, of the North Alabamian at Tuscumbia. The press work on the Tuscumbian was done at Huntsville, which was sixty miles eastward. It is current history that the editor of this paper was Henry S. Foote, then starting life as a young lawyer. His career afterward as United States senator from Mississippi, and governor of that state, is well known to the country at large. Asa Messenger and William Rollston, established the North Alabamian as above noted in 1831. They continued as partners until some time in the forties, when Mr. Messenger disposed of his interest to Mr. Rollston, who continued to edit and publish it until a short time before the war. Rollston and Messenger were whigs, and the North Alabamian fought the battles of the party as long as it had "a local habitation and a name." During the greater portion of this time, the Franklin Democrat was also published at Tuscumbia by A. C. Matthews, who died at Tupelo within recent years. His paper was the organ of the democracy as the Alabamian was of the whigs, and many a battle

royal did the editors have in the columns of their papers. Rollston, in 1860, removed to Paducah, Ky., where he died ten or twelve years ago. His remains were taken to Tuscumbia for interment, where they repose beside those of his old partner and associate, who died some years before him. About the beginning of 1861, the North Alabamian became the property of North Messenger, the oldest son of the founder of the paper, by whom it was published during the war, with occasional suspensions, when the Federal troops occupied the town. He died in 1865, when the paper became the property of Andrew Broden, an old citizen and planter. North Messenger married Miss Rozeil of Little Rock, Ark. She is a lady of well-known literary and poetical tastes, and now resides in Washington. One of her sons is on the staff of the Washington Evening Star. After 1865, the Alabamian was conducted under lease by F. A. Ross and John R. Green, as a democratic paper. They were succeeded by C. C. Sheets, who conducted it as an organ of the republicans.

In the winter of 1866-7, Rev. Joseph Shackelford began publishing the Christian Herald, which he had published in Moulton, since July, 1865. He was and is yet a prominent Baptist preacher. Soon afterward he started the Tuscumbia Times and rented the North Alabamian from Mr. Broder and united the two papers under the name of the Alabamian and Times, which it bore until January, 1875. The paper was then purchased by Capt. A. H. Keller, who resumed the old name and dropped the Times prefix. Capt. Keller is still editing and publishing the North Alabamian as a straight democratic newspaper and making it one of the most popular papers of the state. In the meantime, Dr. Shackelford discontinued the Christian Herald and it was removed to Nashville, Tenn., and afterward sold to the Christian Index, at Atlanta, Ga.

In 1858 or 1859, an ultra democratic and southern rights paper called the Constitution made its appearance in Tuscumbia and was continued until 1861. Dr. R. T. Abernathy and Dr. A. M. Barclay were the editors.

Hon. J. H. Sloss was an associate editor of the Alabamian and Times, until he was elected to congress in 1870. He served two terms and, before finishing out his second, left the democratic party. He afterward edited at Tuscumbia, a republican paper called the Chronicle. The Press was reported to have been purchased by George E. Spencer, then United States senator from Alabama. The North Alabamian is now printed on that press. The Chronicle changed its name and became the Times, and not long afterward ceased to live. In 1879 or '80, Messrs. F. A. Ross and E. M. Ragland commenced publishing the Tuscumbia Democrat. It went through several changes of proprietors and in February, 1883, it was bought by Capt. Keller and its publication then ceased. In 1884, the town of Sheffield, a few miles from Tuscumbia, sprang into importance and during the land sales there the North Alabamian was published as a daily. The next attempt to establish a paper in Tuscumbia was that of A. J. Blake, a republican, who published the Clarion.

Its length of life was not over a year. In 1885, the Tuscumbia Dispatch was started by T. T. and Oscar Simpson and continued by them until 1890, when they sold out to Capt. Keller of the North Alabamian. In 1887, the Sheffield Land, Coal & Iron company bought an outfit for a daily paper. Sheffield is in Colbert county. The services of George H. Pardee were secured, and he conducted the paper, which was called the Sheffield Daily Enterprise, with great ability, until a short time before his death, about three years ago. He was succeeded by Col. Tom L. Cannon, and he, by Hon. Polk Laffoon, a few years ago a representative in congress from Kentucky. The present editor and manager, who succeeded Laffoon, is Major W. J. Sykes. The paper is now published as a weekly. The Reaper is a promising two year old weekly, published at Sheffield by Messrs. Comstock and Baldwin. Another weekly called the Sheffield Times was established three or four years ago by a stock company and edited by John T. Hull. It suspended in 1891.

Major Thomas J. Key, now chief clerk in the State Agricultural department at Montgomery, was in ante bellum days the editor of the Franklin Democrat, above referred to, and had many a tilt with his whig contemporary. Rollston, of the old North Alabamian. Major Key for some years published a monthly farmers' magazine at Sheffield and moved it to Montgomery in 1890, where it is now published. It is one of the best of its kind in the south.

In Franklin county, that is the portion remaining after Colbert was cut off, several newspapers are now published. We have no information as to those of an early date. Russellville, the county seat since the advent of the railroad, has become a prosperous town with a number of large mining industries and has not for several years been without a newspaper, although, in 1880, there was not a paper published in Franklin county. The Southern Idea is now published there by J. H. West.

Butler county's first paper was published in 1833, with John W. Womack as editor and Thomas J. Judge proprietor. The material had been used in the publication of a paper at Claiborne. The name given to Butler's paper was the Greenville Whig. Its publication ceased in 1836 as the editor and proprietor both gave up the business in order to serve with the troops that were engaged in fighting the Indians. Col. Womack became quite prominent in the politics of the state. Mr. Judge read law, and from the printer's case made rapid advancement. He was at the time of his death one of the justices of the supreme court of the state of Alabama, and previous to that had served in both branches of the state legislature, representing for a portion of his legislative career Lowndes and the other Montgomery county. After the suspension of the Whig, Butler was without a paper until 1847, when the South Alabamian was established. It remained neutral in politics until 1851 or 1852, when John S. Davis sold it out to a firm, Hill & Jones, who continued the publication some months and until Hill formed a company and went into

the army as captain. Jones soon followed him into the service. The paper was then left in the hands of the old proprietor, Davis, who continued its publication until 1862 or 1863, when the office was destroyed by fire. The support the Alabamian gave to the democracy incensed the whigs, and they induced two young men who were printers to publish a paper in their behalf. They commenced in 1852 or '53, calling their paper the Messenger. The publishers were Osborn and Livingston. In two or three years Osborn sold his interest to L. D. Steele. The Messenger then continued publication until both of its proprietors entered the Confederate army. Livingston went out as first lieutenant of the Greenville Guards, the first company leaving the county. Steele soon followed as lieutenant in another company. The paper suspended publication and the material was burned in one of the many fires which occurred in Greenville during the war. The Greenville Observer was the next paper to appear. It was originally the Pensacola Observer and was taken to Greenville, when its proprietor refugeeed to that place after the Federal troops entered and occupied Pensacola. Its publication was kept up until the war closed, when it was moved to its old home in Florida.

In the fall of 1865, the Greenville Advocate was brought out by T. M. Leatherwood and J. B. Stanley. In 1867, the latter bought his partner's interest and has ever since continued the publication. The Advocate under his management has been one of the most successful newspapers ever published in the state. It has from its first issue until the present been an earnest supporter of the democracy. Mr. Stanley has occupied the highest positions in the gift of his associates of the state press, having served many years as president of the state association. He was at one time first vice-president of the National editorial association. He has given the people of the county of Butler a paper—attractive in its make up, pure in its sentiments and unswerving in advocacy of those principles which he believed to be right. His son, R. H. Stanley, is now associated with him in the paper and has given marked evidence of journalistic ability.

In 1867, W. W. Beasley established a paper called the Southern News. It was published for about two years and then was moved away. Early in 1868, or '69, John S. Davies purchased material and intended to revive his old paper, the South Alabamian, but before bringing out the first issue he died. Messrs. Thames & Porter bought the material, and under their management the old South Alabamian once more greeted its friends. This paper changed hands four or five times in as many years. In 1875, the Advocate office was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Stanley bought the material of the Alabamian for continuing the publication of his own paper, and the Alabamian was again suspended. The next opponent with which the Advocate had to contend was the Independent Thinker, published for a year or two by J. M. Whitehead. The material was afterward sold and removed to Rutledge and used in the publication

of the first paper established in Crenshaw county. In 1880, during a warm local contest over county officers, the Greenville Echo was established, with James Thames, editor and proprietor. He continued it until his death about one year afterward. The editorial control then fell into the hands of Rev. B. H. Crumpton, who continued less than a year. The good will of the paper went to the Advocate and the material was sold and carried away. The True Democrat was the name of a short-lived paper. Its material was purchased by a printer named Stalker, who began, in October, 1891, The Greenville Local. It lived less than a year, when the Advocate purchased the material. In 1892, the Living Truth was moved to Greenville from Georgiana and is now being published as a third party paper by J. M. Whitehead. Several papers at different times have been published at Georgiana, in Butler county, but no information concerning them is at hand.

The first newspaper established in Talladega county was the Southern Register and Talladega Advertiser. It was issued on the 17th of July, 1835, at \$3 per annum in advance. John F. Henderson was the publisher and his son, Samuel Henderson, was the printer's "devil." Robert H. Chapman, then a lawyer, was the editor. In 1837, Thomas L. Barnett, Esq., became the editor. On August 4, 1838, Samuel Henderson, in a neatly written salutatory, assumed the editorship. He retained it but one week, as on August 11, 1838, Samuel F. Rice, having bought the establishment, became the editor. In September, 1839, the Southern Register was re-purchased by John F. Henderson, and changed to the Patriot, which was edited by Samuel Henderson. In 1842, the name of the paper was changed to the Southerner and was edited for a short period by Lewis E. Parsons, Esq. B. H. Spyker, Esq., became editor on Mr. Parson's retirement, and in January, 1843, the paper was discontinued. In the latter part of the year, preparatory to the great presidential contest of 1844, the type, press and material were bought by a company, and in February, 1844, the Alabama Reporter made its appearance under the editorial supervision of B. H. Spyker and Daniel Sayre. Spyker soon relinquished the sole management to Mr. Sayre, who conducted it for several years. In 1850, the paper passed into the hands of M. G. Shelley, now of Austin, Tex. He was succeeded by his cousin, N. W. Shelley, who, in 1855, sold the establishment to Macrus Cruikshank, Esq. The men connected with Talladega's first paper played a prominent part in Alabama's history. Mr. Samuel Henderson became an eminent Baptist preacher and ranked among the ablest of that denomination in the south. He was also at different times the editor of Baptist newspapers. The first editor of the paper, Mr. Robert H. Chapman, became a Presbyterian preacher and received the degree of D. D. Samuel F. Rice was, perhaps, the most remarkable man who has ever been prominent in Alabama affairs. He settled in Talladega fresh from his native state, South Carolina, to practice law. While editing the Register, he was elected to the legisla-

ture and also secured the contract for the state printing. He was several times an unsuccessful candidate for congress. He was elected one of the judges of the supreme court and became the chief justice. When he resigned he made Montgomery his home and secured a very large and lucrative practice. He was one of the most powerful advocates who ever appeared before a jury, while at the same time having a profound knowledge of the law. He died about two years ago. Another famous man in Alabama is Lewis E. Parsons, who was for a time editor of the paper while it bore the name of the Southerner. He was an able lawyer and a fine speaker. In 1865, he was appointed provisional governor of Alabama by Andrew Johnson and was elected by the legislature during the winter of 1865-6 to the United States senate, but was not allowed to take his seat. Gov. Parsons is now living in Talladega which has been his home for over fifty years. Mr. Cruikshank was a lawyer of decided ability, and was elected during the war as a representative in the Confederate congress at Richmond. A few years ago he was thrown from a horse and killed. The paper under his management and for some years before was a stanch advocate of the whig party, and to get the benefit of a democratic journal, a company consisting of G. T. McAfee, William Curry, D. A. Griffin, J. G. L. Huey and Samuel F. Rice, purchased the materials for a newspaper and gave the editorial control to Judge Rice, and thus in February, 1840, the Democratic Watchtower started into existence. In 1842, John I. Woodward became the editor. In 1844, it was edited principally by J. G. L. Huey. In 1843, by James H. Joiner & Co. In 1846, Joiner became sole editor until May, 1852, when Gen. R. W. Higgins became co-editor. In June, 1854, Robert H. Chapman purchased a joint interest in the paper and became its chief editor. In October, 1856, his brother, William S. Chapman, succeeded him and he and Mr. Joiner became responsible for the management. Subsequently, Joiner was in sole control and remained so until after the late war, when his son, Maj. G. A. Joiner, became associated with him. During this time, Dr. William Taylor was on the editorial force, and for a while after the war Col. J. A. Woodward was a part owner of the paper. In 1873, the Messrs. Joiner sold the paper and it was consolidated with the Alabama Reporter, which was run by M. H. Cruikshank and T. J. Cross. Mr. Cross came to Talladega from Huntsville in 1843, as a printer, and remained with the Reporter until March, 1890, when he sold the paper to William E. Henkel, of Indiana, who is now running it as the News Reporter. Mr. Cross was the sole owner of the Reporter and Watchtower from the death of Mr. Cruikshank in October, 1883, until March, 1890. One of the presses in the office of the News Reporter is that on which the first laws of the state of Alabama were printed.

Our Mountain Home was established in 1857, by Moseley Bros., and B. H. Shanklin, and was afterward sold to Edward Bailey of South Carolina, who conducted it several years, when it went back into the hands

of the Moseleys. In 1876, it was purchased by John E. Ware, till 1881, when it was purchased by John C. Williams, its present owner and editor. Since Talladega's first newspaper, there have been others beside those mentioned above, but they were of short duration and attracted but little attention. Under the management of Mr. Williams, the Mountain Home has been an eminently successful paper. He is, at present, and for several years past has been, the president of the Editors' and Publishers' association of Alabama.

In 1835, the town of Wetumpka was partly in Coosa and partly in Autauga county. In that year, a newspaper was established there. The town had bright prospects, for it was at the head of navigation, boats running from its wharves to Mobile. In the contest for location of the state capital, it was a strong competitor with Montgomery. The first paper printed in town was in 1835, and was called the State Guard. We have no information as to exact date or as to name of editor or proprietor. It passed into the hands of W. L. and B. C. Yancey, who in 1839, according to DuBose's life of Yancey, bought the Wetumpka Commercial Advertiser and Argus, the paper at that time bearing that name. They dropped the first part and published the paper as the Argus. The paper soon attracted great attention and its circulation was widely extended over Georgia and Mississippi as well as Alabama. The cash price was \$4 per annum in advance and \$5 if payment was delayed longer than ninety days. Charles Yancey, a Virginian, established the Times as a rival paper, but it was not long before there was a consolidation. At that time, according to Mr. DuBose, "E. White and William Hager, citizens of Wetumpka, advertised in the Argus to the printers of the United States, their invention of a machine for casting type, the first known, which they alleged, would be sure to drive out the unhealthy English plan, by hand, on account of its superiority." In 1840, Mr. W. L. Yancey, who had then just began his remarkably brilliant public career, took full charge of the Argus, devoting his entire time and attention to its interests. In the great campaign of that year he supported the democratic ticket, and in addition to the Argus published a stirring campaign paper, the Southern Crisis. To Mr. Yancey is due the credit for the first step toward an organization to advance the interests of editors and publishers in Alabama. Through the Argus, in the winter of 1840-41, he called upon editors throughout the state "to organize to protect the editorial corps against loss and imposition." In the same year, he published, in the Argus, the prospectus for the first agricultural journal that ever prospered in Alabama. It was his individual enterprise and was to be called the Alabama Planter and to be issued twice a month, at \$3 per year in advance and \$5 at the end of three months. The prospectus said "it has been remarked that the prosperity of a country is to be measured by the number and circulation of its agricultural publications. Is it not true that ignorance and obstinate prejudice have been dispelled only by

the light of science, and that plenty and prosperity have thus alone been made to succeed penury and want? The interests of the farmers demand such publications; the interests of merchants demand their circulation. When agriculture flourishes commerce revives." Mr. Yancey had, at that time, no thought of the great fame that awaited him in another field. In announcing the purchase of a new outfit and press for the *Argus*, he said: "It is a lamentable reflection that political controversies of the present day are conducted with intemperance unsuited to conflicts of reason. Our columns shall be devoted to carrying the fundamental principles of public education into every cottage of the state." It was not long before Mr. Yancey was recognized for his great ability and devoted himself to the practice of the law. His career in the state legislature, in the congress of the United States, as minister of the Southern Confederacy to Europe, and as senator in the Confederate senate, is well known to his countrymen. After one of the most remarkably brilliant careers in American annals, he died at his home in Montgomery in the fall of 1863, and before he had reached his fiftieth year.

The record of papers at Wetumpka is not complete as to those established prior to the war. The *State Guard* was the name of the *Argus*, it seems, after Mr. Yancey left it, and it was conducted by Mr. Moore and by Charles Yancey at different periods from 1843 to 1857, when it was passed into the hands of the late Willis Roberts, who gave it the old name of the *Argus*, and under that name it was continued until 1867, when it suspended. The *People's Banner* established in 1867, by E. W. B. Bayzer, suspended in 1876. The *New Joax*, established by G. A. B. Smith, in 1875, changed its name to the *Times* in 1877. The *Central Alabamian*, established by M. E. Reese in 1877, was published until 1881, when it ceased to live. The *Elmore Express* established in 1885 by E. W. B. Bayzer was merged into the *Elmore Democrat* in 1889, by F. H. Bass, which with the *Times* was merged into the *Times-Democrat* under Mr. Bass in 1889. It was edited in 1889 by J. M. Fitzpatrick, and in 1890 by A. E. Williams, and from 1891 to date has been under the management of C. L. Bass. The *Reform Advocate*, a third party paper, was established in 1892 by R. T. Goodwyn. Wetumpka, since the formation of Elmore county, twenty odd years ago, has been wholly in that county, instead of being partly, as before that time, in two counties. No papers have ever been published at any other point in the county.

The county of Sumter was organized in 1833 and the county seat located at Livingston. In March, 1836, W. B. Ochiltree and T. K. Thomas began the publication of the *Voice of Sumter*. Mr. Ochiltree, was a lawyer. He was the father of Tom Ochiltree, the ex-congressman from Texas, who has gained an inter state and inter national reputation for a peculiar species of harmless romancing. The elder Ochiltree had none of the infirmities which have made the son famous on two continents. The

Voice of Sumter supported Hugh L. White for president, as against Martin Van Buren. Subsequently, T. K. Thomas and D. H. Trott, published the paper, and later D. H. Trott alone. In 1851, S. C. Strother published the Sumter Democrat. The date of its foundation is not ascertainable. It was subsequently published by Strother and Payne, and later by Strother alone. In 1856, it was conducted by B. Y. Ramsey, who moved to Mississippi, and in 1858-59, by John R. Temptkins, now living in Mobile. In the meantime, date not ascertainable, the Messenger, also a democratic paper, was established, and in 1858-59 was published by J. J. Garratt, now a practicing lawyer in Birmingham. In 1859, the whigs purchased the Messenger and it was published as a Bell & Everett paper in 1860, under the management of Capt. W. A. C. Jones, now clerk of the circuit court of Sumter county.

During the same campaign, the Democrat changed hands and was edited by William A. May. At the beginning of the war it was conducted by N. E. Thomas, but he soon afterward entered the army, and its publication was suspended. After the war closed, Mr. Thomas published a democratic paper at Butler, in Choctaw county, and during the reconstruction period, he was assassinated. The publication of the Messenger was continued until about the close of the war, by Kirkland & Chandler, when it was suspended. In the fall of 1865, it was revived, but a few months later it was discontinued, its political utterances not being in accord with the sentiments with a great majority of the white people of Sumter county.

After the surrender of the Confederate army, and cause, the old material of the Sumter Democrat was transferred to Capt. Benjamin F. Herr, an ex-Confederate soldier from Missouri, who on the 15th day of July, 1865, issued the first number of the Livingston Journal. It was then and is now a staunch democratic paper. Under Capt. Herr's management, the Journal soon occupied a commanding position among the newspapers of Alabama, as it was the best paper that had ever been published in Sumter county. In 1870, he sold the Journal to Messrs. S. H. Sprott, W. R. DeLoach, and R. T. Thornton, who for about a year conducted it under the firm name of R. T. Thornton & Co. Messrs. Sprott and DeLoach then sold their interest to Capt. Herr and the paper was continued without change of firm name. About one year later, Capt. Herr purchased his partner's interest, and continued the publication until the fall of 1884, when he sold the Journal to his son, Frank Herr. In January, 1886, the latter sold the paper to Dr. N. F. Randall who, in July following, employed Capt. Herr to conduct the editorial department. In February, 1891, Dr. Randall disposed of the paper to the Journal Publishing Co., by whom its publication has continued until the present time, with Capt Herr as editor and business manager.

In March, 1889, the publication of the Sumter County Sun was begun in Livingston, by C. H. Allen, formerly publisher of the Gainesville Messenger, and became the organ of the Farmers' Alliance, January 1, 1899,

the (late) Gainesville Messenger was consolidated with the Sun and the publication is continued by Mr. Allen, under the name of the Sumter County Sun. Newspapers published at Gainesville, Sumter county, were as follows: about the year 1836, William Paschal began the publication of the Dispatch. It was succeeded by the Pilot, published by Montgomery Carleton. Immediately preceding and during the war, James Hill published the Gainesville Independent. After the surrender, J. D. Cowan published the North Sumter News; in 1875, the Gainesville Dispatch was published by Cowan & Hutton; in 1876, by E. C. Hutton alone. In 1877, the dispatch passed into the hands of W. H. Thompson, who was succeeded by A. D. Hall & Son. In 1880, the Reporter was published by E. C. Meredith, now sheriff of Greene county, who was succeeded by Parham & Rogers in 1882, and they, by Rogers & Winkler, in 1883. They were succeeded in 1884 by George M. Gullett, and he, in 1885, by D. Hall. January, 1886, the paper passed into the hands of C. H. Allen, and the name was changed to that of the Gainesville Messenger. Its publication was subsequently suspended, and January 1, 1890, the material of the office, having been moved to Livingston, it was consolidated with the Sumter Sun. At York, Sumter county, the publication of the York News was begun, July, 1887, and conducted by L. D. Godfrey, Jr., as editor. September, 1888, Capt. J. W. Bryant, now of the Choctaw Herald, took charge and conducted it until July, 1889, when it became the York Times, with Eugene Hale, the boy editor, in control. He was succeeded by J. C. Johnston, who essayed to make the paper an alliance organ, but failed. He was succeeded by S. E. Hill, he by B. L. Nixon and he by J. W. Bell, who was conducting the paper when the office was destroyed by fire, November, 1892. At this writing, the paper has not been revived.

At Cuba, Sumter county, in April, 1891, the South Sumter Star was established by Mr. Lynn Holmes, who continued its publication until September, 1892, when he sold the paper to J. W. Bell & Co., who removed it to York, and merged it with the York Times, which was destroyed by fire, as noted above.

The first newspaper published in Clarke county was established at Suggsville, by Benjamin McCary, and the first number was issued the 25th of April, 1836, as the Post. This paper was continued a few years, but about the year 1841 was bought by George D. Megginson and moved to Grove Hill, the county seat, then called Macon, when the name was changed to that of the Macon Banner. In 1846, it was published by W. T. Megginson & Co. The Post and the Banner did not seem to take much interest in politics. In the year 1846, Gideon B. Massey established, at Grove Hill, the Southern Recorder a democratic paper, five columns to the page, a folio, but with wider columns than the usual gauge at the present time. About the first of the year 1849, the Grove Hill Herald made its appearance, by Derusha Daffin and James T. Figure, who had

purchased the Southern Recorder from Mr. Massey. They continued the paper until October, 1853, when Mr. Figure died. Mr. James W. Spalding became the purchaser of Mr. Figure's interest, and in 1854, Mr. Daffin sold his interest to Rufus L. Perkins, of Mobile. The Herald ceased to exist in the spring of 1856. The men mentioned above are all dead. McCary and Perkins died in Clark county, Ala.; Capt. Massey died in New York a few years ago; Derusha Daffin died in Minnesota, in 1868; Mr. J. W. Spalding died in Montgomery ten years ago. In January, 1856, the Clarke County Democrat was established by Isaac Grant at Grove Hill, and its publication is still continued by the same man, the paper being now in its thirty-seventh volume. In September, 1857, the South Alabamian was begun at Jackson by A. L. McLeod. It is still published in the same place by John S. Graham, Esq. In December, 1857, the Choctaw Enterprise was established by J. F. Meyers and C. W. Hudson. In a short time, the name was changed to Thomasville News; it was called the Alliance Reporter; then again Thomasville News. It has had many editors and publishers, viz: Doyle & Desha, Poole, Henry Nixon, Rev. F. H. Von Kon, Robert Carter, Nelson C. White and others. Mr. Isaac Grant was a member of the legislature from Clarke county one or more terms, and Mr. McLeod also at one time served the country in a similar capacity.

The first newspaper published in Barbour county was at Irwinton, now Eufaula. It was called the Irwinton Herald. It began early in 1837, but suspended before the close of the year. It advocated the union party. The Herald was succeeded by the Nepenthus, which had but a brief existence and was soon sold out. In 1840, the Champion of Democracy was started, but after an existence of about a year, the office was removed elsewhere. In 1841, the Southern Shield made its appearance. Its editor was Benjamin Gardner. It was devoted to the interest of the whig party. After an existence of almost four years it suspended. In the year 1845, on the 25th of June, the publication of the Eufaula Democrat was commenced by Mr. John Black, and edited by Edward C. Bullock, Esq. It was not long before the Democrat was the popular paper of the town of Eufaula and had a successful career. In 1850, when sectional politics began to be agitated and the muttering thunder of the approaching political storm was heard in the distance, the proprietor changed the name of Democrat to that of the Spirit of the South, and fearlessly advocated those measures, which it never for a moment forsook, until the sword decided the contest. Then the name was changed to the News, and the publication continued until November, 1876, when it was consolidated with the Eufaula Times. No paper ever published in Alabama exerted more influence within the range of circulation than did the Spirit of the South. Mr. Black, the proprietor, was thoroughly enlisted in the cause to which the paper was devoted, while the editor, E. C. Bullock, stood among the most gifted men in the country. He was handsome in appear-

ance, a fine lawyer, magnetic speaker, and equal to any opposition and emergency with his pen. There was not an issue that was not read with avidity by readers in every portion of the state, for it was its mission to prepare the people for secession from the union, a course it did not hesitate to advocate in certain contingencies. There was no position in the gift of the people that Mr. Bullock could not have obtained for he was popular all over the state. He represented Barbour county with great ability in the state senate. At the first sign of war, he gave up newspaper, law practice and everything else and entered the army. He became colonel of a regiment and while on duty was taken sick. He was removed to Montgomery, where he died in 1862, universally lamented. Mr. Black died a few years after the war, leaving behind a spotless name, a legacy for his children.

During 1855-56, Messrs. H. H. Goode and John T. Wagnon established a paper called the *Native*. It was ably conducted and supported Fillmore for president. It did not continue publication long after the close of that contest. The *Eufaula Express* was the name of another newspaper conducted by Major Joseph H. Butt, for some years. For about twenty-five years he had resided at Gainesville, Ga., for a great portion of that time interested in the *Gainesville Eagle*, from which he retired about one year ago. The *Eufaula Dispatch* was established about January 1, 1866. It existed for about six months, when the material was carried elsewhere. On the 18th day of April, 1869, the *Bluff City Times*, a weekly paper, was established by Messrs. Post & Williams. Its publication was continued until April 23, 1872, when Capt. J. M. Macon became proprietor and it was changed into a daily and weekly. After many vicissitudes, it was forced to suspend its daily publication about the 1st of February, 1874, and it was finally suspended altogether for several months. Messrs. Shropshire & Brown resurrected and published it until January, 1878, when Messrs. Richard Williams & Co. became the owners and controlled it until the summer of 1879, when they were succeeded by the *Eufaula Publishing company*. In 1880, Mr. William D. Jelks purchased the outfit and since that time its progress has been upward and its success, under his wise and judicious management phenomenal. The *Times and News* is now one of the best papers in the state and in a most flourishing condition. It has both a daily and a weekly edition. In 1880, Dr. J. D. Hoyle began the publication, in Eufaula, of the daily and weekly *Bulletin*. After a fitful career of about three years and a half, it suspended. The *Eufaula Daily Mail* made its bow in 1882, under management of W. R. McKenzie & Co. and M. M. Brannon as editor. It suspended and was revived several times—once by Mr. R. D. Shropshire and again by M. M. Brannon. The *Times* had the field to itself for a year or two, when another venture, the *Daily Advertiser*, appeared, but only for a brief period, when its light went out. The *Times* has illustrated the old adage "the survival of the fittest" and bids fair to celebrate its centennial anniversary. In the early

fifties, a paper was established by Capt. Benj. H. Kieser at Clayton, the county seat of Barbour county, under the name of the Banner. It was a spirited democratic sheet. The late General H. D. Clayton, was at one time its editor, while a number of able lawyers contributed editorial matter to its columns. Capt. Kieser sold out to Mr. John Post, who continued the paper in Eufaula during the war period and soon after the war closed. He published for some years at Troy, Pike county, the Primitive Baptist, a paper popular with that religious denomination. In 1870, Mr. E. R. Quillin commenced the publication of the Clayton Courier and it is still under his management.

The year 1837 witnessed the birth, at Jacksonville, Calhoun county, of the Jacksonville Republican. It was then and is now of the democratic faith. We have no data concerning its early days or as to its internal management. During a long series of years, it was owned and edited by the late J. F. Grant, who in later years was affectionately termed "Father Grant" by the state press. In 1870, he was elected state treasurer on the democratic ticket and was re-nominated in 1872, but the party went down in defeat at that time. He served in the capacity of president of the State Press association for one or more terms. No man more thoroughly enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens. He died some years ago honored and respected by the whole state. His mantle fell on his son, L. W. Grant, who, by his ability, has proven himself equal to the task. Under his editorial management the Republican has maintained its high rank, Mr. Grant has served the people of Calhoun county in both branches of the state legislature and made a reputation as a wise legislator. The weekly Hot Blast was established in Anniston, Calhoun county, in the year 1883, by the Woodstock Iron company, Mr. C. H. Williams, editor. The paper was merged into a daily in the spring of 1887, being purchased by the Hot Blast Publishing company, Mr. James R. Randall, author of "Maryland, My Maryland," becoming editor-in-chief. In 1888, the paper was sold to W. H. Edmonds & Bro., publishers of the Baltimore Manufacturers Record, W. H. Edmonds being editor. In February, 1890, Milton A. Smith purchased the paper and is still its editor and proprietor.

The Little Watchman was the title of a small afternoon daily which first appeared in March, 1885, Milton A. Smith being its publisher. The paper was prosperous from the beginning. It was bought in the fall of 1888 by Messrs. S. F. & J. W. Nunnelee. These gentlemen sold the paper to Mr. A. F. McKay in 1890, who changed its name to the Evening News. It is still owned and published by Mr. McKay. In January, 1889, soon after the sale of the Evening Watchman, Mr. Milton A. Smith began the publication of the Morning Times, but owing to the purchase of the Hot Blast by its publishers in 1890, the two were consolidated, the Times ceasing publication. The Weekly Times was established in 1890, and is issued from the office of the Daily Hot Blast. The Tribune, the

Picayune, the Press, and the Day Book were small rival afternoon dailies in 1888, 1889, and 1890, but their existence was limited to a few months each. The Alabama Medical and Surgical Age was founded in 1890 by Dr. J. C. LeGrand, its present publisher. It is the only publication of its kind in the state and compares favorably with such journals in large cities. The Justice is a weekly publication, an organ for the negro race. S. H. Block is its publisher. Papers have been published at Oxford and Oxanna, both being towns in Calhoun county. The Tribune in Oxanna, began in 1882, and ceased in 1884. The Record was established at Oxford in 1878, but is no longer published. The Voice was in existence there in 1892. The Piedmont Inquirer was established in 1890 and is one of the most interesting weekly papers in the state.

In the year 1837, the Eutaw whig began its career, being the first paper of which we have record that was published in Greene county. It may be that the Observer was the first issue, as the paper has been published for many years under the name of the Whig and Advertiser. It has always been conducted with ability and during ante bellum days was true to its name as a staunch upholder of whig doctrines and whig candidates. Many men of state reputation have at different times been connected with it editorially. It has been under the management of its present editor, Mr. William O. Monroe, for over thirty years. It is now, as it has been since the close of the war, a democratic paper, justly wielding a wide influence. Eutaw supports another weekly paper of decided merit, the Eutaw Mirror. Its editorials are all forcible and pointed, while its news department is carefully handled. It was established in 1879, and is now conducted by Mr. W. T. Callahan.

The Tribune was the name of a paper which was published at LaFayette, in Chambers county, as far back as 1843. It was in charge of General Patrick H. Brittan, who has been frequently mentioned in preceding pages. He was a native of Virginia and learned the printing trade in Washington city. He went to Columbus, Ga., in 1839, and was connected with the press of that city until 1843, when he established the LaFayette Tribune and remained with it until he moved to Montgomery in 1847 and entered journalism in that city. He was for six years state printer in partnership with Messrs. Thomas DeWolf and M. P. Blue, was quartermaster-general of the state from 1857 to 1859 and secretary of state from 1859 to 1865. He died at his home in Montgomery in March, 1868. During a part of the time from 1813 to 1846, the Tribune was edited by Johnson J. Hooper. Many papers have been started in Chambers county since 1843, but there is very little record of them. The Clipper was established in 1873, and was published as late as 1880. The Sun, established in 1880 and now edited and published by S. M. Richards, was the only paper published at La Fayette in 1892.

A paper was published at Dadeville, Tallapoosa county, called the Banner, as early as 1841 or 1842, for during that year, Johnson J. Hooper

was its editor and attracted a good deal of attention to it by the humorous quality of his writing. A. J. Lowry, the greater part of the time, was the proprietor. At the present time the New Era, by Wilson & Berry and the Voice by Percy Oliver are published at Dadeville. The Outlook was published at Alexander City, Tallapoosa county, in 1892, by J. D. Dickson.

The first paper started in Jefferson county was the Jones Valley Times, 1845, but its editor is unknown to tradition and the paper was without politics and suspended in 1847. In 1849, Dr. Joseph R. Smith, then a leading physician, and Baylis E. Grace, county clerk, bought the material of the Jones Valley Times and started the Central Alabamian. It was neutral in politics and lived but a year. Dr. Smith is still living and is a millionaire at Birmingham. Mr. Grace is also an active man at Birmingham. Grace's Gap, a noted mountain pass, was named for him when the Indians were still in the country. In 1850, John Cantley, a brilliant writer, bought the material of the Alabamian and started the Elyton Herald, which flourished and was the first successful paper of the county. After 1870, when Birmingham was started, the Herald was moved to that place, two miles east. The first mayor of Birmingham, R. H. Henley, bought it, and the name was changed to the Birmingham Sun. Mayor Henley used the Sun to boom the new city and his work on it was admirable in literary style and bright news columns. This Sun was bought by Thomas McLaughlin and Mr. Matthews, two brilliant and dashing writers, but not business men. They used the same outfit as all their predecessors in the county, and again changed the name to the Jefferson Independent. Mr. Matthews edited the Independent with ability till he sold it to the Observer in 1872. The Observer was published for three years, with Thos. McLaughlin and Richard Baugh as editors, when it suspended. The first daily attempted in Jefferson was the Sun. Charles E. Cantley was editor. The paper exaggerated the reports during the cholera epidemic and displeased its readers. It suspended in 1873. After its death, the Independent resumed publication as a weekly. In 1874, F. M. Grace, son of the editor of the second paper published in the county, and Willis Roberts, a man who had learned the newspaper business under Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, started the Weekly Iron Age. It was a strong team and the paper flourished. In 1881, the paper was bought by W. C. Garrett, a lawyer, and F. V. Evans, a Georgia newspaper man. The same year they published the first number of the Daily Age. In 1882, the Daily Age was incorporated and the Sunday Observer was merged into it. The paper had a hard struggle, and in 1883 F. V. Evans retired, selling his interest to Messrs. J. L. and R. H. Watkins, who, with Garrett, continued the paper, J. L. Watkins being the editor. In 1889 the Age was consolidated with the Herald as the Age-Herald. In 1883, F. V. Evans started the Sunday Chronicle. The same year, George M. Cruikshank bought a half interest and became editor. In January, 1884, David B. Grace was taken in as a partner. He was the grandson of the editor of

the second paper of Jefferson county and the son of the founder of the Age. On January 17, 1854, the Evening Chronicle was started and had remarkable success. George M. Cruikshank was editor. The Chronicle and Age did splendid work in the upbuilding of Birmingham. The paper was sold in 1890 to W. L. Hawley, who at once consolidated it with the News. In 1887, R. N. Rhodes and others raised \$60,000 and started the Daily Herald and advertised it as "the richest newspaper corporation of the south." Mr. Rhodes retired from the paper and it was continued under the management of W. P. Pinckard and F. P. O'Brien until 1889, when the Age was consolidated with it, making the Age-Herald. The Age-Herald is the leading paper of north Alabama, and since its foundation, in 1889, has done splendid service for Birmingham, and the mineral section of the state. F. P. O'Brien, owner of O'Brien's opera house and a member of the state legislature, is manager, and Chappell Cory, formerly, of the Montgomery Advertiser, is the brilliant editor. After leaving the Herald, Mr. R. N. Rhodes started the Daily News, an afternoon paper on the co-operative plan. The paper has grown to be one of the leading afternoon papers in the south. The Alabama Christian Advocate, the organ of the Alabama Methodists, is published at Birmingham. Jefferson county has had more than the usual number of weeklies, monthlies and journals which started and died too soon to get a place in history. There were many dailies started, to live from a few days to a few weeks. Many of them had considerable merit, but died of want while seeking "the long-felt want." There are now, the Sunday Morning Star, the Weekly Ledger and the Labor Advocate, doing prosperous work in the weekly field. The Masonic Guide is a monthly devoted to the interests of the Masonic fraternity. Papers have been published at other points in the county, Bessemer, Pratt Mines and Warrior, all of them with a view largely to advancing the general interest in their towns as places affording great opportunities for investment. The Bessemer, established in 1887, is one of the neatest papers in the south and is well edited. The Advertiser, established in 1857 at Pratt Mines, and Index at Warrior, in 1888, have always been thoroughly devoted to the interests of those communities. The Republican Echo, a colored paper, was established at Bessemer in 1892. It would not be a complete newspaper article on Jefferson county, which left out the men who have contributed so much to the brightness of the unusually bright papers of this county. John W. DuBose, the author of the Life of William L. Yancey, the style of which is perfect, did work on all the earlier papers of Birmingham. He contributed to the columns of the Age and Chronicle. Louis J. Dupre, long a Washington correspondent, did brilliant work on the Age and the News. Carey W. Styles, formerly a leading Georgia journalist, for a short season edited the Herald.

Walter L. Hawley, now of the United Press, New York, did reportorial and literary work on the Age, Age-Herald and the Chronicle. Mr.

G. M. Cruikshank inherited newspaper talent from his father and displayed it to a marked degree on the Chronicle and the Age-Herald, with both of which he was long connected. Lucien J. Walker, formerly of the Montgomery Advertiser, has extended his literary fame by his writings in the Age-Herald. Many others came and went, leaving a glowing line in the memory of those who read their works. Jefferson is comparatively a new county and had but few white inhabitants prior to 1840. It was still sparsely settled when, in 1870, the building of railroad systems made the development of its vast mineral resources possible, and Birmingham sprung into life. Its census reports since then are among the most remarkable in the country.

The first newspaper published in Henry county was the Banner, at Abbeville, by Benjamin Hawkins Kieser, between 1845 and 1855. In the winter of 1858-59, there was a little paper published there weekly, by the Rev. Moses W. Helms. Hon. W. C. Oates, who had just settled there to practice law, and William A. Clark, who had formerly been a teacher in the high school at Lawrenceville, Henry county, and had just been licensed to practice law, entered into partnership for that purpose, and they bought the little paper from Helms and edited it together for about ten months. Col. Oates then bought out Clark's interest and the latter moved to Georgia. Col. Oates continued to edit and publish the paper until the spring of 1861, when he entered the Confederate army. This paper was also called the Abbeville Banner. It was democratic in politics and advocated an adherence to the national democracy until after the breaking up of the Charleston convention in 1860, and the subsequent nomination of Breckinridge and Lane to the presidency and vice-presidency. The Banner then supported that ticket. Because of its advocacy of the policy of adhering to the national democracy as long as there was any chance to obtain the rights of the south in the union, an opposition paper was established called the United South and edited by John B. Taylor, a lawyer of considerable ability, and afterward Gov. Shorter's private secretary in Montgomery, and S. S. Curry, Esq., who was subsequently killed in the battle of Seven Pines, Va. The issue between these two papers, the latter advocating immediate secession from the union, soon grew pretty sharp, and a controversy was carried on from week to week until it culminated in a personal difficulty between Col. Oates and the late Gen. A. C. Gordon, who was a stock owner and contributor to the United South. It caused them to be bitter enemies, until the close of the war, when Col. Oates returned home disabled, having lost an arm. Gen. Gordon generously proposed to drop past differences and be friends, which Col. Oates accepted, and they remained the best of friends from that time up to the hour of Gen. Gordon's death. After Col. Oates left Abbeville, for the seat of war in Virginia, the paper soon went down, and the publication of the United South was kept up but irregularly during the war. While the Banner was published by Col.

Oates, for a part of the time a youthful printer named Alonzo Barron was the foreman. He subsequently became a very distinguished Baptist preacher and often preached in Montgomery, Atlanta and other cities. The remainder of the time, E. R. Quillin was the publisher, who since 1870 has been the publisher and proprietor of the Clayton Courier. Immediately after the war J. M. B. Kelly and E. R. Quillin published a paper in Abbeville and continued it for several years. They were succeeded in its publication by J. A. Corbett, Esq., and E. H. Grouby. It was called the Henry County Register. It changed hands a number of times and for several years past has been published by the Grouby Brothers and called the Abbeville Times. Another paper was started in Abbeville in about 1880 and was kept up for several years by James Laborus, until, in a difficulty, he killed a man named Bussy, from Montgomery county, and fled the country. His paper then went down and was sold to the Grouby Brothers. At Columbia, after the war, there was a newspaper established called the Enterprise. It existed for several years, and, after changing hands two or three times, disappeared. There is now a little paper published by Koeber there called "The Breeze." At Headland, about the year 1884, a little paper was established by T. E. Williams, called the Headlight, and in 1888, a paper was started at Dothen, by Pierce & Pace, two young lawyers. It was called the Sentinel. In 1889, Mr. Williams bought it, moved it to Dothen, and consolidating the two plants issued a new paper called the Wire Grass Siftings, which is still in existence and in a prosperous condition. In 1888 or 1889, Dr. Oscar Dowling established in Columbia a paper, the Recorder, which he published until 1892, when he sold it to O. M. Hill, who moved the material to Dothen and published the Dothen Record during that year, when it suspended. Col. Oates above referred to is now serving his seventh term in congress, where he long since gained a national reputation. He was, previous to his election to congress, a member of the Alabama legislature and of the constitutional convention which framed the present state constitution.

Macon county was noted in ante bellum days for the excellence and high character of its newspapers. At Tuskegee, the county seat, there were three papers published. The first of these in order of time was the Alabama Baptist, conducted by two preachers, Rev. S. Henderson and Rev. E. B. Taliaferro. It was the organ of the Baptist church. It is said that the Federal troops, when they entered the place about the close of the war, in 1865, were disposed to burn the paper's outfit, but better counsel prevailed. The paper, however, did not long remain in Tuskegee after that time. The Tuskegee Republican, a whig paper, was edited and published by the late Daniel Sayre, from 1845 until his removal to Montgomery in 1859. His son, Daniel Sayre, Jr., succeeded him, but he went into the army with the very first troops and was killed in one of the earliest battles in Virginia. The Democrat was the name of Tuskegee's

other paper in those days. For a portion of the time, between 1855 and 1856, it was published by Capt. Benjamin H. Kieser, who has already been mentioned in connection with papers in Montgomery, Henry and Barbour counties. He was in the first Tuskegee company to leave for the front. In one of the battles in Virginia, he and his only son were side by side when the latter was killed. A number of papers were published in Tuskegee between 1861 and 1865, but they were short lived. The Tuskegee News was established in 1865, and, for a number of years after that date, it was the only paper published in the town. In 1872 and 1873, Hon. James E. Cobb, now and for the past six years representative in congress from the fifth Alabama district, was the editor and part proprietor of the paper. His associate was D. W. McIver, Esq., who during the latter year purchased Judge Cobb's interest and conducted the paper for some years. He is now on the editorial staff of the Montgomery Advertiser. In 1880, the Macon Mail was started by Messrs. Brooks and Bryan, but in a year or so it was consolidated with the News. There were a number of changes in ownership during the last few years. The present editors and proprietors are Waddy Thompson & Son. The Tuskegee Reporter was established by W. W. Wynn, about one year ago. The Universalist Herald, in Notasulga, which was established in 1850, by Rev. John C. Burruss, who is still conducting it, is the only other paper published in the county.

In Perry county, if any paper was published prior to 1848, we have no knowledge of it. Its county seat, Marion has always been noted for the intelligence of its population, for it is and has always been a great educational center. Many famous lawyers lived there and the whig and democratic parties had able advocates. It is possible, therefore, that other papers were published there before the Commonwealth, which was a democratic paper and established in 1848. One of its editors, just prior to the war, was Samuel G. Reid, who subsequently moved to Montgomery and edited the Advertiser. Mr. M. M. Cooke conducted it from 1865 to 1871, and established the reputation of being one of the most brilliant men ever connected with the state press. He moved to Montgomery and was on the Mail editorial staff until its consolidation with the Advertiser. He remained with the latter until his death in 1876. The Commonwealth was published until some time after 1880. There was a paper in opposition to the democracy published in Marion, in 1858, and edited by Ben Lane Posey, who was an able and skillful writer. The paper now published there is the Southern Standard, which was started in 1879. The Press was established at Uniontown, Perry county, in 1879. Its regular successor is now published there under the name of Canebrake Herald.

The earliest record that we can obtain of newspaper publication in Pickens county, is that of the West Alabamian, which was established at Carrollton in 1849. We have no information concerning it of a special nature, but know that at one time it was in charge of Mr. S. F. Nunnelee.

He is a man of varied newspaper experience in Alabama, having been engaged in the business in several counties of the state. He was a soldier in the Mexican war and was at the front during the four years of bloody trouble between the northern and southern states of the union. He is a man of great force of character as well as force of expression, and has never failed to add to the interest of every paper with which he has been connected. He is now with his son editing and publishing the Selma Times. The Alabamian has grown steadily in public favor, and now, after forty-four years of active life, is still vigorous. Mr. A. Henry has, for many years past, been its editor and proprietor. Other papers have been published in Pickens county, but it has been impossible to obtain information concerning any of them, except the Pickens County News, established in 1891, by Byers Cole, as a farmers' alliance paper.

The Gazette was the name of a paper established at Fayette, in Fayette county, in 1852, by R. Allen Smith. It has long since passed away. The Fayette Sentinel, established in 1881, is the medium through which the people of the county now obtain the local and general news. The News, a farmers' alliance paper, was published there in 1892.

A paper was established at Prattville, a fine manufacturing town in Autauga county, in the year 1853, by W. C. Howell. It was a democratic paper, but when the split came in the party, in 1860, it remained neutral. It was published during the war and for some years afterward. Soon after the establishment of the Citizen, another paper was started at Prattville. It was of the whig faith. Col. M. L. Woods, now an attorney at Washington city, edited it at one time, and made a state reputation by his editorials. He afterward served one term in the legislature from Montgomery county, which had been his home while connected with the Statesman, Prattville being fourteen miles distant. During the war, he was colonel of the Forty-sixth Alabama regiment. He married a daughter of Alabama's great historian, A. J. Pickett, whose home was in Autauga county previous to his removal to Montgomery. The Statesman did not last long after the beginning of the war. In 1877, the Southern Signal was established, and perhaps others followed. Judge W. F. Wilkinson was long its owner and editor. The Progress, which was established in 1887, is the name of Prattville's only paper. It is edited by H. S. Doster and is a bright, newsy county journal. Papers called the Autaugaian and the Herald were published at different times at Autaugaville between 1850 and 1861, but they discontinued about the latter date and no one has since ventured to enter that field with a newspaper outfit.

The Post, published at Collinsville, in 1854, is the first paper established in DeKalb county, so far as our information extends. There have been others since that date, but all have ceased to live.

At Fort Payne in DeKalb county a paper, called the Journal, was established by Thomas H. Smith, in 1878. It was afterward sold to other parties, but is still published. The Herald is the name of another paper

established there in the past few years, by the Land and Development Co., which invested a large amount of money in the place. It was merged into the Journal. The Spartan was established at Sparta, the county seat of Conecuh county, in 1855, by Dr. John W. Anderson and Robert B. Witter. Its publication was suspended in 1862. In 1865, the county seat having been moved to Evergreen, the Observer was published in that place for several years by McCreary & Landrum. It passed into the hands of P. D. Page, who was succeeded by W. W. Beasley, and he, in turn, by E. C. Meredith, who sold to Frank A. Monroe. The paper suspended March 13, 1873. The Conecuh-Escambia Star was then established by Frank A. Monroe, who issued the first number March 17, 1873. In 1881, John W. Davison bought out Monroe and continued the publication of the paper. In 1888, Dr. R. A. Lee leased the office from Davison. The prefix, Conecuh-Escambia, was omitted from the title and it became the Star. The lease of Dr. Lee expiring November 1, 1890, it was leased by Mr. Davison to Col. H. M. King, and W. D. Atkinson, in May, 1891. Col. King withdrew and Mr. Atkinson is still publishing the paper. In 1880, the Evergreen News was started and lasted about four years. All the papers published in Conecuh county have been democratic.

The first newspaper published in St. Clair county was the St. Clair Diamond, established, perhaps, in 1859. Its editors and publishers were Thomas J. and W. P. Mangham, who went from Calhoun county to Ashville. The Diamond was an influential country paper; and when the great issue of secession arose, it fell into line as an advocate of separation. The paper was a neat, well conducted journal, a fair representative of the county's social and political culture at that time. When the war broke out, the editors of the Diamond were among the first to go to battle to maintain by the sword the principle they had supported by the pen. During the war, the Diamond failed for the want of attention, but shortly afterward and before the war closed, was revived in the name of the Ashville Videt. The Videt was printed on the commonest Confederate newspaper material, and was in its contents and make-up what its name implied—true to the southern cause to the end. It ceased to exist with the war. The publishers and editors of the Videt are known to the writer. A few old copies of these two representatives of the progress of journalism at that day in St. Clair county, can be found among some of Ashville's oldest citizens. The Manghams, who were newspaper pioneers of St. Clair county, are now citizens of Louisiana, and have been engaged in journalism in that state for many years. The next venture in this line was the St. Clair Eagle, which appeared about the year 1868, under the management of Samuel T. Fowler, who now resides near Springville. The Eagle was an index of the days of reconstruction under the republican misrule, though less bitter than many other papers which early espoused the cause of the republican party in the south.

Many well written articles appeared in the columns of the Eagle and the latter gave a fair report of county affairs. It lived mainly on republican patronage and suspended in 1870. Some of its files may be found at the county courthouse. The Southern Ægis was established at Asheville, by its present owner and editor, Col. George R. Cather, who is a native of Maryland, and came to Alabama from Virginia in 1869, moving to St. Clair in December, 1872, where he at once began the work of bringing out the Ægis, the first issue appearing January 16, 1873, as a bold, vigorous champion of democratic doctrines and states' rights; and from that time on it opposed, with power, the encroachment of Federal government intended to obstruct the south's progress or humiliate its people. Its valuable contributions on local agriculture, put new methods and life into the farm, and these articles were copied far and wide throughout the state. The Ægis took the front rank among the newspapers of the state and in the contest of 1874, as a strong advocate for the redemption of Alabama from the blight of carpet bag rule, the enemies of good government soon learned to dread the paper as a consuming fire to their evil designs—it struck right and left, and without the least regard for consequences. It is safe to say that no man with only a small county press did more in the work of redeeming Alabama from political thralldom, than did the editor of the Asheville Ægis. On no occasion has his paper failed to take the side which promised best for the state, no matter how much a different course might have tended to its individual benefit. He is still publishing the paper and doing as for twenty years past, valiant service for his state and party. In 1878, the Springville Enterprise, was established at Springville, St. Clair county, by Mr. J. B. Slade, which was afterward purchased by Mr. J. L. Garrett. The Enterprise was a good town newspaper, well edited and managed, but short-lived, not for the want of vitality in its conduct, however, but because the field was not sufficiently remunerative. Both Mr. Slade and Mr. Garrett are still residents of Alabama. In 1883, Col. Cather of the Southern Ægis, started the Weather Indicator, at Asheville. This enterprise was a monthly of eight pages devoted to meteorology and advanced science. Much space in the Ægis previously had been employed by its editor in the discussion of the various scientific problems agitated among the profoundest thinkers and scholars of this age. In 1884, the Indicator became the Scientific Educator by a change of name—the publisher, William H. Cather, asking the support of the educators of the state to advance the project. During its short life, it contained the ablest articles on educational and scientific subjects. Its articles were copied far and wide and its editor was recognized as one of the most scientific writers living. At Pell City, in the southern end of St. Clair county, in 1887, the St. Clair Echo was started, under the management of W. S. Griffith and Sparrow, the former of Tennessee and the latter of Birmingham. It was a fair specimen of the local newspaper, devoted mostly to the

building up of its town, claiming to be independent in politics. Mr. Sparrow withdrew from the Echo early after his connection with it and returned to Birmingham, leaving the paper solely in charge of Mr. Griffith. In 1889, or 1890, the Echo changed hands and was called the Pell City Globe. The paper finally suspended. The Ashville Advance began its existence at Ashville in December, 1888, with Mr. M. L. Cunningham, of Cherokee county, as editor and publisher. Mr. Cunningham had located at Asheville to practice law. The Advance was well conducted. In the same year, Mr. Cunningham associated with him, Mr. R. P. Schoppert of Birmingham, shortly afterward selling out his interest to him, and the latter secured the services of Tom Clower, to aid him in the publication of the Advance. In November, 1889, the paper was moved to Springville, St. Clair county, where some months afterward Mr. Schoppert withdrew from it, leaving its entire control to Clower. At the close of 1889, Messrs. W. S. Forman and A. Capshaw, both of St. Clair county, obtained control of the Advance and published it in the interest of the alliance. It ceased publication in December, 1890, by fire, just as it was on the eve of moving back to Ashville—the county seat. The Advance-Journal took the place of the Advance, beginning publication at Ashville, in January, 1891, edited and controlled by Mr. J. P. Montgomery, a prominent young lawyer at the county seat. Both the Advance and Advance-Journal were ably edited and managed. On May 7, 1892, B. B. Cather of the Southern Ægis purchased the plant and good-will of the Advance-Journal and the latter ceased to exist.

The Democrat was published at Linden, Marengo county, by W. H. Grant, in 1855. Since 1865, papers have been published at Demopolis, the commercial emporium of the county, and at Linden, the seat of justice. How many have been started in each place is not known to the writer. At Demopolis, however, Hon. M. C. Burke established the Marengo News, in 1872, and conducted it with conspicuous ability until he disposed of it, in 1886, to Mr. E. S. Cornish. Maj. Burke, in 1884, was elected state auditor on the democratic ticket and re-elected in 1886. During his four years of service he established the reputation of being one of the finest business men ever in the state's service, and he wrought many improvements in the method of transacting the state's business. He is now connected with the law department of the Louisville & Nashville railroad and lives in Montgomery. Mr. Cornish discontinued the publication of the News some months ago. The Demopolis Express, established in 1892 by Frank Connelly, has taken its place. At Linden, the Reporter was established, in 1879, by Mr. John E. Hecker. It is now, as it has been from the first, a well edited and well conducted paper.

These notes so far have dealt with counties in which publications were established prior to 1860. The statements, however, are not complete, as to many of those referred to, while a number of counties not yet mentioned enjoyed newspaper facilities before the above date. It has been

impossible to obtain the data necessary to attempt any statement as to the year of the birth of the publications, their names, names of the founders and length of life. Papers were published, it is believed, in Blount, Cherokee, Choctaw, Dale, Jackson, Limestone, Lowndes, Marshall, Morgan, Pike, Randolph, Russell, Shelby and Wilcox, before the above date, but recollections concerning their earlier publications are not sufficiently vivid to warrant putting them upon record. They would be extremely unsatisfactory and decidedly imperfect. No paper was published in Coffee county until recent years. In 1892, the Coffee County Watchman was published at Elba, by J. S. W. Cawthorn.

The Advertiser, established in 1866 by W. C. Stiff and the Coosa River News, established in 1878 by W. H. Shropshire, are published in Centre, Cherokee county. The Industrial Free Press, established in 1890 by R. Lawrence, is published at Cedar Bluff, in Cherokee county. Early in 1865, a paper was established at Butler, in Choctaw, by Mr. Thomas of Sumter county. In the political excitement of that period, he was killed by Joshua Morse, a republican politician who afterward became attorney-general under the reconstruction laws. After that a number of papers at different times came to the front, but only for brief periods until 1875, when the Choctaw News, now the Herald, was established. It is published by J. W. Bryant. The Choctaw Advocate, established in 1890, by R. B. Moody was also published at Butler in 1892.

There was no paper in Baldwin county until a few years ago. One was published for a year or more at Bay Minette, on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, by D. C. Byrne. The only one now in existence is the Times, established at Daphne, in 1890, by G. H. Hoyle. A paper was published at Centerville, Bibb county, along in the fifties, but we have no informaton as to its name. Quite a number have been published there at different times, since 1865. The latest was the Monitor, a third party paper, established in 1892, by Rev. S. M. Adams. The Courier was established at Blocton in 1891. Mr. F. P. Glass, now of the Montgomery Advertiser, established the Bibb Blade at Six Mile, in Bibb county, in 1878, and published it for some years. He disposed of it to Mr. S. H. Gist and moved to Selma, where he bought the Times of that city. Mr. Gist published the paper at Six Mile for some years and then moved to Centerville.

Blount was not without a paper prior to 1860, but no data about it can be obtained. A great many have been established in the county since 1865. Mr. L. H. Matthews, for a few years after leaving Birmingham, published a very interesting paper at Blount Springs. He moved to Blountsville, the county seat, and in 1877, in connection with J. H. Ketchum, for a number of years published the News. Another paper was afterward started, but it was consolidated with the News. The Chronicle, established in 1890, is published at Blountsville. When the

courthouse of Blount county was moved to Oneonta, Messrs. Matthews and Ketchum moved the News-Dispatch there and are still publishing it at that place. The newspaper experience of Mr. Matthews has been very extensive, and would, of itself, form a very interesting chapter.

The Enterprise was started in Rockford, Coosa county, in 1878, and was conducted for many years by its founder, W. L. Smith. The only paper now published in the place is the Rockford Advocate, and, although established in 1880, it is probably a regular successor of the enterprise. The Advocate is published by J. O. Smith, a son of the late W. L. Smith.

There was a paper published at Newton, Dale county, some years before the war. Its editor was a young Irish lawyer by the name of Breer. He met his death tragically, having been instantly killed by lightning. Newton was then the county seat. Soon after 1865, Ozark secured the courthouse, and since the advent of two railroads it has become a thriving town. In 1866, the Southern Star was established there and it has grown with the place and the county and now presents a most prosperous appearance. For many years it has been conducted by Joseph H. Adams. Other papers have entered the field, but none of them have been able to make successful headway against the Star.

Covington county's first paper, as far as we have been able to learn, was the Times, established at Andalusia, in 1884. It is still in existence, giving a well prepared weekly resumé of happenings in the county. Papers were published in Jackson county long before 1860. One was conducted at Bellefonte, the then county seat, by Robert Frazier. His conspicuous ability as a writer led to a proposition to him to purchase an interest in the Montgomery Mail, which he accepted, but he disposed of it at the end of a few months. Scotsboro became the courthouse town and Bellefonte is hardly a shadow of its former self. In 1868, the Alabama Herald was established at Scottsboro, and in 1877, the Citizen. The editor and proprietor of the former was Hon. Alexander Snodgrass, who for many years represented Jackson county in the state senate. He was a vigorous writer and made the Herald a first-class weekly paper. His daughter, Miss Fannie Snodgrass, now Mrs. King, assisted him in the conduct of his paper. Her graceful style of writing soon made her popular with her contemporaries of the press and with the people at large. After her marriage she moved to Louisiana, but on the death of her husband, moved back to Alabama and still contributes to the press. The Herald, although ably edited, was discontinued after Mr. Snodgrass became postmaster at Scottsboro. The Citizen is still published in the place, with James Armstrong as editor and proprietor. The Progressive Age, established in 1887, was also published in Scottsboro last year. Bridgeport in recent years had grown with great rapidity and now boasts one of the best papers of the state, the News. E. L. Ward is the editor and the News Publishing company proprietors. The Chronicle was established in 1887 and is still published at Stevenson.

In the year 1880, the Courier was established at Athens, Limestone county and it is still published, Robert M. Rawls being editor and proprietor. In 1891, the Democrat also began publication in Athens, the Limestone Democrat company, publishers, with George L. Townes, editor. He has recently moved to Huntsville. Many able papers have been published in Limestone county—the late Hon. L. R. Davis having been at one time a prominent editor.

In Lowndes county, there was many a hot journalistic fight between the whig and democratic papers, published at Hayneville in the years when those parties contended for the mastery. Lowndes was generally a whig county. Many able members of that party wrote articles for the whig paper, while bright and vigorous thinking democrats did the same for their paper. In 1868, Col. Willis Brewer established, in Hayneville, the Examiner. For a year or two previously, he had been editing a paper at Camder, in Wilcox county. It was not long before the Examiner held a high place in popular favor. The paper was not only ably edited but well gotten up. Its articles were all readable and many of them of such character as to attract state attention. Col. Brewer was soon known as one of the ablest writers of the day. In 1876, he was nominated on the democratic state ticket for the important position of state auditor. He was elected, and re-elected in 1880, serving the people with ability and faithfulness and giving great satisfaction. He has written and published a standard work on the history and the public men of the state, and without it no library in Alabama is complete. Col. Brewer has served the people of Lowndes county in both branches of the legislature, and is a leading member of the present house of representatives. The Examiner Citizen is now published at Hayneville, by W. M. Garrett, editor, and J. F. Varner, publisher.

The Times was established at Hamilton, Marion county, in 1885, and is now published by J. S. Clements. The Democrat was established by E. O. Neely, at Guntersville, Marshall county, in 1880. It is still under the same management and is a vigorous and carefully edited paper. The Alliance News was established there in 1891, but is not now published. Morgan county has for years been the seat of lively political contests between the democrats on one side, and republicans, independents and greenbackers on the other. A courthouse question has also been thrown in occasionally, by way of diversion. As a consequence newspaper discussions have been frequent. Foremost in all these encounters is the Decatur News, edited and published since its establishment, in 1872, by Dr. L. Hensley Grubbs. There is no man in the state who has a better faculty of printing the news and of writing articles that will be read. He has made the News not only a popular paper, but an influential one throughout north Alabama. Many other papers, first and last, have been brought out against him, but he now holds the field without a competitor. It has been, by reason of intellect, industry and good

management, that he has outlived all his opponents. The Advertiser, established in 1889 by C. J. Hildreth at New Decatur, is a well edited and conducted paper. At Hartselle, Mr. J. Asa Roundtree, publishes the Enquirer, a number one paper, which is constantly growing in patronage and influence.

Pike county was always a center of interest in old political days, and one of the best editors of the state on the democratic side was Col. A. W. Starke, a lawyer at Troy. He was a member of the legislature two terms and entered the army as soon as hostilities began and died from disease at his home before the war closed. Since the war, any number of papers have been published at Troy Frank Baltzell established the Enquirer in 1875, and published it for about fifteen years. During his connection with it, he was elected to the legislature. For the past three years, he has been publishing and editing at Montgomery, the Alliance Herald, the state organ of the farmer's alliance. The Troy Messenger was established in 1867. It is still published, with W. J. Blan, proprietor. Some years ago, Mr. Blan met with an accident, while a cannon or charge of powder was being fired on some public occasion, which resulted in the loss of both his hands. It did not deprive him of his energy, and he conducts his paper satisfactorily to himself and the public. Another publication of recent years, though not in existence, was the Primitive Baptist, by John Post, one of the veterans of the state press.

In 1853, W. E. Gilbert and M. M. Barron started the Eagle, at Louina, Randolph county, with the latter as editor. He retired in 1857, and J. D. Barron, now and for some years past, secretary of state, succeeded him. It was removed to Wedowee and the name changed to Southern Mercury, and afterward to the Randolph County Democrat. The paper's outfit was sold by Mr. J. D. Barron, just before the late war commenced, and the paper went down. In 1855, Messrs. Burton & Borden established the Wedowee Eagle as a know-nothing paper. In 1859, it was removed to Jacksonville, Calhoun county, and died soon afterward. At Roanoke, Randolph county, Capt. B. H. Kieser is editing and publishing the Roanoke Herald, with W. H. Hooker as assistant. The paper was established in 1876. At Wedowee, the county seat, the Clipper and the Reformer were both published in 1892.

At Girard, in Russell county, a paper was published for a number of years between 1845 and 1860. The Register, established in 1875, is published at Seale by Benton & Tucker. At Columbiana, in Shelby county, the Shelby Sentinel was established in 1875. The paper now published there is the Chronicle, established in 1883. It is conducted by C. C. DuBose. The Guide was established at Montevallo in 1878 and published for a number of years. At Calera, two papers are published—the News, established by Campbell & Co., in 1890, and the Journal, by F. W. Gist, in 1891. The Mountain Eagle was established at Jasper, in Walker county, in 1872. It is still published, the Eagle Publishing company

being the publishers. Several others have been started there, but they have all disappeared.

The Herald was started at Double Springs, in Winston county, in 1881. It is now published by George W. Adkins. Wilcox county has two good papers published in Camden: the Progress was established in 1887 and is now managed by Messrs. McMillan and Donneley. The New Era was established in 1889 and is now published by William D. P. Miller. It is necessary, to a proper understanding of the political classification of papers in Alabama, to state that with very rare exceptions they support the democratic party. Since 1865, to date, new counties have been formed as follows: Bullock, Chilton, Clay, Cleburne, Colbert, Crenshaw, Cullman, Elmore, Hale, Escambia, Etowah, Geneva, Lamar and Lee. Papers were published in some of them while they formed part of the territory of other counties, Colbert, Elmore and Hale, containing the towns of Tusculumbia, Wetumpka and Greensboro having been heretofore referred to. At Union Springs, in Bullock county, a paper was started almost with the county in 1866, under the name of the Union Springs Herald, and the town has never been without one and sometimes two or three since that time. It now supports one paper, and that the one originally established.

A paper was published at Gadsden, before the war, when the town was in Cherokee. The Times was established at Gadsden, in Etowah county, in 1867 and is still published under the name of the Times and News. Its publishers and editors, Messrs. Meek and Johnson, are among the finest business men of the state and have been eminently successful in their newspaper enterprise. Another paper was published there in 1892, called the Leader. Many other newspapers have appeared, leaving the Times and News, the last, as it was the first, possessor of the field. A paper, the Herald, was established some years ago at Attala, Etowah county.

The first paper published in Cullman county was at Cullman, in 1873. It was a German settlement and the population is still largely of that nationality or descent. The paper was called the Staats Zeitung, half English and half German—Messrs. Julius and Ruddolph Damus being the publishers. It was afterward moved to Warrior, thence to Birmingham, in 1877—and back to Cullman, where it was republished by Julius Damus. In 1874, Beekert & Wallington started the Southern Immigrant. It was published until November 1, 1880, when J. A. Johnson bought out and consolidated the Tribune and Immigrant, and after publishing it as such for a short while, the Immigrant was dropped and the name of Alabama Tribune was continued and was published by J. A. Johnson until September 1, 1892, when it was sold to Simpson & Hawlett and is now published by them. It has been an unflinching democratic journal from the time it passed out of the hands of Damus until now. William H. Davidson continued the publication of the View in 1885—a republican paper. It continued but for a short while as an independent paper, with

decided republican proclivities. In 1857, Mr. H. W. Wallington commenced the publication of the Southern Progress, and for over a year it was published as an independent paper, but after about a year, ceased to exist and the material sold to the Tribune. Since that time the Tribune is the only paper that has been published in Cullman.

The first newspaper established in Chilton county was the Courier, at Clanton, the county seat, in 1874, by William A. Collier, Esq. Its proprietor being a practicing attorney, and having his hands full of professional business, disposed of his paper to Messrs. Brooks and Martin, of Tuskegee, who conducted it but a short time, finding it an unprofitable venture. In October, 1881, the Chilton View was established by Haywood Laurence, of Tuscaloosa. This paper has been under his management ever since, except about nine months, which he spent in Florida, leaving the paper in charge of his brother, J. C. Laurence, now editor of the West Alabama Breeze, at Northport, in Tuscaloosa county. The View has met with more than ordinary success for a country journal. The editor started out with \$300 of borrowed capital. He has added a good plant, owns a comfortable home and has made some successful business ventures in Montgomery. He is a practical printer and a good writer. The View has invariably been democratic. Mr. Laurence married a daughter of the late Samuel G. Reid, who was so prominent in Alabama during his life as a publisher and editor. In 1886, an opposition paper was established at Clanton by H. G. McCall. Its title was the Clanton Call. It existed about six months. During 1892, a third party paper, the People's Banner, made its appearance under the management of T. H. White. Its publication was spasmodic and irregular and it soon succumbed to the inevitable.

About 1867, W. H. Burton started a little paper at Ashland, Clay county, called the Times. Afterward it was published by John B. Stedham for two or three years. Hon. J. D. Barron was its editor in 1873 and 1874. It was afterward called the News and is now published as the Advance. During the past year, a third party paper was published in the county, but of its present state we have no information.

Two papers are published in Crenshaw county—one at Luverne, called the Enterprise, established in 1884 by M. Tucker, and the other at Rutledge, called the Wave, established in 1890—both are democratic. Cleburne also boasts of two or more papers at Edwardsville and one at Heflin. The Edwardsville News and Standard was established in 1880, the Plowboy in 1890 and the New Era, at Heflin, in 1890. Escambia had in 1892 a paper at Brewton called the Standard Gauge, and another, the Leader—the first named established in 1857 and the last in 1892. Several papers have been tried first and last in Geneva county since its organization. The only one reported in 1892 as existing was the Geneva Democrat, P. McLellan, editor and publisher.

Vernon, the county seat of Lamar county, has been the field for a

number of newspaper ventures, but only one, the *Courier*, established in 1886, now remains. Lee county has been the scene of a great deal of newspaper rivalry. At Opelika quite a number of papers have been published, and, owing to many local squabbles and splits in the democratic party, contests have often been of an exceedingly warm nature. One of the earliest papers established, in 1868 or '69, was the *Locomotive*, by H. P. Screws and H. H. Hamill. They conducted it for a considerable length of time and disposed of it to other parties. The veteran Capt. B. H. Kieser has published more than one paper at Opelika, assisted generally by Mr. W. H. Hooker. They are now publishing the *Herald*, at Roanoke, in Randolph county. In 1890, Messrs. H. M. Wilson and C. H. Greer established the *Industrial News*, and now have the field to themselves. They publish a live weekly paper, in keeping with the bustling community in which they live, and are rapidly extending its circulation over east Alabama. They are thoroughly practical newspaper men and, having a wide field in which to operate, will strive to meet the wants of their constituency.

The newspaper progress of Alabama has been fairly comparable with that of many of the states, though far behind quite a number as to the general circulation. The conditions, however, are different in all the states, with a considerable negro population, from those where the population is altogether white. The latter have a much larger proportion of reading people, because very few negroes, until recently, have been readers, and prior to 1870 none of them were at all educated. Upon a white basis, therefore, the proportion of newspaper readers is larger than the state has been generally accorded. Still there is a fearful backwardness in this respect, when it is remembered that the aggregate number of inhabitants to the aggregate circulation of newspapers and periodicals for the whole United States in 1880 was 1.58. In Alabama, the figures were 13.56, South Carolina had a worse record in this respect—14.24, Mississippi, 12.87, while in Maine it was .53, Massachusetts, .88, and the District of Columbia, .53. The census returns of 1890 are not yet ready for publication and the status in this respect at that time cannot be given. The history of the press of Alabama, during the years of the war, would be the most interesting of its existence and no effort should be spared to collect all the facts and incidents bearing on the subject, that can be obtained. Many of the papers published in that period have long since been discontinued and those connected with them have been gathered to their fathers. Files can, no doubt, be found in all the courthouses, that withstood the ravages of fire and war, and from them editors of the present day can compile interesting articles for their papers and at the same time furnish history for those to come after them. At many places, publication had to cease because of their occupancy by Federal troops. For much of the time, it was difficult to obtain printing paper, ink and other necessary articles, while such a thing as a new lot of type was not

thought of during the whole four years of strife. Some papers came out for weeks, printed on common wrapping paper, yellow, blue, or whatever color could be obtained. Notwithstanding the fact that these publications were of more recent years, it has been possible to obtain much fuller information of the earlier papers than of those of the last third of a century.

The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States in 1810 was 359. In 1823, the number had increased to 852. The first report as to newspapers in Alabama was in 1823 and it shows that the number in existence was ten. It has already been shown in these pages that more than that number had been established and the difference must be accounted for by consolidations and deaths. The publications were all weekly with a possible exception in Mobile. The papers were located at Huntsville, Tuscumbia, Moulton, Tuscaloosa, Mobile, Cahaba, Selma, Montgomery, Claiborne and Greensboro. The next aggregate statement of publications and periodicals, shows that, in 1840, the total number in the United States was 1,631, of which 138 were daily, 1,141 weekly, 125 semi-weekly and tri-weekly, and 227 periodicals. Of these, twenty-eight were published in Alabama, three of them daily, twenty-four weekly and one semi-weekly. The dailies were in Mobile and Montgomery, though there is no record evidence obtainable of the exact date of commencement of daily publication in either of those cities.

In 1850, the increase does not show up in proportion to the preceding decade, as the total number of publications then footed up only 2,526, of which 254 were daily, 115 tri-weekly, thirty-one semi-weekly and 1,902 weekly. In Alabama, however, there was an increase of over 100 per cent. in publications, the total of all classes being sixty, and of this number six were dailies, with an average daily circulation for each of the six papers of 445. The dailies were published in Mobile, Montgomery and Selma. The number of tri-weeklies was five, semi-monthly and weeklies forty-eight. The aggregate weekly circulation was 1,509,040, and for each paper 314. The next decade report shows that, in 1860, the total number of publications in the United States was 4,051. The dailies had increased to 387; tri-weeklies, eighty-six; semi-weeklies, seventy-nine; weeklies, 3,173; semi-monthly, ninety-five; monthly, 100; bi-weekly, five; quarterly, nineteen; and annual, sixteen. Alabama's growth was more than fifty per cent. during that period, the number of dailies increasing to nine. They were published in Mobile, Montgomery and Selma. Their average daily circulation was 8,820, not quite 1,000 each. The tri-weeklies were six, with 2,286 circulation, semi-weekly one, circulating 400, weekly seventy-seven, with a circulation of 74,289, very nearly 1,000 each. Semi-monthly three, with a circulation of 7,200. In the report on newspapers and periodicals in 1860, the census department says, "the increase of printing presses in the book and newspaper manufacture has been greatly beyond all precedent, and has exerted the most beneficent influence by

cheapening and multiplying the vehicles of instruction. Its effects are everywhere apparent. Never did an army before possess so much of cultivated intellect or demand such contributions for its mental food, as that now marshaled in its country's defense. Many of these reading soldiers ripened their intellectual tastes during the last ten years. In fact, many divisions of our army carry the printing press and type and the soldiers issue publications and print the forms for official papers. The press is, indeed, the great prompter of enterprise. It constantly travels with the emigrant to diffuse light and intelligence from our remotest frontiers, where it speedily calls into existence the paper mill and all the accessions which it supports in older communities."

"At the present day, the newspaper and the periodical have become popular educators. The tabular statement appended to this report relating to this subject, strikingly illustrates the fact that the people of the United States are peculiarly a newspaper reading nation, and serves to show how large a portion of the reading is political. Of 4,051 papers and periodicals published in the United States at the date of 1860, 3,240 or 80.02 per cent. were political in their charact; 298 or 7.35 per cent. are devoted to literature, religion, and theology compose the province of 277 or 6.83, per cent; while 234 or 5.77 per cent. are classed as miscellaneous. The last decade in our civil history had been one of extraordinary political agitation. Accordingly, we find that there has been a very large increase in the number of political papers and perodicals, as compared with corresponding publications at the date of the preceding census. In 1850 the number was 1630. In 1860, it was 3,242, being an increase of nearly 100 per cent. In 1850, the number of religious papers and periodicals was 191. In 1860, it was stated at 277, being an increase of 45 per cent. In 1850, the number of papers and periodicals of all classes in the United States was 2,526. In 1860, the aggregate reached 4,051, showing a rate of increase of 60.37. These figures show how largely the increment of the newspaper and periodical circulation has exceeded the increase of population during the last ten years. In 1850, the annual circulation of all kinds afforded 21.8 copies to each white person in the Union. In 1860, the total circulation was at the rate of 34.26 per person."

The war period then broke upon the country. Its effects upon the newspaper business was felt in the southern states more than in any portion of the Union. At the first suggestion of hostilities, editors and printers were ready to rush to the field and many of them yielded up their lives in defense of the Confederate cause. The increase in the entire country in the number of publications was from 4,051 in 1860 to 5,871 in 1870. This was very nearly a proportional increase, as compared with former reports, but in some states, and notably Alabama, there was, if not a decrease, at least not an increase. This can be easily accounted for upon the ground, that thousands of reading men had been killed in

battle or died from wounds and disease contracted in the army. Many newspapers suspended and all connected with them, capable of serving in the army, entered the Confederate service, for two or three years after the close of hostilities but few suspended papers were revived. The roll of the Confederate army for Alabama, and all the other southern states, will show that no class of men did more service in the field than those connected with the newspaper business. We can call to mind more than one instance, where father and son left their office together, and one or the other and sometimes both were killed. Of the 5,871 publications reported for 1870, the number of dailies was 574; tri-weekly, 107; semi-weekly, 115; weekly, 4,295; semi-monthly, 96; monthly, 622; bi-monthly, 13; and quarterly, 49. In Alabama the total number was 89, against 96 ten years previous. Of these, nine were daily, the same number as in 1860, and the average circulation was 16,420; the tri-weeklies numbered two, with 700 circulation; semi-weeklies two, and circulation 2,870, weeklies, 76, only one less than ten years before and circulation 71,175. The decrease in publication was in the monthly issues. The total of papers established in the United States between 1860 and 1870 was 1,731. Of these sixteen were in Alabama. As there were as many dailies in 1860 as in 1870, none of the increase can be ascribed to that class of publication. If the sixteen were added to the ninety-six, total of the whole state in 1860, it would make for Alabama 112 publications of all classes in 1870, but the total was only 89. It follows, therefore, that 23 publications of 1860 did not exist in Alabama in 1870. In the census year of 1880, the total number of publications of all kinds in the United States was 11,314, of which 971 were daily; 8,663 weekly; 133 semi-weekly; forty tri-weekly; 1,167 monthly; 160 semi-monthly, 116 tri-monthly and six semi-annually.

In Alabama, the total number was 125, of which six were daily, three morning and three evening, 109 weekly, one tri-weekly, seven monthly and two semi-monthly. Of these, 114 were devoted to politics, general news and miscellany; five were religious, two agricultural, one law and three educational. Of the religious publications three were Baptist, one Episcopal and one Universalist. Of the publications in the United States in 1880, 5,429, about one-half were established in the decade between 1870 and 1880, 1,731 between 1860 and 1870, 903 between 1850 and 1860, 1216, in all previous years, and 117 with no date given. In Alabama, of the 125 publications in 1880, fifty-three were established between 1870 and 1880, sixteen between 1860 and 1870, five between 1850 and 1860, and only twenty-two prior to 1850. The suspension of papers during the census year 1880, numbered thirteen. There were published in Alabama, during the year 1892, publications of all classes to the number of 198. Of these, sixteen were dailies, published as follows: two in Anniston, two in Eufaula, two in Huntsville, two in Selma, two in Birmingham, two in Tuscaloosa, two in Montgomery and two in Mobile. This shows an increase of ten in twelve years. There were 163 weeklies. Every county has one paper

and some as many as five. Washington county, the second county in the state in which a paper was established, came to the front again in 1892, with another, after an interval of about eighty years. The increase in weeklies was from 125 in 1880, to 163 in 1892. There were fifteen monthly publications, most of them small papers devoted to school purposes printed under the auspices of a school. Three or four of them were conducted by teachers in colored institutions. There were four semi-monthly publications.

The number of publications which have been started in the state, other than those whose columns were devoted to the current news of the day and county, state and national politics, is not legion, but very nearly every kind of journal that was known in the world has been tested in Alabama, from the sensational *Hornet*, published for a very brief period in Birmingham, to the *Alabama Baptist*, published at Montgomery, and the *Methodist Advocate*, published in Birmingham, and the *Diocese*, published at Montgomery, representing respectively Baptism, Methodism and Episcopalianism. The state seems to have been emulous to give to the world as great a variety of journalism as any other state could boast of. The *Southern Law Journal and Reporter*, established in Montgomery in the seventies, and probably the only publication of this sort ever undertaken in the state with any degree of success. A medical monthly is published at Anniston. The *Howard Collegian*, and *Normal Reporter*, collegiate and educational respectively, were begun in the seventies at Marion, the county seat of Perry county, which has been designated the seat of education in the state. The students of the state university at Tuscaloosa and of the Southern university at Greensboro publish creditable magazines. A paper which possessed some literary merit, and contained many well written articles, was published a few years ago by an inmate of the State Insane hospital. Alabama journalism has had many ups and downs, but more of the latter. Hundreds have sprung up in the various towns and cities of the state whose existence was almost as evanescent as the bloom of the rose.

Those who have read the foregoing pages, can but observe that a great many men who have been active in the affairs of the state and union were at one time connected with the press. Mr. Yancey—whose fame covered two continents—Mr. Hilliard, Judge Thomas J. Judge, Thaddeus Sanford, John Forsyth, Johnson J. Hooper and others, who achieved national reputation, were once active and hard workers on the newspaper tread mill. Two of our present representatives in congress at one time owned and edited papers in Alabama. The newspapers of Alabama to-day will compare favorably with those of any state in the union. They are clean and chaste in sentiment, devoted to the best interests of their state and country and becoming more influential daily.

CHAPTER XI.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

BY THOMAS H. CLARK, MONTGOMERY.

THE PIONEER CHURCH — CATHOLIC CHURCH, FROM 1850 TO 1893 — PROTESTANT CHURCHES — CAMP MEETINGS — STATISTICAL.

HE CATHOLIC was the pioneer church in Alabama and would have to be first considered in any historical narrative of religious conditions in this state. The priest of that ancient and powerful organization preached the gospel and offered the sacrifice of the mass on the banks of the Coosa and the Tombigbee in 1540—eighty years before the Pilgrims touched Plymouth Rock and forty years before the birth of Smith, the founder of Jamestown. Of these priests, who accompanied De Soto's expedition, the name of only one has been preserved, Father John de Galligos. Gulf coast legends, however, indicate that several of the priests who came with De Soto remained among the Indians, one of these romantic legends telling of a priest in Mobile that was lured, at 12 o'clock on Christmas night by the mystic music of Pascagoula, to wander forth to trace the source of the phantom sounds. In 1559, Fathers Dominic of the Annuciation, and Segura, two priests of the order of St. Dominic, came with a detail of Spanish soldiers from what is now Pensacola to Cosa on the Coosa, where they celebrated mass in rustic chapels made of boughs, and labored there for the spiritual welfare of the Spaniards and the Indians. Their labors, however, produced but little if any fruit, and the mission was abandoned in 1560 or 1561.

Nearly a century and a half later, Bienville, under authority from the French government, planted the colony to which the present city of Mobile traces its origin. The colony under his care was located successively, between 1679 to 1711, at Ship Island, Biloxi, Dauphin Island, Dog River, at a point above its present location, and then at its present site. The Rev. Fathers Davion and Bergier, missionaries from Canada, and the Jesuit Fathers Dongre and Du Ru visited the colonists and ministered to their spiritual needs in the years from 1697 to 1703. Antony Davion was the first missionary in Alabama, and he built the first church in that territory. He made the first entry in the baptismal register of Mobile; the baptism being that of an Appalachee girl, September 6, 1704. A church

and priests' house had already been constructed. The site was probably on Dauphin Island, though the precise date of the erection of the buildings and their location are more or less matters of conjecture.

In 1703, the Bishop of Quebec, in Canada, whose jurisdiction then extended to the Gulf of Mexico, established Mobile as a canonical parish, with Rev. Henry R. de la Vente as first resident pastor and Rev. Alexander Huve as assistant. The ancient register in which are recorded the works of the church of this time is still preserved in the Cathedral church at Mobile.

The historian, Pickett, writes disparagingly of Mobile's first parish priest. The censure seems to be undeserved. Writers well informed in Catholic affairs say he was an earnest and zealous pastor, whose public censure of the profligacy of many of the colonists made him enemies, and among these, Bienville, the governor. Father de la Vente returned to France in 1710, in a dying condition, leaving his assistant, Rev. Alexander Huve, in charge of the parish. In 1709 a church was built on Dauphin Island, and about the same time Father Huve erected a chapel ten miles from Mobile, for a band of Appalachee Indians, who had preserved the Catholic faith, taught them by the early Spanish missionaries. This father's name appears in the church register of Mobile as late as 1721. Worn from labor and almost blind, he returned to France in 1727. He had been noted, especially, for his zealous efforts to convert the Indians, but his inability to learn the Indian language had rendered his labors partially fruitless. The Catholic historian, Shea, gives, in the words of an early chronicler, a brighter picture of the work of the priests among the Indians, and particularly among the Appalachees. He says, of this tribe, that they were "the only Christian nation that came to the French from the Spanish territory. The Appalachees have public service like the Catholics in France. Their great feast is St. Louis' day. The priests of our fort go there to say the high mass, which they hear with much devotion, chanting the psalms in Latin as they do in France, and after dinner, vespers and the benediction of the blessed sacrament. They have a church, * * * a baptismal font in which to baptize their children, and a cemetery adjacent to the church, where they bury their dead."

To note briefly the names of some of the early workers of this period: Rev. Mr. Le Maire was chaplain at the fort on Dauphin Island, between 1708 and 1710; Father John Matthew, of the order of Capuchins, was parish priest at Mobile from 1721 to 1736; Father Charles, a Carmelite, was missionary among the Appalachees in 1721; Father John Francis, and after him Father Ferdinand, Capuchins, members of the society of Jesus and missionaries from France and Canada, were ministers in and around Mobile, in these years, from 1736 to 1763. The Jesuit Fathers, de Guyenne and Le Roi, established missions among the Alabamians, near Fort Toulouse, whilst Fathers LePetit and Boudoin preached to the

Choctaws. Father Boudoin himself spent eighteen years among the Choctaws.

These missions were broken up when Mobile, with the adjacent country, fell into the hands of the English, and the laws of England, then harsh toward Catholics, were applied to the territory in question.

When Galvez captured Mobile in 1780, a Spanish garrison was placed there, and the public services of the Catholic church were resumed with their former pomp. The parish was named the Immaculate Conception. Fathers Salvador de la Esperanza, Charles de Velez, Francis Notorio and Joseph de Arazena were successively pastors in Mobile from 1781 to 1784. Rev. Constantine McKenna was pastor from 1792 to 1800. He was succeeded by Rev. John Vangois in 1807, and by Rev. Vincent Genin. The latter retired when Spain gave up possession of the territory. Under the rule of Spain, from 1780 to 1812, everything was done that was possible to promote the interests of the church. The king had, in 1789, commanded, by royal decree, that there should be a chaplain stationed on every plantation.

EDUCATIONAL AND ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTES.

The United States entered into possession of Mobile, in 1813. In 1825, Rev. Michael Portier, then president of a college in New Orleans, was appointed bishop and vicar apostolic of Alabama and Florida. In the two states, at that time, there were only two priests and three churches. One of these three churches was in Mobile, and this was then the only catholic church in Alabama. This church, itself, was burned in October, 1827. Mass was for a time celebrated in a private house, but, in time, a little frame church, twenty feet by thirty in dimensions, was erected. In 1829, the diocese of Mobile, embracing the state of Alabama and West Florida, was formed with Rt. Rev. Michael Portier, as first bishop. Rev. Fathers Loras and Chalon visited, in 1830, the scattered Catholics in north Alabama and gave missions at Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Huntsville, Moulton and Florence; meantime the bishop and Rev. Mr. Bazin opened Spring Hill college, now one of the foremost educational institutions in the south. This college was opened in 1830 and was chartered by the legislature in 1836. Since 1846, this school has been in charge of the members of the society of Jesus, an order whose reputation as educators is as wide as the civilized world. In 1833, the academy of the Visitation for the education of girls and young ladies was opened in Summer-ville, a suburb of Mobile. An orphan asylum for boys and girls was opened in Mobile in 1839, and in 1841 placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity of Emmittsburg, Maryland. In 1846, the asylum for boys was placed in the care of the Brothers of the Christian Instruction, now known as the Brothers of the Sacred Heart. They also opened a day school for boys and an academy for boarders.

When Bishop Portier died in 1859, there were in Mobile city five

priests engaged in parish work, two in Mobile county and one in Montgomery; there were in Mobile city the cathedral, a grand structure of which all Mobilians are proud; St. Vincent's and St. Joseph's churches, two asylums for orphans, four day schools with an attendance of 800 pupils, and a boarding school for boys; in Mobile county, six mission churches and three stations where mass was celebrated in private houses, and the academy of the Visitation and Spring Hill college, with a staff of seventeen professors; outside of Mobile county there were churches in Montgomery and Tuscaloosa, and mission stations at other points, viz.: Selma, Huntsville, Decatur, Moulton and Florence. There were also two priests and three churches in west Florida, which forms a part of the diocese of Mobile. In 1827, there was only one church (a frame structure 20x30) in Alabama, and Bishop Portier was the only Catholic clergyman in the state.

After the death of Bishop Portier, the pope appointed Rev. John Quinlan, a priest of the diocese of Cincinnati, second bishop of Mobile. He was consecrated in New Orleans, December 4, 1859, and was installed in the cathedral, Mobile, on the eighth of the same month. The next year, the bishop visited and traveled in Europe, to obtain missionaries for the diocese. He had scarcely returned to the diocese, when the civil war swept over the land, making it impossible for him to carry out his projects for the extension of the church's work. Some of the priests were sent to the front to minister to the soldiers on the field of battle. After the battle of Shiloh, the bishop himself ministered to the wounded of both armies. During his administration, from December, 1859, to March, 1883, churches were built at Camden, Selma, Huntsville, St. Florian, Hanceville, Pollard, Brewton, Tuscumbia, Decatur, Cullman, Birmingham, Eufaula, Anniston, Brierfield, Chastangs, Gadsden and Pratt Mines, Warrior, Whistler, Toulmonville, Montrose, Battles, Cottage Hill. Convents and schools were opened in Mobile in St. Vincent's parish by the Sisters of Charity, in St. Patrick's and St. Joseph's parishes by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and in the Cathedral parish a large school for boys was built, at a cost of \$25,000. Convents and schools were opened in Montgomery by the Sisters of Loretto (1873), in Birmingham by sisters of the same order, in Selma by the ladies of the Sacred Heart, in Tuscaloosa by Ursuline Sisters, Cullman, by the Sisters of the Notre Dame, and in Tuscumbia by Sisters of St. Benedict.

In 1880, the Jesuit Fathers were placed in charge of the church at Selma, and in 1881, priests of the order of St. Benedict were given charge of twelve counties in the northern part of the state. At the death of Bishop Quinlan in 1883, twenty-five priests were engaged in parochial work within the limits of Alabama, and thirteen in teaching in Spring Hill college. There were thirty churches, fourteen day schools and twelve convents and academies, one infirmary and two orphan asylums. The Catholic population was estimated at 14,000.

Rt. Rev. Dominic Manuey became the third bishop of the diocese. A native of Florida, and a graduate of Spring Hill college, he was ordained priest in Mobile by Bishop Portier in the year 1850. As priest he labored at the Cathedral and St. Vincent's church, Mobile, and was pastor of the church in Montgomery from 1864 to 1874. In this year, he was consecrated bishop in Mobile and proceeded immediately to Texas, where he organized the vicarate apostolic of Brownsville. Ten years later in (1884), he was recalled to Mobile and became its third bishop. His ten years' service in Texas had undermined his health and within a year in answer to his repeated requests he was allowed to resign. During his brief administration, he effected much for the welfare of the church. He introduced the Sisters of Mercy into St. Joseph's parish, Mobile, largely diminished a diocesan debt which had long burthened the diocese and devised and introduced the economic system which in a short time freed the diocese from debt. He died in Mobile, December 4, 1885, and was buried in the Cathedral.

His last appearance in the Cathedral was November 1, 1885, when he introduced to the congregation and to the Catholics of the diocese, his successor Rt. Rev. Jeremiah O'Sullivan, who had been consecrated bishop on the 20th of September of that year. Bishop O'Sullivan before going to Mobile had been a priest of the diocese of Baltimore where he served during eighteen years. Since his advent to the diocese ten churches have been built in Alabama, a college has been opened at Cullman and four priests have been ordained.

The three bishops of Mobile, who have been called to render an account of their stewardship were men of marked ability, widely known and universally esteemed. Among the deceased priests were many zealous and distinguished men. Father Loras, the first president of Spring Hill college and Father Bazin, his successor, Fathers Pellicier and Manuey, both so well known and loved in Montgomery, were called to rule dioceses in other states. Father Ryan, the poet priest, was assistant at the Cathedral and pastor of St. Mary's church, Mobile.

The chairty, zeal and pure lives of the religious sisterhoods of the Catholic church, give her influence and command the reverence of men in every part of the state. Spring Hill college and the academy of the Visitation are the two senior educational institutions in the state—St. Bernard's college, Cullman is the junior.

The Catholic directory, for 1893, gives the following summary as representing the state of the Catholic church in Alabama.

One bishop, thirty-two priests engaged in parochial work and twelve priests teaching in colleges; six brothers of the Sacred Heart teaching in parish schools, and eight caring for orphans in the male asylum; forty members of female religious communities teaching in academies and parish schools and twelve sisters engaged in nursing the sick and caring for orphan girls. Convents are established in Mobile, Montgom-

ery, Birmingham, Cullman, Selma and Tusculumbia. There are two colleges and four female academies and eighteen parish schools with an average attendance of 1,900 pupils. The Catholic population of Alabama is estimated at 16,000. The Cathedral in Mobile is said to be the finest church building in the south. A new church in course of erection in Birmingham will cost \$80,000, a proof that the church has kept up with the growth of the magic city. The Catholic church has seen many vicissitudes of civil rule since the days of Bienville. From its beginning here, two centuries ago, counting from the French settlement, France, England, Spain, the United States and the Confederate States have held sway in Alabama. These political changes have influenced the personnel of the church clergy and retarded her growth; they have not changed her faith or her discipline.

The Catholic church has played so great a role in history, it is natural that her bishops, her priests, her servants of every kind, should feel a pride in her past and try to preserve every record that illustrates the growth and influence of that mighty organization. In Alabama, at least, it has been different with the Protestants, who have had the opportunities to give to the world permanent records of church organizations that have swayed even more powerfully the course of events in the new world than in the old. The chronicler, who would write in detail of the Protestant churches in Alabama, has no enviable task before him. He must drudge and he must dig and after all must rest content with an insubstantial handful of facts about the various Protestant denominations.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

The Methodists and Baptists, of course, in Alabama, as elsewhere in the south and west, were the great forerunners of other churches. The first historical record, however, and a most quaint one it is, relates to the Episcopal ministry and it antedates by many years the time when Methodist and Baptist preachers began to penetrate the almost unbroken wilderness, to preach the gospel. The record referred to is the "Account of West Florida, made in 1766," by the Rev. Charles Woodmason, the original of which is preserved among the Fulham MSS. Mr. Woodmason thus describes the religious outlook at Mobile, so far as his church was concerned, at that time:

"Mobile is a fort, seated on a river of that name, distant, at its mouth, sixty miles from Pensacola and lyes about forty miles from the river's mouth. Here is a chapel in the fort, but no chaplain. The inhabitants (copying after the pattern set them by their principal—a dissolute governor) are strangers to the paths of virtue and sunk in dissoluteness and dissipation. No forms of government are yet fixed on or carried into execution, whereby numbers who went there to settle have been ruined or have retreated to the French settlement of New Orleans. A

person who calls himself a clergyman patrols about this place and officiates occasionally. But if he is one, they say he is such a disgrace to the character that they (bad as they are) hold him in detestation. This was the place to which Mr. Harte (now lecturer of St. Michael's, Charleston) was destined and which he visited, but he found both place and people too disagreeable, to be preferred to so agreeable a situation as he now enjoys. Mr. Harte was there when the general congress with the Indians was held, and at their departure, he gave them a sermon. The interpreter explaining his words to them sentence by sentence. The Indian chief was very attentive, and after dinner asked Mr. Harte where this great Warrior, God Almighty, which he talked so much of, lived; and if he was a friend of his brother George, over the great water? Mr. Harte then expatiated on the Being of God and his attributes. But could not instil any sentiments into the Indian, or bring him to any, the least, comprehension of matters, and dwelt so long on the subject as to tire the patience of the savage, who at length took Mr. Harte by the hand with one of his, and filling out a glass of rum with the other, concluded with saying, 'Beloved man, I will always think well of this friend of ours, God Almighty, whom you tell me so much of, and so let us drink his health,' and then drank off his glass of rum."

Turning from the untutored and unteachable mind of this Indian, we must seek the real beginning of the work of the Protestant denominations in Alabama in another section of the state than Mobile. The work of the ministers in the Tennessee valley, on the Tombigbee and on the Alabama, was very much akin, no matter what church doctrines were being preached. The population was at very few points, in those days, cultivated, though there were doubtless some educated persons among them. It was a frontier people and it required something of the daring and energy of a frontiersman to maintain the spirit of a pioneer preacher. Alexander Travis, of Covington county, was a good example of the type. He would walk thirty-five miles to hold service; would swim streams, his saddle bags, that he always bore, carried high over his head. Then, too, the preacher had to stand ready to defend the good order of his congregation against the rowdy element that was often anxious to humiliate him and bring religion into disrepute.

It was a noticeable feature, too, of the ministry of that time, that so many christian workers followed other professions, like teaching, the practice of the law or medicine, at the same time they were preaching the gospel. In the same order of facts, was the custom of preaching in private houses, in the open air, in court houses, or in the church, of another denomination. Just as funerals might not be preached for many months, or perhaps a year, after the deceased had been buried, there was no preacher to be had at the time, but as soon as one came into the neighborhood, his services were engaged, the neighbors were assembled, and the virtues and faults of the dead were commented upon. It is even

whispered, by way of tradition, that many were the marriages made in those days under a like stress of weather, the bride and groom setting up for themselves and awaiting the coming of a preacher to solemnize the rites of matrimony.

CAMP MEETINGS.

The camp-meeting was inaugurated as a practice in the early thirties to meet the trouble communities had in enjoying christian preaching, and it is doubtless due in no small measure to the awakening effect of these congregations in all parts of the state that the churches who organized them grew so rapidly at that time. One of the religious historians of this period describes the groans and cries of repenting sinners, the songs and prayers, the shouts and praises of Christians, as forming an awful yet delightful harmony. And another says: "It was not unusual to have a large portion of the congregation prostrated on the ground; and in some instances they appeared to have lost the use of their limbs. No distinct articulation could be heard; screams, cries, groans, shouts, notes of grief and notes of joy, all heard at the same time, made much confusion, a sort of indescribable concert."

With the inauguration of the camp-meetings, whether by way of cause or not, there began to be a larger number of stable Methodist and Baptist churches, and ministers were less itinerant in habit than, by the force of circumstances, they once had been compelled to be. Then, too, the other Protestant denominations began to get a secure foothold throughout the state.

STATISTICAL.

In 1821, there were seventy Baptist churches in the state, in 1836 there were 333. In 1892 these figures had mounted, as we are informed officially, to 1,567 white churches and 1,066 colored churches; the former with a membership of 101,033 and the latter 98,656.

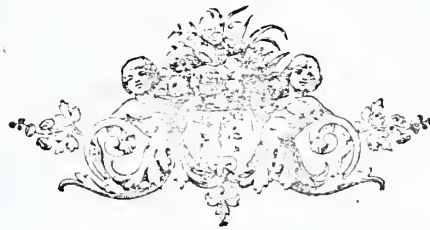
The Protestant Episcopal church was first represented in Alabama by an organization at Tuscaloosa, January 7, 1828. Its first annual convention was held May 12, 1830. Alabama was formed into a separate diocese and in 1844, the Rev. Nicholas Hamner Cobbs, of Ohio, a singularly pure and holy man, was elected bishop. He died in 1861 and was succeeded in 1862, by the present bishop, Rev. Richard Wilmer, D. D.

In 1892, there were in the state fifty-eight Episcopal churches, thirty-five clergy and 6,196 communicants.

The Presbytery of Alabama was erected by order of synod of South Carolina and Georgia, November 20, 1820, the first Presbyterian organization in Alabama. It is now one of the most powerful and respectable church organizations in the state and the reputation of its clergy for piety and scholarship gives the denomination an influence in excess of its actual members.

The Methodist Episcopal church, south, had according to the census of 1890, a membership in Alabama of 87,912, with 1,050 churches.

The writer regrets that the scarcity of materials makes it impossible to do justice to the great work being done not only in religion, but in the educational and social world by the Protestant denominations just mentioned, and as well by the Christians or Campbellites, the Jews and others. The figures, if they were obtainable, would have but one story to tell, that of a steady increase of power and influence among the religious bodies, shaping and directing, often when least observed, the destiny of the individual and the state.



Personal Memoirs.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

BASIL M. ALLEN was born in Caroline county, Va., December 20 1858, and was educated at the agricultural college in that state, having graduated there in 1876. He afterward studied law at Bowling Green, Va., and came to Hale county, Ala., in 1878, where he resumed his studies and was admitted to the bar at Greensboro, in 1880. He practiced in Hale county about one year, and, in December, 1881, went to Birmingham and commenced the lucrative practice he enjoys there at present. He was a member of the commissioners' court of Hale county for two years. He was the first exalted ruler of the Elks in Birmingham, in 1888, was re-elected in 1889, and again in 1890, and resigned the same year to accept the position of district deputy exalted ruler for Alabama, which office he held one term, and was then appointed grand inner guard of the grand lodge of the United States. He is past chancellor of Phoenix lodge, No. 25, K. of P. While district deputy of the Elks he established lodges at Selma, Anniston and Montgomery. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and I. O. R. M. Mr. Allen is the son of Rev. L. W. Allen, a native of Virginia, and a Baptist clergyman of note. He was pastor of the Walnut street Baptist church, at Louisville, when the war commenced. He resigned his pastorate, went home to Caroline county, Va., and raised a company of cavalry of which he was made captain. He served gallantly through the whole war, with the exception of ten months, when he was held a prisoner at Johnson's Island. After the war he remained in Virginia until his death, which occurred in 1872. He was at one time sergeant-at-arms of the lower house of Virginia legislature prior to the war. He married Anna M. Martin, of Williamsburg, Va., and to them were born four children, all of whom are living, as follows: Hattie E., wife of C. W. Collins, of Hale county, Ala.; Nannie B., wife of R. W. Collins, of Hale county, Ala.; B. M. Allen and L. C. Allen, of Shreveport, La. The mother of Mr. Allen died in 1865.

JOHN J. ALTMAN was born among the refined and cultivated people of Sumter county, Ala., August 17, 1851. He is the son of John W. Altman, who came from South Carolina, and settled in Sumter county, in 1836. He married Sarah Hitt of South Carolina. Young Altman commenced life as a farmer's boy, who is oftentimes the architect of his own amusement. He obtained his primary education at the schools of his

own neighborhood, and at the age of sixteen began to teach in his native town, to enable him to prosecute his own further studies. When he had accumulated some funds, he attended Cooper's institute, in east Mississippi. Later he took a course of law lectures at the university of Virginia. In 1871 he opened a law office in Butler, Ala., the county seat of Choctaw county, and was associated in the practice with Chancellor Cobbs, now chancellor of the western chancery division of Alabama. After four years of practice at that place he went to Birmingham, and became the partner of Capt. Sprott, until 1883. He was a democratic elector from the sixth congressional district when Cleveland was elected president the first time, and was mayor of Livingston, Sumter county seven years.

F. Y. ANDERSON, the efficient manager of the Alabama State Land company, was born in Prince George's county, Md, in 1847, and graduated from Columbia college in Washington, D. C., in 1870. He then went to Mobile, Ala., where he engaged in the claim and real estate business until 1880, when he was appointed land commissioner for the Queen & Crescent railroad, and general manager of the Alabama State Land company, which owns over 600,000 acres of land in Alabama; and the railroads with which Mr. Anderson is connected control over one and a quarter million acres of land. Mr. Anderson went to Birmingham in 1880, and ever since that time has been prominently identified with its permanent prosperity. He is vice-president of the Birmingham chamber of commerce, vice-president of the Alabama state fair, and the president of the Alabama club. By religious predilection, Mr. Anderson is an Episcopalian. He was married in 1882 to Miss Lucy Winston Paine, daughter of Dr. B. F. Paine, of Alabama, and grand-daughter of state senator W. O. W. Winston, of De Kalb county, Ala., originally from Virginia. Four children blessed the union. Mary J., Frank Y., Pelham H. and Winston Paige Anderson.

GEORGE CLAIBORNE BALL, the Birmingham broker, was born in Montgomery county, Ala., in 1841. He was educated at a private school at that place, taught by Prof. McNutt. At the age of eighteen he left school, and entered the service of the Confederacy under Col. J. H. Clanton, of the Eighteenth Alabama cavalry, but after the battle of Shiloh he was assigned to Col. John H. Kelly's regiment of Arkansas infantry as a staff officer. He was afterward on Gen. W. W. Allen's staff until the close of the war, holding at that time the rank of major. He was engaged in the battles of Shiloh, Harrisburg, Ky., Murfreesboro, Tenn., Chickamauga, Resaca, the fights about Atlanta, Savannah, Greensboro and Charlotte, N. C. Going back to Montgomery after the war, he accepted a position with the Alabama & Florida railroad. Here he remained until 1870. Going then to Escambia county, he built and conducted a saw mill for a couple of years, out of which he realized large pecuniary returns. In 1872 he sold out his saw mill, returned to Mont-

gomery, and was again in the service of the same railroad, now known, however, as the Mobile & Montgomery, remaining until 1880, when he built the cotton-seed oil mills at Eufaula, Ala., and Albany, Ga., and ran them until 1886, the year he removed to Birmingham. In Birmingham, he engaged in the real estate business until 1888, when he was appointed general manager of the Elyton Land company power works and machine shops. This position he held with credit to himself, and satisfaction to his employers for two years. He then engaged in the iron and steel commission business, now conducting the same. In 1872, Mr. Ball was united in marriage with Miss Hattie G. Mays, daughter of Thomas S. Mays, of Montgomery, Ala., and they have three surviving children—Sumter Mays, Elsie G., and Sue Allen. Mr. Ball is a consistent member of the Episcopal church. He descends from the well-known Virginia family of that name, being a son of George C. Ball, of Virginia, and his mother was Miss Eliza J. Pollard, daughter of Charles T. Pollard. They had seven children, five of them living, as follows: Charles P., of Cartersville, Ga.; Maria M., widow of Frank Reynolds; Sue Pendleton, wife of Gen. W. W. Allen, of Montgomery; George C. and William Munford, of Salisbury, Md. (an Episcopal rector). Mr. Ball's father died in 1858, and his mother in 1868.

DR. ASA N. BALLARD was born in Paintersville, Ohio, October 17, 1842, and was educated at the National university, at Lebanon, in that state. He graduated there in 1872, taking the degree of B. S. in 1871, and A. B. in 1872. He then engaged in school teaching in Harrisburg, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind., two years, and while in that city began the study of medicine, and attended the Pulte Medical college, at Cincinnati, graduating there in 1876. He located in Shelby, Ohio, where he practiced successfully for eleven years. In 1886, he located in Birmingham, and is still living there. He belongs to the Alabama State Homeopathic society, the Southern Homeopathic, and is honorary member of the Ohio State Homeopathic society, and is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He is also a member of the pension board at Birmingham, Ala., and while in Shelby, Ohio, was a member of the council and school board for nine years. He enlisted in October, 1861, in company D, Forty-eighth Ohio infantry, as a private, but rapid promotion brought him to the captaincy before the close of the war. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Holly Springs, Memphis, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, siege and capture of Vicksburg, Indianola, Red River, and was captured at Sabine Cross Roads and taken to Tyler, Tex. He was held for six months and then exchanged, and afterward was in the battles of Pensacola, Selma and Fort Blakely. He is a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in 1874 to Mary Harrison, daughter of George S. Harrison, of Pagetown, Ohio. They had four children: Asa Elwyn, Clarence B., Florence, and Mary Pauline. His father

was David F. Ballard, a native of Ohio, and his mother was Priscilla Lewis, of Ohio.

CHOLLET BERNEY, the popular and successful banker of Bessemer, Ala., was born at Montgomery, November 14, 1847, and educated there. He entered the Confederate service in the fall of 1864, as a boy. After the war, he was employed by the Western railway, of Alabama, and was located at Montgomery until 1878, when he went to Meridian, Miss., in the employ of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad, remaining there until 1887, in which year he came to Bessemer and organized the Berney Bros. bank, and when that institution was changed to a state bank, he became its president. This was changed, in 1890, to the First National bank, of which Mr. Berney is still president. He is one of the directors and the manager of the Bessemer street railway company and the Berney real estate company, of Bessemer. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and affiliates with the Presbyterian church. He was married in December, 1881, to Anna Brook Barrett, daughter of Dr. Junius Barrett, of Gainesville, Ala., and to the union was born one child, Anna Brook Berney. Mr. Berney's wife died in April, 1883.

WILLIAM BERNEY.—The president of the Berney National bank deserves high place in the history of the young financiers of the south. He was born in Montgomery, May 27, 1846, and is the son of Dr. James and Jane E. (Saffold) Berney. His father was a leading physician of Montgomery for more than forty years, and there he resided until his death in July, 1880. William Berney was fourth of a family of eleven children, six of whom now survive. He received his preliminary education in Montgomery, and a course of study in Baltimore, which was subsequently continued in Montgomery. He went into the Confederate army in 1864, at Dalton, Ga., in Hallonquist's Reserve regiment of artillery and served as an ordnance sergeant until the end of the war. His was one of the most active regiments in the wing of the Tennessee, and participated in the severe battles of Dalton, Resaca, Atlanta, Jonesboro and many other of the engagements in the great retreat of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. At the close of the war he received the appointment of deputy collector of internal revenue of the second district of Alabama. Later on, he was appointed cashier to the large cotton commission house of Lehman, Durr & Co., which position he held till he was called to the agency of the South & North Alabama railroad, which he resigned one year later. He then engaged in farming for a short time, and was subsequently appointed bookkeeper of the National Bank of Birmingham, and in 1875 he became the cashier of that institution. Upon the death of Charles Linn, the president of the bank, he was elected as his successor. This very important position he held until 1885, when he resigned and organized the Central bank of Birmingham, with which he was connected until 1886, when it reorganized and received the name of its founder, thus becoming the Berney National bank, with William Berney as the president, its capital

stock being \$300,000. He was married April 29, 1868, to Miss Lizzie J. Taylor, of Montgomery, a daughter of Dr. W. P. Taylor. His beloved wife entered into rest December 7, 1892, leaving three daughters: Rebecca Durr, Lizzie Witten, and Mary Chollet.

COL. W. D. BULGER, one of the best known attorneys in Alabama, and a prominent member of the Birmingham bar, is a native of Tallapoosa county, Ala., where he was born March 1, 1844, and where he secured his primary education. He then went to Dadeville, Ala., where he worked for five years in a printing office, and then went to Marysville, Tenn., where he attended school, until the spring of 1861, when he entered the Confederate service, enlisting in a company organized by Capt. Thrasher, which was assigned to the Thirty-eighth Tennessee infantry, and on the reorganization of that regiment, in the summer of the same year, private Bulger, was made commissary, and served in that capacity for about a year. He then resigned and enlisted as a private soldier in the Forty-seventh Alabama regiment, which was organized by his father, M. J. Bulger, who soon after became its colonel. He served in this regiment, until the battle of Chickamauga, where he was wounded, and after partially recovering, he was assigned to detailed duty at Mobile, Ala., and commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Third Alabama reserves, which rank he held at the close of the war. He was in the battles of Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Chantilly Farm, Fredericksburg, Sharpsburg or Antietam, Gettysburg and Chickamauga. He was wounded in the right hip at Sharpsburg, and in the knee at Chickamauga. At the close of the war, Col. Bulger returned to his native county, and located at Dadeville, where he at once commenced the study of law, and in March, 1866, was admitted to the bar. He at once opened an office in Dadeville, and soon built up a lucrative practice, remaining there until 1888, when he removed to Birmingham, Ala., where he now resides, and has a large practice. He was elected to represent Tallapoosa county in the lower house in 1870, and served one term. Col. Bulger was married in December, 1866, to Miss Amanda Crabb, daughter of James B. Crabb, of McDonough, Ga., and to this union were born ten children, of whom six now survive. Col. Bulger's father is M. J. Bulger, who is a native of South Carolina, born in Richland district, that state. He came to Alabama about 1820, locating in Tallapoosa county, where he now resides. He has served repeatedly in both houses of the Alabama legislature, and early in 1862, organized the Forty-seventh Alabama regiment, of which he was afterward made colonel, and served all through the war, receiving three wounds, while in the service. He married Elizabeth M. Bozeman, a native of Alabama, and to them were born four children, two of whom now survive, viz.: Col. W. D. Bulger, of Birmingham, and Thomas L. Bulger, of Tallapoosa county, Ala.

JOHN W. BUSH.—This brilliant soldier and lawyer is a Virginian, having been born near Williamsburg, in that state, November 15, 1841. He

was a student at William and Mary college when the war broke out, and abandoned his studies to join Lee's rangers, and during the latter part of 1864, served on Gen. Barton's staff. In 1861 he was for a while courier for Gen. Robert E. Lee, prior to his entering the Ninth cavalry. He participated in the following severe engagements: Huntsville, West Va., 1862; Falmouth, Va.; Fredericksburg, where he was one of the historic seven men who crossed the bridge while it was yet in flames; and the battle of Hanover C. H.; seven days' fight around Richmond, Seal Mountain, Harper's Ferry, the fights at Sharpsburg, and just prior to the battle at Catlett's Station, he captured officer Harris, second in command on the Federal staff; Brandy Station, Gettysburg, Williamsport, Culpeper C. H., Rapidan Station, Cold Harbor. After the battle of Cold Harbor, he was appointed a scout to inspect and report upon the effect of that battle on Grant's army, and in executing this perilous mission, he had to make a circuitous ride around Grant's entire army. He was also in the battles of White Oak swamp, where he was severely wounded. He served on Gen. Barton's staff, and engaged in the battle of Five Forks, the culmination of which, was the surrender at Appomattox C. H. After the war, Mr. Bush taught school and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and in November, of the same year, came to Alabama, and located near Uniontown. He taught school there a year, and in December, 1867, located at Marion, Ala., practicing law there one year, and then returned to Uniontown, and practiced until 1887, when he came to Birmingham. From 1878 to 1882, he represented the seventeenth district in the state senate. He is a royal arch Mason, a K. of P., and a member of the Episcopal church. He was married in 1869, to Sallie Howell Evans, daughter of Matthew R. Evans, of Mobile, Ala. She is a sister of the authoress, Augusta Evans, and to them were born three children, Howard Evans, Augusta Evans and George Edward. The father of Mr. Bush was William Bush, a native of James City county, Va., was president of the county court for many years, and was also a member of the Virginia house of delegates. His wife was Malinda Finch, a native of Charles City county, Va. They had nine children, who were born and named in the following order: Dr. Robert H., Huntsville, Tex.; Trittie, widow of Capt. Edmund Ware, of Virginia, who was killed in the Confederate service; Mollie, Mrs. Malinda Warren, deceased; George Edward, Newport News; John W., Virginia. Joseph R., Marengo county, Ala., and William M., of Uniontown, Ala. The Bush family is of old Virginian stock, and of Revolutionary fame, one of whom was Maj. John W. Bush, after whom John W. is named.

HENRY MARTIN CALDWELL.—First among the great private corporations of Birmingham, Ala., undoubtedly stands the Elyton Land company, whose wide possessions cover several thousand acres of pasture, wood and arable land of Jones' Valley, and first among the management of this great scheme stands Henry Martin Caldwell. The courage and

sagacity necessary to the inauguration of this enterprise may be more readily estimated when we reflect that its promoters had to deal with a variety of untoward circumstances, likely to arise out of the contingencies of threatened adverse state and national legislation. In considering the practicability of a municipal corporation at Elyton, it was essential to probe, as far as possible, these problems with reference alike to their influence upon its ultimate success, and the prejudice of local jealousies, most likely to be incited in a new country, which divides its golden promises between the business foresight of the legitimate settler and benefactor, and the speculations of the adventurous "land shark." To contend with the vicissitudes of such a situation, no man could have been found better fitted than he, who came to the management of the enterprise in 1875, perhaps the most momentous period in the history of the company; and the manner in which he has discharged the burdensome duties of his position amply attend the wisdom of his choice. When he took charge, it was without a salary, but he was voted a salary, which has been annually increased without demand. It is said that had he received, from the company, the usual commissions of real estate dealers, he would, on several occasions, have realized the neat sum of \$50,000 a month. Dr. Caldwell is a native of Greenville, Butler county, Ala., where he was born in 1836. He spent his youth, and received his early education there, but afterward attended and graduated from the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania. He practiced his profession at home until the opening of the war, when he entered the medical department of the Confederate army, serving principally in the field with the Alabama forces. He has large private interests in and near Birmingham, being president of the Caldwell Hotel company, a director of the First National bank of Birmingham, of the Williamson Iron company, and of the Birmingham Iron works. Mrs. Caldwell's maiden name was Milner, a sister of Maj. W. J. Milner of Birmingham, Ala. John Caldwell, the father of the doctor, was a native of North Carolina, and his mother, Elizabeth Black, a native of South Carolina. His father died in 1870, and his mother in 1871. Dr. Caldwell is a Mason, and he and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM J. CAMERON, president of the First National bank of Birmingham, and one of the most conspicuous of the young financiers of the south, was born in Montgomery, Ala., in 1851. His ancestors, on his father's side, were originally from Scotland, and were of the distinguished clan, Cameron, of that country. His father emigrated from the north of Ireland to the United States about 1838. In 1840 he became a resident of Montgomery, and was there engaged in mercantile business until the close of the war. He is still engaged in business in Montgomery. In 1850 he married Miss Eliza Crozier of Philadelphia, by whom he had four children, who are now living, William J. being the eldest of the

family, and the only son. He was educated in the schools of Montgomery, and received a one year's course at the Norristown academy, at Norristown, Penn. He began his business career in the banking house of Josiah Morris of Montgomery, and rose rapidly from the position of runner through the various positions in the bank, and in 1880, through the influence of Mr. Morris, he was appointed cashier of the City bank of Birmingham. In 1884, upon the organization of the First National bank of Birmingham, he was appointed cashier, and in 1885 he was elected its president. Mr. Cameron has been a resident of Birmingham since 1880, and beside his position as president of the First National bank, which is one of the strongest financial institutions in the south, he is president of the Southern Bridge company. While living in Montgomery, Mr. Cameron was second lieutenant of the famous Montgomery Greys, and upon the re-organization of the state troops he was made major of the Second infantry, which was in service during the famous Posey riot in 1883. Mr. Cameron has been married twice, first to Miss Mary E. Smith of Montgomery in 1872. She died in 1881, leaving four children, viz.: William Smith, Pauline, Andrew C. and William J., Jr. In 1883 Mr. Cameron married Miss Mary B. Ward, daughter of George R. Ward of Birmingham.

SHELBY CHADWICK CARSON, M. D., was born in Greensboro, Ala., January 26, 1846. He was educated at the Southern university and the university of Alabama. He left the latter school in March, 1863, and went into the war with a company of cadets, who afterward rendered efficient escort duty to both Gens. Pillow and Adams, and also participated in the battles and skirmishes of Fayette Court House, Ebenezer Church, Selma and Montgomery. While acting as escort to Gens. Forrest and Adams at Ebenezer Church, they were attacked by a squad of Gen. Wilson's (Federal) raiders, seventeen in number, all of whom were killed, Forrest slaying three of them in a terrible hand-to-hand encounter, Dr. Carson receiving a saber cut on the shoulder. Later, the doctor did some dangerous and important duty as a carrier of secret dispatches between Confederate generals, viz.: from Gen. Adams, then at Tuskegon, Ala., to Gen. Dick Taylor at Meridian, Miss., and from Gen. Taylor to the war department then in Georgia. At the close of the war he clerked for his father in Greensboro till 1871. He studied medicine from 1871 to 1873 and went to the Louisville medical college one year later, and then to the Tulane university at New Orleans, graduating there. The first five years of his practice was in St. Clair county, and the succeeding ten years in Greene county. In 1888 he went to Bessemer, his present home. He is a member of the Jefferson county (Ala.) Medical society and the Alabama state Medical association, and has been vice-president and president of the Jefferson and Greene county societies, respectively. June 22, 1869, Dr. Carson was united in marriage to Annie Burt Ridgway, the estimable daughter of B. H. Ridgway, of Eutaw, Ala. They have no children. Dr.

Carson is an elder in the Presbyterian church. His father was Thomas K. Carson, of North Carolina, and was a successful merchant in Greensboro, Ala., for nearly fifty years. He died in 1893, aged seventy-eight years. The mother's maiden name was Adelaide L. Chadwick, of Kentucky. She died in 1885, aged sixty-five years. There are four living children of this union, as follows: Mary, wife of R. B. Douglas, of Greensboro, Ala.; Dr. S. C.; Maggie, wife of G. W. Shackelford, of Birmingham, and Fannie, wife of H. M. Lovelace, Crescent City, Fla. Dr. Carson's brother, John R. Carson, was captain of company K, Forty-fifth Alabama regiment, and was killed in the battle of Franklin in 1864.

W. A. CHENOWETH, the hardware dealer and well known and respected citizen of Birmingham, came from Covington, Ky., where he was born July 1, 1855. He was educated at Cincinnati in what is now known as the Chickering school. He left school when a boy of eighteen, and entered the hardware store of R. W. Booth & Co., of Cincinnati, and remained in their employ as a clerk for eight years. At the age of twenty-six years he went to Philadelphia, where he traveled for the Supplee Hardware company throughout the south, until 1886, when he determined to locate in Birmingham, and accordingly went into the hardware business in company with two partners. This business flourished and became very extensive and in 1889, Mr. Chenoweth bought out one partner, and the business was merged into a stock company, of which J. B. Francis is president and Mr. Chenoweth treasurer and manager. Mr. Chenoweth is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and a Presbyterian. He was married in Columbus, Ga., in 1881, to Viola Beach, a daughter of William Beach, and to them were born two children—William A., Jr., and Beach Mead. Mr. Chenoweth's father was J. M. Chenoweth, a native of Kentucky, and for many years a successful wholesale merchant of Cincinnati. At the opening of the war he was captured by the Federals and compelled to run a gun boat for them; but he was always a southern sympathizer. His wife was Harriet A. Arthur, sister of W. E. Arthur ex-member of congress. She died in 1877.

ROBERT CHISOLM, an ex-Confederate soldier of distinction, and a member of the Birmingham bar, was born in Beaufort, S. C., October 4, 1844. He attended Beaufort college until the age of fifteen, when he went to the Citadel Military academy at Charleston, S. C. He resigned from the academy in 1861, and went as a volunteer aid on the staff of Gen. Micah Jenkins, and afterward went to Port Royal, serving during that engagement as an aid to Col. Dunnivant, commanding the post, and was in the battle of Port Royal. Immediately after, he was brevetted a lieutenant, and was assigned to duty at the camp of instruction, near Columbia, S. C. In 1862, he was made adjutant of the Twentieth South Carolina regiment, commanded by Col. Laurence M. Keith, and resigned in July, 1862, to become captain in the provisional army of the Confederate States. He

raised a company of sharpshooters, which was afterward attached to, and formed part of, the Twenty-seventh South Carolina regiment, with which regiment he remained until the war closed. He was in all the severe battles around Richmond—Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Battery Harrison, near Wilmington, N. C., Town Creek, and Bentonville; was offered promotion to the rank of major by Gen. Thomas Jordan, chief of Gen. Beauregard's staff, but declined it on account of his age. After the war he entered the office of Gen. James Connor and studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1867, and practiced in Charleston, S. C., till 1887, in which year he removed to Birmingham, Ala. He served five years as judicial justice for Charleston, S. C., being appointed by Gen. Wade Hampton, then governor. He is at present a member of the board of education of Birmingham, and he and his partner are attorneys for the Central Railroad and Banking company, of Georgia, and the Macon & Birmingham railroad. Mr. Chisolm was married in June, 1865, to Margaret Horry Laurens, a daughter of John Laurens, and grand-daughter of Henry Laurens, first president of the American congress, of South Carolina. They have had eight children, as follows: Eliza L., John L., Alexander R., Louisa S., Henry L., Caroline B., Heyward, and Margaret H. Mr. Chisolm is a K. P. and an Episcopalian. His father was Robert Chisolm, a native of South Carolina, and his mother was Miss Louisa Screven Guerard.

DR. A. A. CLISBY, the well-to-do capitalist and physician of Birmingham, was born September 29, 1848, in Coosa county, Ala., and was educated in the schools of that and Montgomery county. He studied pharmacy after leaving school in South Carolina, whither he had gone at the age of eighteen years, locating in Edgefield. He went into the drug business there, and remained with good success in that business about eleven years. He was married in Edgefield in 1875, to Fannie T. Glover, and to them were born five children, as follows: Warner C., Fannie L., Alfred A., Kathleen, and John H. The mother of these children died in 1888. In 1882 Dr. Clisby removed to Birmingham, and engaged in the drug business one year, which he abandoned for real estate, his present occupation. He married the second time, November 19, 1891, Daisy, daughter of Gen. T. K. Irwin, of Mobile. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the East Lake Land company, and one of its vice-presidents, and during his residence in Edgefield, S. C., was mayor of that city several years. His father was John Clisby, born in Boston, Mass., in 1813. He came to Alabama in 1826, and located in Montgomery, where he was an extensive merchant until 1857. He commanded a company of Montgomery troops in the Seminole war. He was married in 1839 to Emily Hughes, a daughter of John Hughes. Eleven children were born to the union, the following ten of whom grew to maturity: John H., now a leading citizen of Montgomery, Ala.; George C., who served through the last war, was wounded five times, and lost at Gettysburg; Emma, wife of C. L. B. Marsh, of Birmingham; Elizabeth, wife of J. M. Cobb,

of Edgefield, S. C.; Dr. A. A. Clisby, of Birmingham; Steven H. Clisby, killed at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, at the age of seventeen years; Rosa, wife of Col. S. W. John, of Birmingham; Lorenzo, of Birmingham; Hattie, wife of John Morris, of Birmingham, and Annie.

JAMES B. COBBS is one of the leading financiers of Birmingham. Mr. Cobbs was born in Choctaw county, Ala., on the 17th day of March, 1856, and received his education at Livingston, Sumter county, Ala., where his parents moved when he was quite young. His education was completed at Eastman's National Business college in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1874. He moved to Birmingham in March, 1883, and accepted a position as bookkeeper of the National bank of Birmingham. When the First National bank was organized he was made general bookkeeper, and after that, receiving teller, filling both positions with marked ability and giving entire satisfaction to the head officials. His faithful and efficient services were soon recognized, and when in 1885, the Central bank was organized, he was invited to take a part in its management; he accepted and was appointed cashier. In 1886, this bank merged into a national association, taking for its name The Berney National bank. He holds the cashiership of this strong and influential institution to this day, and no one enjoys the confidence and respect of its directors, stockholders, or depositors, or the esteem of the business community generally, or is a more worthy citizen than the genial cashier. Mr. Cobbs has been honored with many positions of trust, and in every case has given a satisfactory account of his stewardship. He is a member of the executive committee of the Alabama state bankers' association, vice-president of the Birmingham clearing house association, a director and associate manager of several large and influential financial corporations doing business in this state. He is also prominent in social organizations. His opinions on finance and bank management are sought after and are held in high regard. In no bank is there a more thorough and complete system than that found at the Berney National. Mr. Cobb's father and mother were respectively from North Carolina and Virginia, and socially they occupy the front rank of Birmingham's highest circle. Chancellor Cobbs, his father, is the ablest jurist in the south. Many decisions handed down by this able judge have been copied very extensively, and in full, by the leading newspaper and law journals throughout the United States, and they are quoted as high authority. Mr. Cobbs is a member of the Episcopal church. He is devoted to his family, and his lovely wife and four beautiful children make his home life perfectly happy. The future has many good things in store for him.

THOMAS COBBS, one of the most justly celebrated lawyers and judges of Alabama, was born in Raleigh, N. C., the son of Thomas and Sarah (Boone) Cobbs, of that state. The father of Judge Cobbs, was a learned gentleman and extensive planter. He was a man of large political and social influence. He removed to Alabama about 1841, and died within a

few months thereafter. Chancellor Cobbs enjoyed every educational advantage until the death of his father, who, however, had bequeathed him an excellent library. Of this, the studious and ambitious boy was not slow to take advantage. The antecedents of the boy were largely calculated to induce him to espouse the law as a life work. Accordingly, under his earnest application and the tutelage of his brother, Hon. James Cobbs, of Mobile, he was prepared for the law and was admitted to the bar in 1856, and was from the very start overwhelmed with business. Thus his successful career went on until he was elected to the office of chancellor of the western division of Alabama, and so masterly was his administration of that important office that he was re-elected, without opposition, in 1886. Upon the occasion of his second election to the bench the Montgomery Advertiser says, concerning him:

"This able, faithful and judicious officer was nominated for a second term by the convention of the western chancery division. He has established himself so thoroughly by his fair and impartial decisions, by his uniform courtesy to the bar and people, as to prevent any thought of opposition, and he receives, as he deserves, the unanimous endorsement of the convention. The chancellor is regarded by all who know him as a fair and impartial judge; laborious and painstaking in every case, and is regarded in the state as one of her most eminent judges."

He was renominated in June, 1892, without opposition, for chancellor for six years. He was married in 1850 to Miss Lucy L., daughter of George and Margaret Thom, of Virginia. The union was blessed with eight children; all that are living are—Thomas D., James B., and Nellie, wife of Prof. J. H. Phillips. Chancellor Cobbs is an Episcopalian.

JUDGE AUGUSTUS A. COLEMAN.—This distinguished litterateur, jurist and statesman, is a native of South Carolina, having been born in Camden, in that state, May 21, 1826. He came to Alabama with his parents, and was educated in the primitive mixed schools of early days of the state, and was subsequently graduated from Yale at the early age of nineteen years. He entered the office of a distinguished firm of Alabama lawyers for the study of law, and a few years later, having been admitted to the bar, he settled in Livingston, Sumter county, Ala., and began a large and lucrative practice. At the remarkable early age of twenty-seven years, he was appointed judge of the seventh judicial circuit, where he made a splendid record for learning and legal ability, judicial fairness, and fearless discharge of duty. He was a member of the historic secession convention of 1861, and among the most illustrious men of the state he was particularly prominent as a member of the Yancey's ordinance committee to consider and pass upon the right of the state, to adopt an ordinance of secession in her own sovereign capacity, or whether there should be a co-operative movement among all the southern states, looking to that end. Amid the startling sessions of that memorable body, Judge Coleman was a leading and central figure. At the beginning of the war, Judge Coleman tendered his resignation, and

organized a regiment for the army. This regiment was known as the Fortieth Alabama, and the judge commanded it about one year, but the people of his circuit being without recourse or remedy at law, and Gov. Shorter having declined his resignation as Judge, he resumed his seat on the bench, and continued to hold court, until the close of the war. Judge Coleman then removed to Greensboro, in Hale county, Ala., where he practiced his profession, and represented Hale county in 1884-5, in the general assembly. He shortly afterward removed to Birmingham, where he has since been one of the most prominent lawyers of that place. Though he has been engaged nearly all his life in law and politics, he has found time for large literary acquirements, and his poetry, in the language of one of his reviewers, "seems to belong to the polished age of Pope and Dryden, rather than to this hurried, restless age of ours." He is an ardent friend of learning, and has been largely instrumental, in the success of several institutions of learning in the southern states, particularly the Southern university, at Greensboro, Ala., one of the leading institutions, under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal church. Some of the poems from the pen of Judge Coleman are almost unparalleled in thought and exquisite expression. We venture to give below, some sentimental verses addressed "To Ellen" from a periodical before us, and a most classic four-line gem, entitled "Poetry," from the same publication.

TO ELLEN.

Upon the valley's lap
The dewy morning throws
A thousand pearly drops,
To wake a single rose.

And often in the course
Of life's few fleeting years,
A single pleasure costs
The soul a thousand tears.

Thus often in thine ear,
By love's pure passion taught,
A thousand hopes I breathe
To wake one tender thought.

And if within thine heart
That tender thought arise,
That one faint throbbing costs
My soul a thousand sighs.

POETRY.

Angelic statues waked to life by Thought,
From out the virgin quarry of the heart;
Soul pictures by the hand of Genius wrought,
And limbed in Beauty by the touch of Art.

JOHN S. Cox, the affable and competent freight agent of the L. & N. railroad, at Birmingham, was born in Saratoga, N. Y., in 1843, and was educated in Elgin, Ill., where his parents had removed, when he was a child. In the spring of 1862, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois infantry, and served all through the war as private, and was in the engagements of Vicksburg and Resaca, where he was wounded, and was confined to the hospital, until he was mustered out in 1863, at New Albany, Ind. In 1869 he went to Rome, Ga., in the employ of the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad as a clerk, and in 1872, he removed to Birmingham, as freight agent of the L. & N., the position he holds at present. Mr. Cox was married in January, 1869, to Frances M. Smith, of Elgin, Ill.

M. H. CRITTENDEN, capitalist of Birmingham, was born in Lauderdale county, Ala., August 31, 1851, and was educated in the common schools of Florence, Ala. After leaving school, at the age of eighteen years, he studied medicine for a short time, but removed in 1873 to Birmingham. Here his first business venture was the livery business, which he carried on one year, and associated himself with W. H. Morris, in the grocery and furniture line. This firm was dissolved in about one year, but the business was continued by Mr. Crittenden for two years longer, after which time he formed a partnership in the livery and brick business with J. T. Garrettson. In 1882, when Mr. Crittenden's real estate possessions required all his time and attention, he gave up all other business, and devoted himself exclusively to looking after his large property interests. He has a farm of 1,120 acres, in Lauderdale county, as well as large landed estates in Chickasaw county, Miss., and in Blount county, Ala., and at Leeds, Ala. He is a Knight of Pythias, and has occupied all the chairs in that order, having been chancellor commander of Jefferson Valley lodge on two occasions, and once of Dirigo lodge, of Birmingham. Mr. Crittenden was married November 14, 1878, to Sallie J. Goodrich, of Kentucky, and they have three daughters—Lulu O., Erline and Sallie L. Mr. Crittenden is a son of William H. Crittenden of Alabama, and his mother's name was Octavia Ingram. Four children were born to the union, of which, however, only M. H. is living. His father died in 1854, and his mother in 1861.

DR. FRANK E. DAVIDSON, a banker and business man of Birmingham, Ala., was born in Madison county, Ala., and received his education in Tennessee. In 1845 he moved to Green county, Ala. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, he volunteered his services, joining the company commanded by Capt. Andrew Pickens, and was the recipient of a medal, from congress, for gallant, and meritorious conduct. At the close of the war, he returned to Greensborough, Ala., adopting the practice of dentistry for his profession. For a number of years, he enjoyed a large practice in Livingston, Ala., from which place he retired to his plantation in Sumter. In 1865 he moved to Mobile, Ala., and, for a

number of years, was interested in the wholesale grocery business. He was president of the Grangers' Insurance company, and a director of the Mobile Life Insurance company, and, for several years, was largely interested in the brokerage business. In 1889 Dr. Davidson, moved to Birmingham, Ala., where he invested in valuable real estate. He is president of the Co-operative Bank of North America, a prosperous and thriving institution. He is a Knight Templar, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of every one.

TARPLEY M. DAVIDSON, well-known merchant and banker of Warrior, Ala., was born in Walker county, Ga., in 1846. When he was only five years old his parents moved to De Kalb county, Ala., and in the common schools of that county he received his education. He taught school in 1867 in Marshall county, Ala., and went into the drug business in Scottsboro, Ala., which he continued for two years. From 1871 to 1878 he was in the general merchandise business at the same place, but in the latter year he was appointed agent for the Memphis & Charleston railroad at Hillsboro, Ala., which place he held seven years. In 1884 he had made valuable purchases of coal lands in and contiguous to Warrior, whither he removed in 1885, and opened an extensive mine, which he still operates. At the same time he opened a general store, which is also running. Upon the organization of the bank of Warrior in 1889 he was made president. Aside from his mining and mercantile interests, he has a large plantation in Jackson county, Ala., and considerable landed estate in Jefferson and Lawrence counties, Ala. Mr. Davidson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in 1871 to Sallie, daughter of Col. Thomas Snodgrass, deceased, of Jackson county, Ala. There was only one child of this union, Mabel. He was again married in 1891, in Memphis, Tenn., to Miss Ida Austin, a daughter of M. S. Austin, of Mississippi. Mr. Davidson's father was Rev. A. B. Davidson, a native of Virginia, who came to Georgia about 1838. His wife was Lucinda Harben, of South Carolina. They had eight children. The following five are living: Dr. A. S. Davidson, of Blount county, Ala., J. W. Davidson, of Blount county; T. M. Davidson; Henry M. Davidson, of Morgan county, Ala., and S. C. Davidson, of Warrior, Ala. The father of Mr. Davidson died in 1885, and the mother in 1874.

R. EHRLMAN is a native of Germany. He was born in Düdelsheim on July 4, 1851, and was educated at the high school at Bidingen, and at Geisen. Leaving school at the age of eighteen he went into a store at Frankfort, where he clerked a year, and then came to America, settling first in New York and then in Montevallo, Ala. At this latter place he was in the mercantile business for four years. From here he went to Clanton, Ala., where he engaged in a similar business for eleven years. From this point, he went to Birmingham, engaging there in the lumber business. From that time to the present, he has conducted the lumber business with great success, and his many noble qualities of hand and

heart have made a large circle of friends. Mr. Ehrman is largely interested in the saw mill business with Duke, Ehrman & Merritt, near Clanton, Ala., and with Mr. Maull, near Elmore. He also owns a large general store at Strasburg, Ala. He is a Mason, and a member of B'nai B'rith. He was married, in 1877, to Kate G. Alvis, a daughter of Thomas E. Alvis, of Bibb county, Ala., and by this union there are five children: Helen, Alvis, Gertrude, Leon, and Margnerite. Mr. Ehrman is the son of Leon Ehrman, a reputable merchant of Germany, who died there in 1868. His wife's maiden name was Sarah Smith. She still lives. The wife of Mr. Ehrman is an Episcopalian, and, although he is a Jew, he built a church for her at Clanton and hired a minister to preach there once a month.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK ENSLEN is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born March 30, 1830. He was educated in that city and came to America in 1845, at the early age of fifteen years, to try his fortunes in the great occidental world. Having learned the trade of a blacksmith in Montgomery, Ala., he found himself well equipped to provide for himself in his new home. He moved to Wetumpka and continued at blacksmithing until 1871, when he moved to Birmingham. Here he worked for the South & North railroad for two years, but a short time later he embarked in the mercantile business in Birmingham, and continued therein until 1885, when he organized the Jefferson county savings bank, with a capital stock of \$50,000, owning all the stock, and was himself the president, as he is at present. In 1887, the capital stock of the bank was increased to \$150,000, and his son, E. F. Enslen, became cashier. Mr. Enslen is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and organized, in 1872, the first I. O. O. F. lodge in Jefferson county, and became its first presiding officer. He is a member of the Baptist church, and served two years as an alderman of Birmingham. He was married in 1849, to Elizabeth Flynn, of Columbus, Ga., and they have been blessed with a number of children, of whom Charles, Emily, Eugene F., John and Minnie are living. Mr. Enslen went into the Confederate army before the secession of Alabama, and was sent to Pensacola, under the command of Col. Tennant Lomax, and remained there until the reorganization of his command into the Third Alabama. Then, after discharging some important military duty at Norfolk, Va., he was placed in charge of the arsenal as foreman, at Montgomery, and continued therein until the close of the war.

DR. ALFRED EUBANK, the well known and successful dentist, of Birmingham, was born in Jefferson county, September 18, 1851. He began his early education in the common schools of Jefferson county, and at the age of seventeen years he began to study medicine, with the late Dr. M. H. Jordan. He afterward took up dentistry and graduated in that course from the Baltimore Dental college, in 1874. In that year he located at Birmingham, where he has since had his wonderful success. Dr.

Eubank is regarded as one of the leading dentists of the city, he and his brother having the larger portion of the best practice. Mr. Eubank is a Mason in high standing, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in 1873 to Sarah E. Brown, daughter of James Brown, of Jefferson, and they are the parents of six children, of whom four are living. The children are: Minnie B., Kate, Lucy, and Emma. Dr. Eubank is a member of the Alabama State Dental association, which he helped to organize, and served as a president of that body. He was a member and organizer of the first dental examining board in the state, and is an honored member of the Southern Dental association. In politics the doctor is a staunch democrat, but has little to do with politics, beyond his duty as a citizen.

DR. GEORGE EUBANK belongs to one of the oldest pioneer families who can claim a life-long residence in Jefferson county. He was born in that county, August 17, 1861. He attended the common schools in his boyhood, read dentistry with his brother, and in 1879 he entered Harvard college, at Cambridge, Mass., where he took both medical and dental courses, proper. He graduated from Harvard in 1882, and opened an office in Birmingham, where he has reaped a large measure of success. He is president of the Alabama State Dental association, now serving a second term of five years, and is a member of the board of state dental examiners. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Elks, and is a member of the Episcopal church. He was married in April, 1884, to Miss Cammie, daughter of Mr. Crawford Blackwood, of Mobile, and the union has been blessed with two children—George and William C. His father was William Carroll Eubank, born in what is now Jefferson county, in 1818, and was the first white child born in that territory. He was prominent in the early days of the county, having been sheriff, tax collector and assessor for some years.

NOAH B. FEAGIN, a member of the Birmingham bar, is a native of Barbour county, Ala. His father, James M. Feagin, is a native of Jones county, Ga., and moved to Alabama in 1832, and settled near Midway, Barbour county. He was in the Indian war of 1836, and fought in the battles of Warrior Stand, Cowike and Pea River. He was married to Almira Cole, the daughter of Noah B. Cole, whose parents were French Huguenots, and first settled in Charleston, S. C. Samuel T. Feagin, the grandfather of N. B. Feagin, was a native of North Carolina, and had nine great-uncles in the Revolutionary war, eight of whom fought in the Continental army and one in the British. N. B. Feagin was at school at the Nashville military institute, at Nashville, Tenn., when the war began. He left school and entered the Confederate service in July, 1861, in company B, Fifteenth Alabama regiment of infantry, which arrived in Richmond, Va., just after the first battle of Manassas. He enlisted as a private, but had rapid promotions to the captaincy of his company. He rendered conspicuous services in the army of northern Virginia. He

was in the valley campaign under Stonewall Jackson, and at the first battle of Winchester, Cross Keys and Port Republic in the valley, and in the battles of Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill in front of Richmond, where his regiment suffered heavily in killed and wounded. He was in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Hazel River, Harper's Ferry, Shepardstown, and was in the charge of his brigade, led by Col. Hoke, of North Carolina, when the lost line was retaken. 800 Pennsylvania bucktails were captured and Col. Hoke was brevetted brigadier general on the field for gallantry. His regiment was after this transferred to Longstreet's corps, and he was in the siege of Suffolk, and in 1863 was transferred to the army of northern Georgia. He was with his command in the two days' desperate fighting at the battle of Chickamauga, where his regiment captured a battery of artillery, and on the second day was in the charge that broke through the enemy's right wing, saved the day and turned the enemy to rout back on Chattanooga. He was in two engagements in Will's Valley, near Chattanooga, at the fight at Bean's Station, Tenn., and in Longstreet's siege of Knoxville. He was in the second battle of Cold Harbor and in the sieges of Richmond and Petersburg. He was in the battles of Deep Bottom, Fort Gibson, and on the Darby Town road, in front of Richmond. He was severely wounded in the thigh at Suffolk, in the hand at Hazel River, in the side at Cold Harbor, in the knee and ankle in the battle on the Darby Town road, where Gen. Gregg was killed. He commanded his company during the two days' fighting at the battle of Sharpsburg, with his arm in a sling, having a wound in his hand. He was called "the boy captain" of his regiment. He never lost a day's service from sickness, nor missed a battle in which his command was engaged, except when wounded. After so brilliant a military record he was not averse to the quiet vocations of peace when the end came. After the war he farmed a year in Bullock county, and then went to Washington college, Va., for three years, which was then presided over by Gen. Robert E. Lee, and after graduating in several of the departments, including law, in July, 1870, he returned home. He began the battle of life at Union Springs, Ala., in September, 1870, editing a newspaper, the Union Springs Times. This he gave up in February, 1871, and began there the practice of law. He moved to Anniston, Ala., in May, 1884, and to Birmingham in October, 1886. He was mayor one term at both Union Springs and Anniston. He was married in February, 1886, to Annie, the daughter of Cyrus Phillips, and they have three children, Jewett Whatley, Alma and Carrie.

CAPT. FRED S. FERGUSON, a distinguished member of the Birmingham bar, as his name indicates, comes of Scotch and English ancestry. He was born in Huntsville, Ala., May 2, 1841. He was educated at the Wesleyan university at Florence, Ala., graduating in 1859. From this time until the beginning of the war, he studied law and taught school, but, in January, 1861, he enlisted in the Tuskegee Zouaves, commanded

by Capt. E. M. Law, and was ordered to Pensacola, Fla., returning February 22, of the same year, and was appointed to the First regiment of regular artillery, as second lieutenant, and was made first lieutenant in 1862. In July, 1864, he was made captain. During his military career, he served as a staff officer with Gens. Page, Higgins, Maury and Gardner. He served in the sieges of Fort Powell and Fort Morgan, and the battles around Mobile and Pensacola, Fla. He was captured at Fort Morgan, and was in prison at Fort Warren, Boston. The war over, he returned to Tuskegee, and was admitted to the bar. He formed a partnership with the late Judge David Clopton, which lasted until 1869. In 1870 he removed to Montgomery, and formed a partnership with D. T. Blakey, Esq. In 1876 he was elected solicitor of the second judicial circuit, serving until 1886, and in 1887 he began his present prosperous career in Birmingham. He served a term in the legislature from Macon county, Ala., in 1866-7, and was nominated for the legislature from Jefferson county in 1892. He was married, in 1871, to Laura Burr, daughter of Rev. William Burr, of Franklin, Tenn. They had six children, of whom Burr, William Hill, Laura and Frederika Ferguson are now living. The father of Mr. Ferguson was Frederick G. Ferguson, of Spartanburg district, S. C., who removed to Alabama when a child. He was an active Methodist minister for thirty-five years, and died in 1863. He married Lucinda Hale, who bore him eleven children, of whom five died unmarried. The mother of Col. Ferguson lives in his family. Her ancestors are from England, and came first to Virginia and to Alabama, in 1808, and his father's ancestors were in South Carolina before the Revolutionary war, coming originally from Dumbarton, Scotland.

DAVID J. FOX was born in Canada, August 25, 1857. He went with his parents to Tennessee, locating in Knoxville, where he attended school until the age of seventeen years, when he went into a rolling mill in Knoxville, and worked until 1879. In that year he went to Louisiana and spent one year at New Iberia, then going to Clifton Forest, West Va., and in 1880, removed to Birmingham and worked in a rolling mill until 1883, was engaged in the strike, and in the same year entered the L. & N. railroad shops for two years, then clerked for his father, John Fox, in the grocery business in Birmingham, until his father's death, in 1888, and since that time his brother and he have carried on their father's business. In 1890 he was elected an alderman in Birmingham, and was chairman of the railroad committee, besides being a member of the judiciary, gas and gas works committees, and was nominated for mayor of the city in 1892, and elected. Mr. Fox belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a royal arch Mason, a K. T., K. P., and a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Presbyterian church. He married, May 17, 1883, Lulu Risinger, daughter of William Risinger, deceased, of Birmingham. Mr. Fox's parents, John Fox and Ann (Smith) Fox, were natives of England. They had five children: John G., of Birmingham.; Adelaide E., wife of James E.

McReynolds; David J.; Anna, wife of James K. Smith; William T., of Birmingham. The mother of Mr. Fox died when he was a child, and his father married again. The widow of the latter still survives.

COL. JAMES J. GARRETT, a leading lawyer of Birmingham, Ala., was born in Edgecomb county, N. C., March 14, 1837, and was educated at the university of Alabama, his parents having moved to Alabama in 1838, living most of the time in Greene county. Immediately upon his graduation, in 1856, Col. Garrett commenced the study of law in the office of J. D. Webb, at Greensboro, and, after a full course of study, was admitted to the bar in July, 1857. He practiced at Livingston for two and a half years, and in 1860 he went to Somerfield, where he was connected with the Centenary Male college, as a teacher, for a year and a half. In May, 1862, he enlisted in company G, Forty-fourth regiment, as a private. Here he served fourteen months, and was assigned to duty in the ordnance department of Longstreet's corps, and just preceding the surrender of Lee, he was promoted to a lieutenancy of ordnance. He was in the following engagements: all the battles of the army of northern Virginia (except second Manassas, Sharpsburg, and Chancellorsville), Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Lookout Valley, Knoxville, and the winter campaign in east Tennessee. At the close of the war, he took up his practice in Greensboro, remaining there till 1880, and, in 1882, went to Birmingham, where he is now practicing. He was, during his residence in Greensboro, twice mayor of the city. He was married in 1875 to Celia L. Walton, a daughter of John W. Walton, of Greensboro. Col. Garrett's father was Harry Walton Garrett, an extensive farmer of Edgecomb county, N. C., who came to Alabama in 1838. He died in 1876, aged seventy-two years. His wife was Sarah Sasnette, also of Edgecomb county. They were the parents of seven children, who grew to maturity. Five of them are living, as follows: Eliza A., widow of William Johnston, of Carrollton, Miss.; Bettie, wife of S. S. Latimer, of Greensboro, Ala.; James J., Jesse L., of Springville, Ala., and William C. Garrett, of Birmingham, Ala. The mother of Col. Garrett died in 1875. The colonel is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

DR. JOHN SHARP GILLESPIE, one of the representative young physicians of Birmingham, was born in Jefferson county, Ala., November 17, 1859, and was educated in the university of Alabama, taking the medical course at Miami Medical college, graduating in 1883. After graduation, he located in Jefferson county, Ala., where he practiced until the fall of 1886, except one year at Scottsboro, Ala. In autumn of 1886, he went to Birmingham, where he still practices. He belongs to the State Medical association, and the Jefferson county Medical society. He is also a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was married in October, 1883, to Mary Owen, daughter of Thomas H. Owen, of Jefferson county, Ala. They have four children: Thomas O., Mary E., Sadie and James M. His father was John S. Gil-

lespy, who was an extensive farmer of Blount county, Tenn. He died in August, 1859, and his wife in 1864. Her maiden name was Martha S. McAdory, a native of Jefferson county. They had two children: James M. and Dr. John S. Gillespy.

JAMES ALFRED GOING was born in Pickens county, Ala., January 8, 1842. He went to the common schools of that place up to the age of seventeen years and entered the university of Alabama, where he remained until March, 1860. In this year he went into the Confederate army in the Lanier Guards, commanded by T. C. Lanier, afterwards known as company D. Forty-second Alabama regiment. Mr. Going filled various positions while in the military service, during the siege of Vicksburg, being connected with the signal corps. He was wounded at the battle of Corinth. He surrendered with Gen. Johnston at the close of the war, in Tennessee. He took part in the following battles: second battle of Corinth, where he was wounded; siege of Vicksburg, Rocky Face Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Round Mountain and the battles around Atlanta. He was ordered up through South Carolina after Sherman. His last fight was at Benton, N. C., in 1865. He was married in October, 1865, to Miss Myrtis Billups, of Pickens county, Ala., and to them were born three children: William Rufus, Henry S., bookkeeper for his father, and Richard B. Going. In 1876 his first wife died, and his second wife was Ella Gaines Parker, daughter of Socrates Parker, of Livingston, Ala. By this lady he has one daughter, Elizabeth Pryor Going. He farmed from 1866 to 1871, in which latter year he moved to Birmingham, Ala., and engaged in the mercantile business, until 1879, when he took up the real estate and insurance business, which he now conducts. He has served three terms as alderman of the city, and is a member and past chancellor of Dirigo lodge, K. P., as he is also of the Presbyterian church, of which he is now an elder and one of its oldest members. He is a director of the Berney National bank and People's Savings bank, of which he was vice-president; a director in the West End Land company, and president of the Birmingham Ice Factory company. His father was Eli T. Going, of South Carolina, but came to Alabama at an early age, and resided here up to the time of his death, in 1890, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife was Jane Somerville, of South Carolina. They had seven children, five of whom are living. They are James A., William S., Job, Eli L. and John S.

BAYLIS EARLE GRACE.—The following is extracted from an article prepared by D. B. Grace, Esq., of the Birmingham Evening Chronicle, for the history of Jefferson county, Ala., and published by Teeple & Smith in 1887: "The early days of this century brought forth men of hardy frames, indomitable energy, and undying patriotism. On the 12th of November, 1808, Baylis Earle Grace was born in Greenville district, S. C. His middle name was bestowed upon him by his parents in honor of Gen. J. B. Earle, many of whose descendants now live in Jefferson

county. When an infant the parents of Mr. Grace moved to Jackson county, Tenn., and when he was twelve years of age they removed to Jefferson county, Ala., and settled near Jonesboro. He has resided in this county ever since. Mr. Grace entered Alabama at the time it was admitted to the union, and has seen it arise from a wilderness to one of the proudest and richest of the galaxy of southern states. But few men are vouchsafed such a privilege by an indulgent Providence. In those early days educational advantages were limited, and Mr. Grace attended school but one year, near the spot where Woodward's furnace now stands, under the tuition of Thomas Carroll. The school house was a log cabin without any floor. Among his schoolmates were several pupils who afterward rose to distinction, such as John W. Henley, the father of Dr. A. T. Henley, and William King, both of whom became distinguished lawyers, Drayton Nabers, the father of Dr. F. D. Nabers, also two daughters of Isham Harrison. Eliza and Laura; the first named became the wife of Dr. B. W. Earle, and Laura married the late William H. Jack, an eminent lawyer of Texas. Mr. Grace was left an orphan at an early age, and being the only child of a widowed mother, her support fell upon his shoulders. But he descended from a line of Revolutionary ancestors, and the indomitable spirit burned in his breast that his forefathers displayed in their struggles for independence. His grandfather, Joseph Grace, surrendered his life for his country in the battle of Eataw Springs. His grandmother, Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Grace, set fire to her own house rather than allow it to shelter the enemy. Her Spartan courage was mentioned highly by Mrs. Elliott in her work, 'Women of the Revolution.' It was this same hardy courage that fired Thomas Grace with the pioneer spirit of Daniel Boone, and impelled him to carve out a home in the virgin wilds of Kentucky, and inspired Elihu C. Grace to offer five sons to the southern Confederacy, and has won success in the battle of life for Rev. W. C. Grace, of Tennessee, Col. Preston Grace, of Arkansas, and other descendants. It was this high sense of justice and right that has prevented the name from ever being stained by crime. The efforts of Mr. Grace in making his way in the world were successful, and in 1827 he was taken into the circuit clerk's office at Elyton by Harrison W. Goynes, as his assistant, and transacted most of the business. At the end of the term he was elected to this office by a vote of the people over Hugh M. Caruthers, a very popular man, and was re-elected in 1835 and 1839, but before the expiration of his last term he resigned and moved to the country at the place known as Grace's gap, where the L. & N. road cuts through Red mountain. During his term of office Mr. Grace kept the neatest set of books ever known in the county, and they are now in the archives of the county in the court house in Birmingham. In 1844 Mr. Grace was elected sheriff of Jefferson county, but as the sheriff can only serve one term he was not a candidate for re-election. When the law was passed requiring the lands to be assessed by sectional

divisions he was appointed by Judge Forrest to make the first assessment, which duty he performed to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1859 he was appointed general administrator and guardian for the county, and held the office until 1863. In his public trusts, as well as private duties, he was the same honest, earnest, faithful man. The people delighted to honor his sterling qualities of head and heart. He never had an enemy. His modesty has often held him back from places of preferment. He is a gentle man. In early manhood Mr. Grace wedded Miss Jane Mitchell, a relative of Gov. Lawrence Mitchell, of Florida, and Mrs. B. P. Worthington, of Birmingham. His second wife was Miss Ann Eliza Cantley, daughter of Hon. John Cantley, a member of the legislature from Jefferson county. His first wife bore him three sons. The eldest, Rev. F. M. Grace, D. D., is now president of the Mansfield (La.) Female college; the second son was accidentally killed while at college in Athens, Ga., and the third, Baylis E. Grace, Jr., is a leading lawyer of Birmingham. A grandson is part proprietor and manager of the Birmingham Daily Chronicle. Mr. Grace has, by hard study, made considerable literary attainments, and his articles to the press have been widely read and admired. He was one of the first newspaper men of the county, and edited the Central Alabamian, the successor of the Jones Valley Times, the first paper published in the county, a file of which is preserved by the Tennessee Historical society. A vein of poetry runs through his nature, and he has often successfully invoked the muse. He is also a musician, and has delighted his friends with selections on the flute. In years past he was often the winner of the beef at shooting matches, then so frequent. His rifle is a very fine one, the gift of an admiring stock drover from Tennessee, who stopped over night on his way south. It was the custom at these matches to divide the beef into five quarters, the fore and hind quarters, and the hide and tallow made the fifth. Mr. Grace was the first person to attach any importance to the Red mountain as a mineral deposit. He had the first iron made that was ever made from the ore of that mountain, by sending a two-horse wagon load to the puddling furnace of Newton Smith, of Bibb county, who had it smelted and hammered into bars, and it was pronounced by the blacksmiths equal to Swede iron. He afterward made the first sale of iron ore for manufacturing purposes. The sale was made to Col John T. Milner for the use of the Oxmoor company, and from this land they now draw their principal supply of ore. He first recognized the abilities of Maj. Thomas Peters, who came to Jefferson county prospecting after the war, and he took the major to his home and encouraged him in developing those grand ideas which, now in the full fruition of realization, have challenged the wonder and admiration of the civilized world. For some years Mr. Grace has been the agent of the Thomas Iron company, of Pennsylvania, and all of their magnificent iron and coal lands, which they are now developing by building furnaces and founding a town near

Birmingham, were purchased by him. It was through his faith in the possibilities of this mineral district and his representations of its unequaled advantages that these Pennsylvania iron kings were induced to invest here. Their investment attracted the attention of other capitalists, and the impetus was given to iron making that has carried the Birmingham district to the first place in the new world. Mr. Grace now resides one mile from Birmingham, and surrounded by home comforts and the amenities of an extended social circle he enjoys life with a zest equaled by few. He is a living example of the healthfulness of Jones valley, and his pure and honest life has preserved him to a green old age. He is a firm believer in the great future of this country. He has seen the land for which he gave a few dollars an acre increase in value to \$10,000 an acre. It is his daily custom to ride into the city on business, and he meets hundreds of his friends, who are glad to grasp his hand and look in the eyes of an honest man—"the noblest work of God." Of all the men that crowd the busy marts of trade, there are none whose memories reach farther back into the annals of the history of Jefferson county. He is a link that binds the past to the present. 'Birmingham Illustrated' says: 'Mr. Grace is one of the most illustrious characters of the valley planter. Venerable in memories of the past, he is yet active in the new era. The victim of a revolution, he is one of the fortunate beneficiaries of the restored prosperity of Alabama in the new channels.' "

JUDGE SAMUEL EARLE GREENE was born in Jefferson county, Ala., on February 19, 1853. He is the son of Robert N. and Sarah E. Greene, and is the eldest of six children. He attended, when a boy, the schools at Elyton, and afterward received a collegiate education at the Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va. He then taught four years in the Elyton and Birmingham schools, during which time he read law as he could spare the time from his school duties. He also studied law one year in the office of Porter & Martin. He began the practice of his profession at Jasper, Walker county, Ala., in October, 1880. After practicing there for a little more than two years, he returned to Birmingham. In August, 1884, he was elected a member of the Alabama legislature from Jefferson county, and served one term. In February, 1887, he was appointed by Gov. Thomas Seay, judge of the criminal court, of Jefferson county, to serve until his successor should be elected in August, 1888, the next general election. At this election he had no opposition, and was elected for a term of six years. On the 27th day of February, 1889, he was married to Rosa Miller, daughter of Judge G. K. Miller, of Talladega county. This union has been blessed by the birth of two children, Robert Knox and Sarah Ellen. Judge Greene is a member of the Episcopal church, the Knights of Pythias, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

R. H. HAGOOD, a representative real estate dealer of Birmingham, is a son of Jefferson county. He was born in Trussville, October 7, 1839, and was educated at the common schools of the county. His boyhood days were spent principally on his father's farm, but at an early age he embarked in the mercantile business on his own account, at Hagood's Cross Roads in Jefferson county. He conducted this business until the war broke out, when he entered company C, Nineteenth Alabama regiment as a first lieutenant, serving with distinction until the close of the war. He served in the western army, and was in the following engagements: Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, and the engagements around Atlanta, where he was captured and held fourteen months a prisoner at Johnson's Island. He was also in a number of minor engagements. He was wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro and at Resaca, Ga. When the war was over, he returned to Jefferson county and again engaged in farming until 1874, when he was elected sheriff of the county, and served three years. In 1884 he went into the real estate business, which, together with his farming interests, he still conducts. He was married in April, 1866, to America Walker, daughter of Alfred Walker, of Elyton, Jefferson county, Ala. They have seven living children, as follows: Robert W. Hagood, of Birmingham, Ala.; Corilla, wife of W. M. Bethea, of Birmingham; Margaret Hagood, Laura Hagood, Lucy Hagood, Helen Hagood and Rufus H. Hagood. Mr. Hagood is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. His father was Robert J. Hagood, a native of Pickens district, S. C., where he was born in 1811, and came to Alabama with his parents when about nine years old, locating in Jefferson county, where he died in 1860. He was a farmer and merchant, and his wife was Nancy M. Hale, a native of Kentucky. They had eight children, the following five of whom are living: R. H. Hagood, Lucinda, wife of Elias A. Glenn, of Texas; Thomas Z. Hagood, of Warrior, Ala.; Menila L., wife of Dr. J. M. Bevins of Warrior, Ala., and Robert C. Hagood, of Birmingham. The mother of Mr. Hagood died in 1875.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, at present engaged in the painting and paper hanging business in the city of Birmingham, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., in December, 1854, the son of a well-known contractor of that city. At the age of fifteen years, after passing through common schools, he left his studies and was apprenticed to the business, at which he is making such marked success. When he had finished the trade, he himself became a contracting painter in Knoxville, and followed it there one year. He went to Birmingham in December, 1871, and was appointed foreman in the paint shops of the L. & N. railroad, remaining in the employment of this company three years. In the year 1883, he began the splendid business which he now carries on in Birmingham. Since that time he has built a business house, in which he does his prosperous and increasing business. In 1887 he was elected a director in the Jefferson

county Savings bank. He was married in 1878 to Ella, daughter of John and Charlotte Evans, of La Grange, Ga. They have four children, Holton, Fay, Roscoe and Glen.

SAMUEL H. HARRIS, painter and paper hanger, of Birmingham, was born at Gunter's Landing, Madison county, Ala., August 5, 1850. From that place he removed with his parents to Knoxville, Tenn., when quite young. At this latter place he went to school, and lived there until 1869, when he went to Chattanooga and remained there until 1871, in which year he settled in Birmingham, and went to work at his trade, that of a painter and paper hanger. Since that time he has handled the business with increasing success. In 1886 he consolidated his house with that of his brother, George W., who was also a painter, and at present their business is the first in the city, in point of quality and material and excellence of workmanship. After one year, the firm dissolved and Mr. Harris now conducts the business alone, and has frequently as many as fifty men in his employ at one time. He has held all the chairs in the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men, and belongs to the Encampment and I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church. In 1875, he was married to Virginia Moore, daughter of John Moore, of Virginia. Four children have blessed this marriage: Roberta, Frankie T., Howard and S. Houston, the two latter being twins.

WARREN HARRIS, one of the old pioneers of Alabama, was born in Georgia in 1804, a son of Jesse and Nancy (Sausom) Harris. The father was a soldier in the Creek war and the war of 1812. He was a son of George and Martha (Autry) Harris, the former a native of South Carolina. Mrs. Nancy Harris was a daughter of Richard Sausom. Warren Harris was reared in Georgia until 1828, when he came to Alabama with his parents and settled on Terrapin creek, in what is now Calhoun county, among the Indians, and became a great friend to them; they were his best friends and would do anything that he might ask of them. He was a great help to the government when the time came to remove the Indians. He attended school in the old pioneer log school house, which like his own house had a dirt floor. In 1828, he married Mary Statum, daughter of Pleasant and Mary (Terry) Statum. This union was fruitful in the birth of nine children, six of whom are still living, as follows: Nancy, Matilda, Mary, Austin, Jerome and Y. C.; those dead are Louisa, Jesse, who was killed at the second battle of Manassas, and Frank E. The mother was born in Georgia and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The old pioneer has served as commissioner of Calhoun county five years; he also belonged to a home guard company during the war. He is one of the oldest citizens of Calhoun county, and well respected by all.

L. C. HARRISON, the efficient general manager of the Pearson Coal and Iron Railroad company, of Warrior, was born in Eufaula, Barbour county, Ala., in 1849. He was educated at Summerfield, Dallas county, Ala., at a high

school taught by D. B. C. Connelly. From the time he left school in 1862, nearly all his time was devoted to farming in Dallas county and two years in Washington county, Ala., in which latter place he was washed out by a terrible overflow of the Mississippi river. While he farmed he carried on the business extensively, employing at one time fifty men and cultivating about 1,100 acres of land. In 1873 he entered the employ of the Alabama Central Railroad company, as conductor, and worked for that company about ten years. In 1874, he went to Selma and engaged in the mercantile business, which he conducted until 1887, when he removed to Warrior to accept the position he now holds as the general manager of the Pearson Coal and Iron Railroad company. He is also a director, and general manager of the Red Mountain Mining company, owning large interests in coal lands in Fayette and Walker counties, Ala., beside running two large saw mills at Warrior. Mr. Harrison is a democrat, and takes a great interest in the politics of his party. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Fay's daughter of Rev. Dr. Collins, deceased, of Dallas county, and the happy union has been blessed with six children, of whom four are living—Allen Barksdale, Iva Corinne, Cammilla E. and Pearl Castle. Mr. Harrison is the son of L. C. Harrison, of Rockingham county, Va., who came to Alabama about 1860. His wife was Sarah J. Cook, a native of South Carolina. They had eight children, the five following of whom are living: William H., of Montgomery; Mary C., wife of William Ellerson, of Talbot county, Ga.; Virginia H., wife of Dr. I. W. Vaughan, of Hot Springs, Ark.; L. C. of Warrior, Ala.; Sallie C., wife of R. H. Pearson, of Birmingham. The father of these children died in 1865, and his wife still lives.

JAMES BUTLER HEAD was born in Greene county, Ala., December 16, 1846, and was educated primarily in the common schools of that county. At the age of seventeen years, in 1864, Mr. Head entered the Confederate service in company A, Sixteenth Confederate cavalry, Col. William Armistead. He served as a private in this organization till the close of the war, when he engaged in agriculture for two years, and, in 1867, he entered as deputy, the office of clerk of the circuit court of Greene county. He successfully filled various clerical positions in the several court offices of the county, and in 1871 was appointed clerk of the circuit court, which position he filled until 1874. In the meantime, Mr. Head had assiduously pursued his legal studies, and in 1874 he was admitted to the bar in Eutaw, Ala., where he resided from 1867 to January, 1888, when he came to Birmingham and practiced one year with W. C. Ward, and was appointed, by Gov. Seay, judge of the tenth judicial circuit (Birmingham circuit), the term having expired in November. In June, 1892, he was nominated by the democratic state convention as one of the judges of the supreme court of the state, and was elected at the August election following. After his election as justice of the supreme court he removed with his family to Montgomery, where he now resides. Judge Head is, and

has been, for many years, a consistent member of the Episcopal church, is a Mason, a K. of P. and a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married July 9, 1874, to Virginia Pierce, daughter of the late Judge William F. Pierce, of Eutaw, Ala. Judge Head is the son of William C. Head, formerly a farmer of Alabama, and the maiden name of his mother was Cynthia.

JOHN T. HEFLIN (deceased), in his life-time of the leading and representative men of the Birmingham bar, was a native of Walton county, Ga. He was born in that state, August 13, 1820, the son of Wyatt and Sarah S. Heflin, the former of North Carolina, and the latter of Georgia. On the paternal side, Mr. Heflin was of distinguished Scotch and English descent, his ancestors coming to America with Lord Granville prior to the Revolution, and on the maternal side he was of French Huguenot extraction. The father died in 1860, and the mother in 1869. John T. Heflin was the third in a family of eight. He received an academic education in Georgia, and studied law in Chambers county, Ala., in the office of Steiner & Phillips, and was admitted to practice in 1841, having a professional career of nearly fifty years. He was a member of the state senate during the session of 1851-2. In 1857 he moved to Jacksonville, and was associated with William H. Forney, a member of congress for three years. In 1860, he was elected a circuit judge, and remained on the bench until 1865. In 1875, he was a member of the state constitutional convention for the purpose of forming a new constitution. In April, 1882, he settled in Birmingham, becoming the senior member of the law firm of Heflin, Bowdon & Knox. Mr. Heflin, all his life, was singularly devoted to, and in love with, his profession, and has achieved some magnificent triumphs in forensic advocacy. In 1886, he was a candidate for judge of the supreme court, and received a flattering vote. He was a bourbon democrat, of the old school. He was married in 1862 to Mrs. Bowdon, of Talladega, whose maiden name was Sarah E. Chilton, a native of Kentucky. She died June 1, 1878. Mr. Heflin was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

HARRINGTON P. HEFLIN, one of the younger members of the Birmingham bar, was born at Lonina, Randolph county, Ala., February 26, 1862. In his early youth, Mr. Heflin attended the high school at Roanoke, Ala., with the view of laying the foundation of a thorough professional education, and having finished there, entered Vanderbilt university in 1880, where he took the full collegiate course of law. He afterward read law with the late Judge John T. Heflin, and was admitted to the Birmingham bar in May, 1887. He practiced alone with marked success for two years, and in January, 1889, he formed a partnership with Col. W. D. Bulger, which continued until 1892. Mr. Heflin is a young man, of strong points as a lawyer and advocate, and gives promise of much success in his chosen profession. He is a member of the Chi Phi college fraternity, is unmarried and is a democrat.

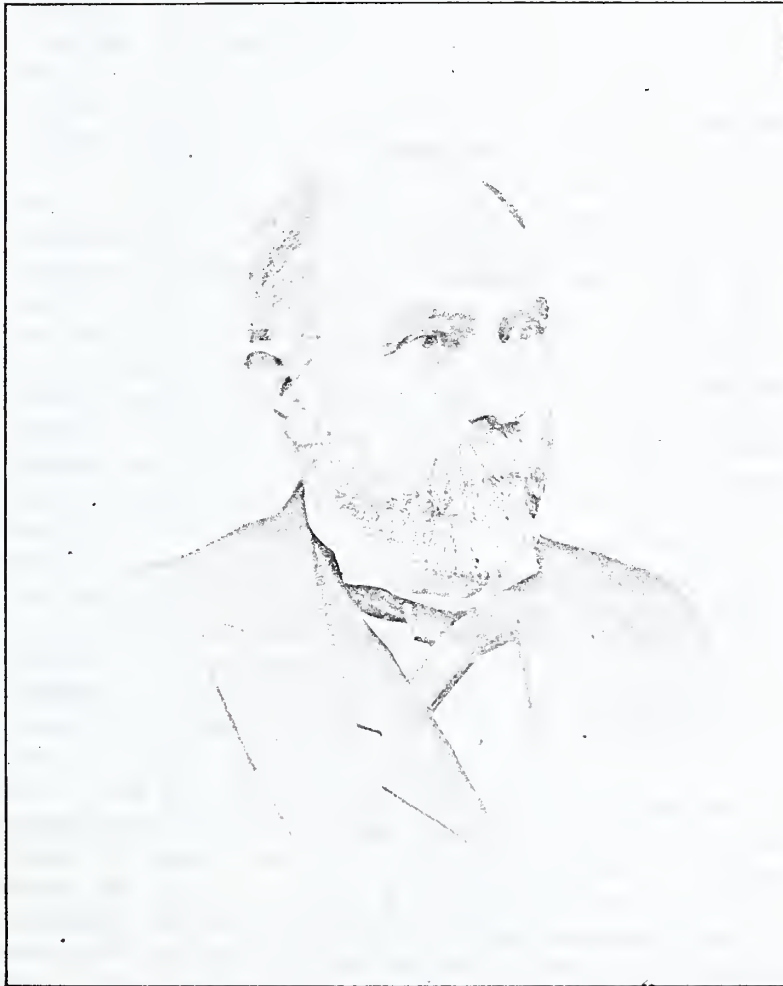
DR. WYATT HEFLIN, one of the physicians of Birmingham, standing well to the front in his profession, was born in Randolph county, Ala., October 21, 1860. His education was begun in the schools of Randolph and Chambers counties, and in Franklin, Ga., and then in Vanderbilt university, Tenn., where he attended the literary department one year and the medical department one year. He afterward attended Jefferson Medical college, and graduated in 1884. After leaving college he practiced two years with his father, Dr. William L. Heflin, at Louina, Ala., and in 1886, moved to Wedowee, where he remained until September, 1888, when he went to Philadelphia and entered Jefferson hospital for a course of special preparation in the diseases of women. Leaving here, he located in Birmingham, where he now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Jefferson county Medical society and the State Medical association. He was health officer and member of the board of census, during his residence in Randolph, and is one of the surgeons in charge of the hospital of United Charities at Birmingham. His father, W. L. Heflin, is a graduate of the university of Georgia, and has practiced most of his life at Randolph county, Ala., but at present is located in Roanoke, Ala. His wife, the mother of Dr. Heflin, Jr., was Lavisa Phillips, a native of Alabama, and is the mother of eleven children, of whom nine are living, eight sons and one daughter, Dr. Wyatt Heflin being the eldest child. The mother died in 1883. Dr. Heflin affiliates with the Methodist church.

W. P. HICKMAN, formerly county commissioner of Jefferson county, comes from good old Virginia stock. His grandfather, William Pullen, lived near Gen. Washington, in Virginia, and was a Revolutionary soldier under the father of his country. The father of W. P. Hickman was a native of Kentucky, who came to Alabama in 1820. He died in Texas in 1835. He was a farmer and a live-stock breeder, and lived in Jefferson county during his residence in Alabama, where W. P. was brought up. All the education he had was that obtained in the common schools of his county. His early years were spent on the farm, and while he was a youth he clerked for W. C. Eubank, a merchant of Elyton, and, for four years after, was engaged in similar business at Montevallo, Ala., and still later, did business as a merchant with his former employer, Mr. Eubank, for ten years at Elyton. After the war he farmed a couple of years near Birmingham, where he still owns nearly 3,000 acres of mineral land. He also farmed at Trussville, from 1868 to 1876. In 1877 he was elected treasurer of the county, which office he held until 1888. In 1888 he was elected county commissioner for four years. Mr. Hickman is still engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in 1855 to Mrs. E. S. Oden, a daughter of Andy Hamilton, Esq. They are the parents of six children: Fannie J., Hewitt, Cunningham W., Clara E.,

Jennie Sears and Jesse. He is a Mason, a member of the farmers' alliance, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DR. A. T. HENLEY, a practicing physician of Birmingham, was born in Demopolis, Ala., November 29, 1848, and was a student at an early age of Prof. Henry Tutwiler, who taught a select school at Green Springs, Ala. Upon leaving this school he kept books for Dorsey & White, of Demopolis, for one year; studied medicine with Dr. W. C. Ashe, then went to the university of Virginia, and attended the medical department, and afterward the university of the city of New York, where he graduated in March, 1869. Upon completing his medical course he went to Hale county, Ala., and practiced there, in all, twelve years. He settled in Birmingham in 1881, where he has since enjoyed an enviable practice. In March, 1883, he was appointed on the board of convict inspectors. He belongs to the State Medical association and the Jefferson county Medical society. In 1872 he was wedded to Nannie Randolph Tayloe, daughter of John W. Tayloe, of Hale county, Ala. They have one child—John W. Henley. The father of Dr. Henley, was John Woodson Henley, of Georgia, who came with his parents to Alabama about 1816, and settled in Jefferson county. He was a lawyer of distinction and a member of the legislature from Marengo county, Ala. He married Evelina T. Harwell, a native of Clarke county. They had seven children, the following five of whom are living: Alice, widow of George F. Glover, of Demopolis, Ala.; Evie H., wife of W. C. Butler, of St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. A. T. Henley; Sadie H., wife of Frank G. Lyon, of Demopolis, and Grace Alston Henley. Dr. Henley's father died in 1853, and the mother still survives.

THOMAS H. HERNDON was born in Aberdeen, Miss., October 7, 1853. He attended the common schools of the state, and graduated in law at Cumberland university, at Lebanon, Tenn., in 1872. After finishing his education, he returned to Verona, Miss., where he practiced about six months. He also practiced awhile in Leesburg, Fla., but in 1879 went into the mercantile business. He remained in Florida eight years; went to West Point, Miss., and remained about two years, being interested in the manufacture of cotton seed oil. In 1880, he was appointed clerk to the committee on territories, of the house of representatives, and acted in that capacity, during the session of congress, until March 4, 1881. He left Leesburg in 1887, and came to Birmingham, and in July, of that year, he and his brother embarked in the hardware business, which business he still conducts. He was married, in 1884, to Mattie C. Herndon, daughter of Dr. S. D. Herndon, of Columbia, Tenn. They had two children, John G. and Frank C. Herndon, the former now deceased. Mr. Herndon's father was Cotesworth Pinckney Herndon, born at Chapel Hill, N. C., in 1812. The latter portion of his life was devoted to agriculture. He married M. H. Turner, daughter of Dr. Robert Turner, of Winchester, Tenn.; they had nine children, as follows: Edward C., of Louisville, Ky.;



G. W. HEWITT.

Lucian B., deceased; Mary Florence, deceased wife of William C. Clark, of Panola, Miss.; George P., of Birmingham; Bell L., wife of George M. Hubbard, of Leesburg, Fla.; Thomas H., John G. and Pomfret L., of Birmingham, and Irving W., of Birmingham. The father of Mr. Herndon died in 1886. The ancestors of the Herndon family came over from England, about one hundred years prior to the declaration of independence, and settled in Virginia. Tradition says, they came from north of Wales. His mother's ancestors were the Dales, Evans, Turners, etc. originally from England. They settled on the sea-shore of Maryland and Virginia. Sir Thomas Dale, one of the first governors of Virginia, from 1609 to 1612, was sent over by the London company as governor, before Virginia became a crown colony. He returned to England in 1614. The London company also owned the escheated lands in Londonderry, Ireland, and the English settled there in 1619, among them the Dales. From near the city of Londonderry, the Dales were forced by religious persecution, to go to America. They landed at Philadelphia, in 1698, intending to return to England if they were not pleased with the country. Commodore Dale, a nephew of this first settler, as well as the commodore's son, were both distinguished officers in the United States navy.

GOLDSMITH W. HEWITT, attorney-at-law, of Birmingham, Ala., and leading member of the law firm of Hewitt, Walker & Porter, was born in Jefferson county, February 14, 1834. He is a son of James H. and Eleanor Hewitt, early settlers of the state of Alabama. The father of James H. Hewitt was a native of North Carolina, of Irish extraction, and James H. Hewitt was born in Tennessee. He was a man of industry, and high moral character. He removed from Tennessee to Jefferson county, Ala., before the admission of the state into the Union, and while Jefferson county was a part of Blount. Mrs. Eleanor Hewitt was a Tarrant, and was of Scotch ancestry. The maternal father of Mr. Hewitt, was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and was one of the first ministers of that church in Jefferson county. James H. Hewitt and his wife reared a family of seven children in Jefferson county, four sons and three daughters. Mrs. Hewitt died in 1853, and Mr. Hewitt in 1858. They and their families were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Goldsmith W. Hewitt received his early education in Jefferson county, and began the study of the law in the office of Judge W. S. Mudd at Elyton. Afterward he entered the law school at Lebanon, Tenn. In 1856 he was licensed to practice law and became a member of the law firm of Ernest & Earl. Later he formed a partnership with John C. Morrow. In 1861, at the outbreak of the war, he entered the Confederate army as a private soldier in company B, Tenth Alabama infantry, and served in that capacity until August, 1862, when he was promoted to the captaincy of company G, Twenty-eighth Alabama infantry. As a private soldier, he participated in the battle of Seven Pines, and the seven days' battles around Richmond, and as captain, he fought in the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, being disabled by a wound on the second day's battle on

the Chickamauga. After the war he assumed the practice of the law. In 1870 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, and in 1872 he was elected to the state senate. While serving in this position he was elected to the Federal house of representatives. He was a member of the forty-fourth congress, and was returned to the forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth congresses. He became at once a working member, and was always well informed, a ready debater, courageous and incorruptible. His first act was the introduction of "a bill to secure an impartial administration of justice in the state of Alabama," the object of the bill being the removal of political machinery from influence in the courts. His second important bill was designed to put a stop to partisan assessment of officials in the departments of the Federal civil service. Among other measures introduced by him, was a bill to pension survivors of the Indian and Mexican wars, and one to repeal the act forbidding the pensions to all, save those who had taken the Union side in the war of 1861-65. He favored the remonetization of silver; he also supported the bills to prohibit the retirement of greenbacks, and to prohibit banks of issue; to suppress polygamy in Utah; to improve, by Federal aid, the rivers and harbors of Alabama; and to secure to bona fide settlers the public domain of government. In the last days of his congressional career he resisted the senate amendments to the bill to pension the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war, and he believes that his resistance saved many millions of dollars to the government. He opposed the Regan interstate commerce bill in all stages of its progress, and he opposed the policy of the government in selling Alabama mineral lands to the highest bidder. Mr. Hewitt is a revenue reformer from the standpoint of the Chicago democratic platform of 1884. He favors the continuation of the custom house system of taxation, with protection to American labor and capital as an "incident," and favors the abolition of all other modes of Federal taxation. With the adjournment of the forty-eighth congress Mr. Hewitt voluntarily returned to private life, and resumed the practice of the law in Birmingham, but afterward reluctantly consented to be elected to the lower house of the Alabama legislature in 1886. In December, 1858, Mr. Hewitt married Miss Sarah J. Morrow, a daughter of Hugh Morrow, one of the pioneer settlers of Jefferson county, and clerk of the circuit court of Jefferson county for thirty years. Mrs. Hewitt died in 1863, leaving one child. In 1865 Mr. Hewitt married Mrs. H. E. Perkins, daughter of Dr. Samuel Earle, also one of the old settlers of Jefferson. By this marriage Mr. Hewitt has two children, and he and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

ROBERT GREENE HEWITT, the brother of the Hon. G. W. Hewitt, congressman for three terms, was born in Jefferson county, near the present site of Birmingham, and till sixteen years old worked on his father's farm and went to school alternately. The war coming on, he enlisted in company B, Tenth Alabama infantry, March 10th, 1862, and till the

close of the war, shared all that famed regiment's sorrows and glories in the second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Petersburg engagements—in one of which, the Wilderness, he was wounded. After the war he began to farm, but being in demand as a teacher, and desiring higher attainments and greater self-culture, after four years' teaching, he paid his way at the state university, whence he went to Texas to teach; but returning to Alabama, with the firm intention to farm, he was again called upon to teach—pressed, so to speak, into service—which he again did for ten years, making a state reputation specially as a teacher of mathematics. During these last years, he received from his alma mater, what he so richly deserved, the honorary degree of M. A. Leaving the school room again, he engaged for two years in the brick business, and since that time he has been tax collector for Jefferson county. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Hewitt was married, in 1878, to Fannie J. Hickman, daughter of W. P. Hickman, for eleven years county treasurer, and four years a county commissioner. Of this union there are three living children: Fannie Roberta, Jennie Livingstone and Anna Belle.

T. T. HILLMAN was born in Montgomery county, Tenn., February 2, 1844, and educated in the schools there, and at the Vandalia academy, at Edgefield, Tenn. Leaving the latter when about seventeen years of age, he took charge of his father's business (Empire iron works), in Triggs county, Ky., until 1866, when he was given an interest in the business, and the firm became Lee, Hillman & Son, and the son took charge of the Centre Furnace company, until 1879, and in 1880 he went into mercantile business in Nashville, Tenn., and continued until July, 1880, when he sold out and moved to Birmingham, Ala., and formed a partnership with H. F. DeBardeleben, and built the Alice furnace No. 1. In 1881 the Alice Furnace company was organized by combining the properties of the Hillman Iron & Coal company, Birmingham Iron & Coal company, and the property of Hillman & DeBardeleben, and Mr. Hillman was made president and general manager, and acted as such until the consolidation, of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad company, Pratt Coal & Iron company, and the Alice Furnace company, in 1887: Mr. Hillman was made vice-president of the new company, which was called the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad company, this company having bought out the other companies named above. At first, Mr. Hillman was vice-president and general manager of the Easting and Alice division of the company, filling that position until April, 1889, when he retired from the service of the company until January, 1891, when he was elected a director in the company, and in April, 1891, was elected second vice-president, which position he now holds. In his early business life, while in Kentucky, T. T. Hillman was partner in the firm of Hillman, Brother & Sons, located in Lyon county, Ky., manufacturing merchants' bar iron, and plate sheet

iron. They made the celebrated Hillman boiler plate, and what was known as the Tennessee bar iron, supplying four-fifths of the iron sold south of the Ohio, prior to the war. Mr. Hillman is president and director of the Birmingham Railroad and Electric company; last year he resigned as director in the First National bank, on account of ill-health. He belongs to the Knights Templar, and is steward in the First Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in 1836 to Emily S. Gentry, daughter of Meredith P. Gentry, of Davidson county, Tenn. T. T. Hillman's father was Daniel Hillman, a native of New Jersey. He was in the iron business all his life, being the pioneer iron man of Tennessee, and making a large fortune before the war. He married Miss Anna J. Marable, daughter of Dr. John Marable, of Montgomery county, Tenn., and to them were born four children, as follows: John H. Hillman, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. T. Hillman; Ann F., wife of Dr. E. N. Franklin, of Gallatin, Tenn., and Grace C., wife of David C. Scales, of Nashville, Tenn. T. T. Hillman's mother died in 1863, and his father married Mary Gentry, daughter of M. P. Gentry, and to this second marriage there were born four children, of whom two survive, as follows: Meredith P. G., superintendent of Alice furnace, Birmingham, Ala., and James H. Hillman, Trigg county, Ky. Daniel Hillman died in 1883.

J. DE B. HOOPER, state mine inspector of Alabama, was born in Russell county, Ala., in March, 1853, and was educated at Bingham's school in North Carolina. At the age of eighteen years he left school and studied law and mining and civil engineering, which latter profession he has made his life work. From 1876 to 1877 he was the democratic postmaster at Opelika, Ala., but was removed for political reasons, and went into the employ of the Georgia Pacific railroad, as a civil engineer, and for the past nine or ten years he has been employed in coal mining, as an operator and superintendent. In 1891, he was appointed state mine inspector by Gov. Jones, and holds that office now; is treasurer and half owner of the Little Warrior coal company, of Jefferson county, and has a wide and valuable experience in mining at other places. The father of Mr. Hooper was George de B. Hooper, who was born near Wilmington, N. C. He was an able old-school lawyer. He removed to Alabama in 1833, and located in Chambers county, where he practiced his profession until 1882, and died in 1892. He was a prominent democratic politician of the staunch old kind. Before the war he was a leading whig and a Bell and Everett elector, and was in the Confederate service at the battle of Columbus, Ga. He married Caroline Mallett, of North Carolina, by whom he had five children, as follows: George W., who was a colonel in the Sixth Alabama regiment, and was permanently disabled by a wound in the battle of Seven Pines; Charles M., colonel of an Alabama regiment, and served all through the war, first under Gen. Archer and then under Gen. Clanton, and was captured at Columbus, Ga.; J. de B. and Caroline, who live with their uncle, Peter Mallett, vice-president of the Southern society, of New York.

John de B. Hooper comes of good ancestry, that of his father being Scotch, and that of his mother, French Huguenot. His maternal grandfather, was Charles P. Mallett, and his great-grandfather, Capt. Peter Mallett, an officer in the continental army. One of his uncles, Johnson J. Hooper, was editor of the Montgomery (Alabama,) Mail prior to the war, and was, at one time, secretary of the Confederate congress. Another of his uncles was Prof. J. de Berniere Hooper, a man of learning and classic attainments. He was for many years professor in the university of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Mr. Hooper's maternal grandmother was named De Berniere, and she descended from the illustrious Huguenot family of that name. From a pamphlet, issued from a London publishing house, entitled "Key to the Roll of the Huguenots" is taken the following reference to the family:

"The De Bernieres were considered, in the reign of Louis XI., one of the most ancient and noble families in France; and owing to many daring exploits by different members of the family were granted, as augmentation to their arms, the fleur-de-lys in chief, and later one "deux poissons, en argent, adosses." In the reign of Louis XIV, the De Bernieres, and one other family only, had the right by royal license to bear the fleur-de-lys of France on their arms. Jean Antoine de Berniere served under the Earl of Galway in Spain, and his descendants are still living in England."

The Huguenot ancestor of the Mallett family in America fled from France to England in 1687, purchased ships and brought many countrymen to Santee, S. C. Later returned to England, and afterward was one of the principal founders of New Rochelle, Westchester county, N. Y., where he bought 3,000 acres. Part of the family subsequently settled in Connecticut, and later, for the second time, in the Carolinas. A descendent, Col. Peter Mallett, is now a member of the Southern society of New York, and was born at Fayetteville, N. C., May 25, 1825. His great-grandfather was a high officer in the Revolutionary war, and his grandson, Gen. Ed. Jones, was United States minister to Italy. His great-grandfather settled at Wilmington, N. C., in 1769, and was one of the founders of Fayetteville. Col. Mallett's father, Charles Peter, had at one time seven sons in the Confederate army, of whom two died in the field. The mother of the colonel was Sophia Beatty, daughter of William H., who at one time owned one-half of Bladen county, N. C.

W. R. HOUGHTON, eminent as a lawyer of Birmingham, was born in Heard county, Ga., May 22, 1842. When he was seven years of age his parents moved with him to what is now Lee county, Ala. At the age of eighteen he commenced to teach school, and taught until the breaking out of the war, and then, in April, 1861, he entered the Confederate service, enlisting in the Columbus (Ga.) Guards, which was assigned to the Second Georgia regiment of infantry, and known as company E. He went in as a private, and, in 1864, was made one of Gen. Longstreet's scouts, and served as such until the war closed, taking part in the following battles: Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Fredericks

burg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, and in all the battles around Petersburg and Richmond, and was paroled at Appomattox. He was wounded seven times, seriously at Malvern Hill and second Manassas, and slightly at Chickamauga and elsewhere. After the war he commenced to study law, and was admitted to practice in 1866, and located, first, at Haynesville, Ala., where he remained fifteen years, and then, in 1883, he moved to Birmingham, where he has since practiced. He belongs to the Masons, but is not connected with any church. He was married in December, 1875, to Anna M. Streety, daughter of John P. Streety, of Haynesville, Ala.; his wife died in 1883, leaving one son, Harry Houghton. W. R. Houghton's father's name was William H. Houghton, who was born in Greene county, Ga. He was a lawyer and moved to Alabama in 1849, and served as secretary of the state senate. He also served in the Indian wars of 1836, and died in 1878. He married Eliza A. Bennett, and to them were born five children, who lived to maturity, of whom three now survive: W. R., M. E., and Mrs. B. L. Brooks, of Austin, Tex.

A. C. HOWZE, a member of the bar of Birmingham, was born in Athens, Ga., August 17, 1846. He was educated at the university of Georgia, where he graduated in 1869. In September, 1863, he entered the military service of the Confederacy, in Nelson's battery of artillery, commonly known as Selden's battery, remaining with that body till the close of the war, during which time he was engaged at Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Lost Mountain, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, the fights around Atlanta, Jonesboro, Nashville and Franklin. When the war was over, he went to Marion, Ala., and assisted his father in the mercantile business till the latter part of 1866. After his course in law in 1869, he was admitted to the bar, and located in Marion; practiced successfully there until he went to Birmingham in 1887. In 1871 he was appointed probate judge of Perry county and served four years with great ability, and was a director in the Marion Savings bank, fifteen years, and a member of the Marion city council; was president of the Enterprise manufacturing company of Birmingham, president of the South Birmingham Land company and director in the Birmingham Gas company. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian church, and superintendent of the Sunday school, since 1888. He was married, first, in February, 1870, to Miss Vallie Long, daughter of Dr. H. R. J. Long, of Athens, Ga. Six children were born to this union, and five are living: Henry R., Susie, John, Marion and Gerald. He lost his first wife by death, in 1887, and in December, 1889, he married Mrs. Nannie Arrington, née Dillard, of Montgomery, Ala. The father of Mr. Howze was John Howze, who came from Franklin county, N. C., to Marion, Ala., in 1833. He has been a merchant and farmer all his life, and is still in business at Marion, Ala. He was, for a short time, a captain in the Confederate service. He is a self-made man, successful and sound of judgment.

His wife was Claudia C. Clayton, daughter of Judge Augustin C. Clayton, of Athens, Ga., for several terms a member of Congress from that state, and many years on the bench. There were eight children of the union, seven of them living, who are: A. C., Harry Y., John, Claudia C., wife of Seawall Jones of Selma; Thomas M., Leonora, wife of Rev. James A. Bryan, of Birmingham, and Mallie C., wife of B. M. Lide, of Birmingham.

ROBERT JEMISON, one of the leading business men of Birmingham, was born September 12th, 1853, in Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa county, Ala. His father, W. H. Jemison, was a native of Georgia, and his mother came from Tennessee. She was formerly Elizabeth Patrick, of sturdy Pennsylvania stock. Robert was the second oldest son among nine children. He was educated in law at the university of Alabama, but he never followed the profession. He engaged in the hardware business in 1874, in the firm of J. Snow & Co. He held a half interest in this concern for ten years. In September, 1884, recognizing the golden opportunities offered in Birmingham, he settled there, where he has since made his home. He began life in Birmingham as a broker in different lines of the grocery trade, which he carried on till June, 1886. He then launched extensively into banking, real estate and insurance business. In 1885 he was made vice-president of the Berney National bank, and took a leading part in the organization of the Iron & Oak Insurance company, and was elected its president. He is vice-president and general manager of the Birmingham Railway and Electric company, president of the East Lake Land company and vice-president and general manager of the Consolidated Electric Light company. Mr. Jemison was married, in 1876, to Miss Eugenia R., daughter of Dr. N. T. Sorsby, of Greene county, Ala. They have six children: Robert S., John S., Annie H., Elizabeth P., Sorsby and Elbert S. Mr. Jemison's father, W. H. Jemison, a Confederate captain, was elected to the Alabama legislature during his military service.

DR. CHARLES H. JERNIGAN, the well-known physician of Birmingham, Ala., first saw light of day in Jones county, Ga., June 2, 1829, and as a boy attended the schools of Barbour county, Ala., where he had removed with his father at the age of eight years. He went on his father's farm at the age of eighteen and spent five years. In the meantime, his father having died, he went in 1853, to Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia, leaving the college after graduation, in March, 1855, and then went to Enon, Bullock county, Ala., where he practiced until 1886; later on he settled in Birmingham, Ala., his present home. He was at one time president of the Bullock county Medical society, as well as having a membership in the Jefferson county Medical society. He was a Confederate soldier for nearly a year in the Forty-fifth Alabama infantry, but was discharged on account of a most unfortunate affliction of paralysis. Dr. Jernigan was, at one time, commissioner of Bullock county. When he went into office, the county was almost hopelessly insolvent, taxes

being \$1.45 and scrip at ten cents, and in four years the county was out of debt with \$1,000 in the treasury and taxes down to \$1.15. The doctor was married in May, 1856, to Martha Cornelia Crawford, daughter of Col. Joel T. Crawford, of Enon, Ala., and to them were born five children: Henry C., of Opelika, Ala.; Sallie, Cornelia, Carrie and Anna. Henry, the son, married Elizabeth Banks of Union Springs, Ala. Dr. Jernigan's father was Col. Henry W. Jernigan, who was born in Jones county, Ga., in 1805. He came to Barbour county in 1837, where he died in 1849. He served in the Creek Valley wars in 1836-7--was captain of a company. He married Caroline Gachet, a lady of French extraction. They had six children, of whom the doctor, Mrs. N. P. Banks, of Columbus, Ga., and J. T. Jernigan, a magistrate of Birmingham, are still living. Dr. Jernigan's mother died in 1882.

COL. S. W. JOHN.—This distinguished lawyer and law-maker was born in Uniontown, Perry county, Ala., June 29, 1845, and was educated at the university of Alabama. Following the impulse of the youth of that day, in December, 1861, he went into the Confederate service, in the Third Alabama cavalry, Col. James Hagan, of Mobile, commanding, and also served in Gen. Wheeler's brigade. After serving as a private one year, he was discharged because of his being under age. He then attended the university at Tuscaloosa, and upon completion there, in 1865, he went to his home in Selma, and read law with his father, and was admitted to practice in June, 1866, the day he attained his majority. He went into partnership with his father, ex-Chancellor Joseph R. John, and Chancellor William H. Fellows, in Selma, Ala., and remained until the death of Chancellor Fellows, in July, 1880, dissolved the firm. In 1889, Col. John went to Birmingham and formed a partnership with William C. Ward, which still continues. In 1871, he was appointed county solicitor of Dallas county, and served two years; in the sessions, from 1882 to 1887, inclusive, he represented Dallas county in the legislature, and in the last two sessions was chairman of the judiciary committee; in 1885, by authority of the governor, he organized the Third regiment of state troops, of which he was made colonel, holding the office three years and declining a re-election. By religious predilection he is a Methodist, and has always taken a deep interest in that church, and in 1886 was a member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, which met in Richmond, Va. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married, first in 1870, to Susie E. Woolsey, who died without issue in 1873, and the second time to Estelle Thornton Carson, by whom he had one child, Estelle C., now living. His third marriage was contracted in 1887, with Miss Rosa Clisby, daughter of John Clisby, of Montgomery, Ala. The latter lady still survives, and one son, Joseph, has been born to the union. Col. John was chairman of the joint legislative committee which read, corrected and revised the manuscript of the code of Alabama and while he was in the legislature he was the



Samuel Hill John.

author of a number of important bills, among them being the Dallas jury law, the married woman's law, defining the rights of husband and wife the employer's liability act, an act providing for the payment and distribution of the school fund through and by the state treasury, and the law establishing the cane-brake experiment station at Uniontown, of which he was for some years one of the board of control, and the author of the law creating the experiment station at the Agricultural and Mechanical college, Auburn. Together with Dr. Riggs he was the author and promoter of the sanitary system at Selma (the Waring plan) as well as the father of the Selma water works and the only stockholder in Alabama, the other stockholders living in New York. On the death of Dr. Peter Bryce, he was appointed a member of the commission to frame a law creating a new and complete convict system, and under direction of that commission prepared the bill, which, with some modifications, was enacted in February, 1893, into a law, and under the provisions of that act, he was appointed one of the managers of convicts, a board of nine members who have the absolute control of the convicts of Alabama.

JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON.—Among the deservedly popular financial corporations of Birmingham, Ala., is the Alabama National bank, largely interested in whose welfare, and chiefly instrumental in whose success, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. J. F. Johnston is no stranger to the legitimate and successful financial enterprises of Birmingham, in consideration of which important fact, he may have been chosen from among a score of famous financiers to the enviable position he now occupies as the president of the Alabama National bank. Mr. Johnston is a native of Lincoln county, in the old North State, having been born in North Carolina in 1843. He was the son of a North Carolina planter of the old school, a man of education, great erudition and refined social instincts. In his seventeenth year he gave up his educational advantages to enlist in the Confederate army. He received five wounds, and a promotion to a captaincy, which, in a measure, suggests a tribute to his soldierly devotion. Upon his coming to Alabama, Capt. Johnston formed a law partnership with Capt. R. M. Nelson, an ex-Confederate soldier and comrade-at-arms. Capt. Johnston is recognized as a power in the politics of the state, was chairman of the state democratic executive committee in a most trying crisis, and has reflected, not only credit upon himself, but honor upon his party, and enjoys to a marked degree the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON, M. D., of Birmingham, was born in Lincoln county, N. C., March 28, 1839, and was educated at Davidson college and at the state university at Chapel Hill. He left the latter school in 1860, and in 1861 he entered the Confederate service, enlisting in the "Hornet's Nests" rifles, organized at Charlotte, but later on became attached to the Twenty-third North Carolina infantry as a sergeant, where, after six weeks' service, he was made first lieutenant of company K of that regi-

ment, and served in that rank a year, after which time he was made captain of the company and served as such until the battle of Gettysburg, where he was captured and confined at Fort Delaware and Johnson's Island until his parole in March, 1865. He then returned to his home in North Carolina, where he began the study of medicine and attended the university of the city of New York, where he graduated in medicine in 1867, and afterward served eighteen months in Bellevue hospital. He then took up the practice in New York city, and later at Selma, Ala., remaining in the latter place until 1886, when he came to Birmingham, where he still resides. He belongs to the State and Jefferson county Medical societies, and is a member of the Episcopal church. Dr. Johnston was married in 1872 to Kathleen Gage, daughter of Dr. James Gage, of Union, S. C., and to the happy union have been born four children, three sons and one daughter. During his service in the rebellion, Dr. Johnston served with distinguished bravery at Yorktown, Williamsburg and Seven Pines, where he was wounded, first battle of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and was twice wounded at Seven Pines.

DR. C. C. JONES was born in Carlowville, Ala., December 18, 1846, and educated in the common schools of Dallas county, Ala. He entered the Confederate service in December, 1863, in company D. Sixty-second Alabama regiment, and was made sergeant five months before the close of the war. He was in the battle of Chehaw Station, siege of Spanish Fort and Blakely, during all of which he was not wounded once. He went to school a few months after the war, and in the autumn of 1865 went into the mercantile business at Portland, Ala., for about six months, and then took up the study of medicine with Dr. G. W. Kyser, at Richmond, Ala. In 1867, he attended the Philadelphia school of medicine and surgery, graduating there in 1870. He then located at Snow Hill, Ala., staying there eighteen years, taking a special course in 1888 at the New York polyclinic. In the fall of 1888 he located at East Lake, where he still resides. He was elected physician to Howard college in 1889, and still retains that office, and was a member of the board of censors for several years. He was also a senior counselor in the State Medical association, and of the Jefferson county Medical society, being vice-president of the latter. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Baptist church. He was married the first time in 1871, his wife being Miss Mary Gully, and the second time to Delphina Moore, and to her were born seven children, as follows: Fannie M., Edgar A., Ethel E., Mary and Julia (twins), Pauline and Francis W. His third wife was Ruby Gullette, of Camden, Ala. Dr. Jones' father was J. Capers Jones, of South Carolina. He was a Baptist minister. He was in the State reserves at the battle of Selma, and died in 1874. He married Emeline Dennis, of Carlowville, Ala., and they had three children—D. D., C. C. and Patty B., deceased wife of A. M. Lee, of Snow Hill.



W. H. JOHNSTON.

DR. D. D. JONES, a brother of Dr. C. C. Jones, was born in Dallas county, Ala., July 13, 1844. He was educated at the schools in Dallas, but left school at the age of seventeen, and in 1862 went into the Confederate service, enlisting in the Second Alabama cavalry; he was a private until a few months prior to the close of the war, when he was made sergeant. He took part in the following battles: all the battles around Atlanta and the skirmishes with Sherman's army during the latter raid. His first service was at Pensacola, prior to Atlanta, then north Mississippi and north Alabama, and Dalton on to Savannah, surrendering at Salisbury, N. C. After the war he attended a literary school at Dallas, Ala., for one year, and then attended lectures at the university of Kentucky; then going to Baltimore, graduating at the university of Maryland in 1872. Prior to going to Kentucky, he took a course of dentistry at the Philadelphia college, and followed dentistry for two years. After his graduation in Baltimore, he located in Wilcox county, where he practiced until 1882, being a member of the Wilcox county Medical society. In 1883 he took a post-graduate course at the New York polyclinic institute. He returned to Lowndes county and practiced three years, then settled in Woodlawn, Jefferson county, his present home. He is a member of the Jefferson county Medical society, a Mason, K. P., and a member of the Baptist church. He was married in 1875 to Julia, daughter of Rev. John A. Lee, of Snow Hill. They had one child, who died in infancy.

MORTIMER HARVEY JORDAN, M. D.--Dr. Jordan was a native of Jefferson county, Ala., where he was born on the 10th of June, 1844. His boyhood was divided between his father's farm and the common schools of the neighborhood. At the age of sixteen, he entered the university of Alabama, where he remained for two years, completing the studies of the junior class. His military ardor then swept him into the Confederate army, and when barely eighteen years of age he enlisted, as a private soldier, in the Forty-third Alabama regiment, company G, under command of Capt. W. J. Mims. He became very popular with his company; was made third lieutenant in 1863, and was subsequently promoted, step by step, until he attained the rank of captain, which position he held at the time of Gen. Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Returning home after the surrender, he found the condition of the country greatly changed. His father, who had been a prominent citizen of the county, with a comfortable estate, was impoverished by the emancipation of his slaves. He took in the situation at a glance, and, realizing that he must be the architect of his own fortune, he began the study of medicine in the office of his uncle, Dr. Nathaniel Hawkins. In the spring of 1867, he graduated at the head of his class in the Miami medical college. The expenses of his medical education left him considerably in debt. He began the practice of his profession in partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Hawkins, in the village of Elyton, at that time the county site of Jefferson county. In

1868, he was married to Miss Florence E. Mudd, a daughter of Judge W. S. Mudd, also of Elyton, a man of high position in life, who died several years later, leaving a large estate. This marriage was in every way fortunate and of good omen. The woman was worthy of the man, and brought him fresh inspiration and renewed courage with which to confront the world and fight the battle of life. In 1869, Dr. Jordan was appointed physician to the Alabama penitentiary, a position which gave him good opportunities for study and in which he did the state good service. In 1873, he took up his residence in the then infant city of Birmingham. This same year Birmingham was visited by an epidemic of cholera, which taxed him professionally to the utmost limits of his time and strength. At one time, for three weeks he did not undress for a night's rest. One of his last patients was his friend and associate, Dr. J. B. Luckie, who had been equally faithful with himself in his ministrations to the afflicted people, but fortunately recovered. After the epidemic, Birmingham grew rapidly into a flourishing city, and Dr. Jordan's practice, growing with it, soon assumed proportions hardly second to the practice of any other physician in the state, whether considered in reference to its scope or to its profits. His clientage was largely composed of the best people of the city. He was often called in consultation to adjoining counties, and several times beyond the limits of the state. He was quite as successful in the practice of surgery as in the practice of medicine, and performed many delicate and difficult operations. The extent of his practice was only limited by his ability to attend to it. Notwithstanding the engrossing cares of his large practice, Dr. Jordan found time to make many important contributions to the current medical literature of the day. In 1872, he read before the State Medical association, at Huntsville, a History of the Surgery of the Jefferson county. In 1874, he read before the State Medical association, at Selma, a History of the Epidemic of Cholera in Birmingham; and afterward wrote a sketch of the same epidemic for the Cholera Report, on the epidemic of 1873, published by act of congress. In 1875, he published, in the American Practitioner, an article on Resuscitation from Chloroform Narcosis by Nelaton's Method. This article was generally copied in the medical periodicals of the United States, and in several foreign periodicals—two French and three German—attracted the attention of Dr. J. Marion Sims, and led to a correspondence which induced Dr. Jordan to visit Dr. Sims in New York, where he remained for several months as his assistant. In 1876 he published in the American Practitioner an article on the treatment of Intussusception of the bowels by distensile Enemeta with the body of the patient inverted. In 1877 he read before the State Medical association at Birmingham, a paper on Infantile Diarrhoea. In 1875 he published in the American Journal of Obstetrics, a paper on the transmission of syphilis by the male element of reproduction to the mother through the fetus in utero. In 1879 he read before the State Medical association, at Selma, a paper on

the treatment of post-partum hæmorrhage by intra-uterine injections of hot water, which was one of the first publications on this subject in this country. In 1852 he read before the State Medical association, at Mobile, a report on the epidemic of typhoid fever, which prevailed in Birmingham in 1851-52. Dr. Jordan was at various times, secretary and censor of the Jefferson county Medical society, and was twice its president. He was a member of the State Board of Health, from 1879 to 1883, when he was elected president of the State Medical association, and presided over its deliberations at the session of 1884, at Selma. His message was a discussion of the duties and powers of local boards of health. In 1886, without solicitation on his part, he was called to fill the chair of materia medica, and therapeutics and clinical medicine, in the Medical college of Alabama. His health was already beginning to fail, and believing that rest from the fatigue of an active practice, and the mild climate of Mobile, would be of advantage to him he accepted the position, and filled it for two sessions. He was an immediate success as a lecturer, and became a great favorite with the students. He lectured without notes, depending entirely on his memory, and his general knowledge of the subjects included in the course. During much the larger part of his career, Dr. Jordan was without a partner in his practice. But beside the first partnership already mentioned, he was associated, during the year 1881, with Dr. Charles Whelan, and from 1886, to his death, he was in partnership with Dr. W. H. Johnston, who moved from Selma to accept the position. In 1888, the disease from which he suffered, phthisis pulmonalis, acquired such headway, that he went to southern California, where he remained for several months, at first with some apparent benefit, but finally, growing worse, he returned to his home. Shortly before his death he became a member of the Catholic church. He died on the 5th day of February, 1889, amid the sympathies and regrets of the whole population of the city. He left behind him a wife and four children, three daughters and one son. Few men, in so brief a life, have accomplished so much work, or achieved so large a measure of business success. From the time of his entrance into the Confederate army, while yet a boy, honors were showered upon him in rapid succession. He was perhaps the most universally popular man, who ever lived in Birmingham. His genial nature, rich vein of humor, and abundant fund of anecdote, made him a charming companion. His faithful attachments, unaffected generosity, and consideration for the wishes and feelings of those about him, made him hosts of friends. He was undoubtedly a very skillful physician. He had a fine faculty for diagnosis, a wonderful memory for facts, and, in all cases of emergency, ready command of all his resources.

WILLIAM HENRY KETTIG is one of the most successful manufacturers and merchants of Birmingham. He was born August 6, 1863, in Louisville, Ky. He is a graduate of the Louisville high school and finished

his education at the university of Heidelberg, Germany. Returning to Louisville, Mr. Kittig, like most young men, found great difficulty in securing suitable employment. He finally accepted a position as "office boy" in a large wholesale mill supply house, at a very small salary. From this humble position he gradually worked his way up, until he was sent on the road as traveling salesman. The latter position he occupied for four years. It was while passing through Birmingham in 1885, when the place was still a country village, that Mr. Kittig, with his keen eye for business, discovered the great possibilities of the little town as a future site for a city, so he determined to locate there, and soon after formed a partnership with Maj. W. J. Milner, in the wholesale business of mill supplies, under the firm name of Milner & Kittig. Mr. Kittig was the active manager of the business, and under his management the business of the firm soon grew to immense proportions. In 1890 the Milner & Kittig company was incorporated with a paid-up capital of \$150,000. Mr. Kittig was elected president, and has continued to manage the company's affairs with remarkable success. He is a director in a number of enterprises, and owns some valuable real estate in Birmingham. He has recently built a beautiful home on the South Highlands. Mr. Kittig is clear headed and conservative in all his large business transactions. He is young in years, but his advice has often been asked for by men much older than himself. He has been an alderman, and has frequently acted as mayor of the city. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, a member of the Mystic Shrine and a K. P. He is also a vestryman in the church of the Advent (Episcopal). Mr. Kittig was married in December, 1891, to Miss Laura Eugenia Moody, daughter of Maj. W. A. Moody, of Petersburg, Va. His father was Earnest Kittig, who was one of the leading merchants of Louisville for twenty years. Being possessed of indomitable energy, and the strongest of will power, combined with prudence and wisdom, Mr. Kittig is one of the most promising young men of the "New South." His humble beginning as "office boy" and his climbing the stairs of prosperity, step by step, without aid from any one, is but an example of the possibilities of the persistent and energetic American youth.

A. O. LANE, ex-mayor of Birmingham, and one of its most prominent citizens, son of Dr. Alexander and Mary E. (Phillips) Lane, natives of Georgia, was born in Macon county, Ala., October 29, 1848, and received a liberal education. He studied law under Hon. John A. Foster, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, and soon after opened an office at Ozark, Ala. In 1873 he came to Birmingham, and a year later he formed a law partnership with John T. Terry, and the new firm enjoyed a lucrative practice until 1885, when Mr. Terry retired, and Mr. Lane formed a partnership with Col. E. T. Taliaferro, now practicing law in New York city. This partnership lasted until 1887, B. H. Tabor having been taken in in 1886, when the firm was dissolved. In 1889, Mr. Lane took editorial charge of the Iron Age, and in 1892 was elected mayor of Birmingham,

re-elected in 1884, and 1886. After an intermission of two years, he was again elected mayor in 1890. Mr. Lane was married in May, 1875, to Miss Minnie Terry, daughter of the late John T. Terry. Mr. Lane belongs to the K. P., and to the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM GRAY LITTLE, JR., was born in Elgecombe county, N. C., December 27, 1832, was the eldest son of Seth Little and Nancy Speight. His father was a planter, and removed with his family to Sumter county, Ala., in 1855, where he engaged in planting until his death in 1866. Mr. Little was educated at Gathright's school and the university of Mississippi, but several times left school and college on account of ill health. He took the law course at Transylvania university, Ky., and was graduated in 1855. He returned to his home, at Warsaw, in Sumter county, and began the practice of law. He married Laura Hibbler, the daughter of James L. Hibbler, Esq., December 10, 1857, who survives him, and resides at Livingston, Ala. They have three children living: Mrs. P. B. Brown, of Anniston; James H. Little, Esq., a member of the bar at Birmingham, Ala., and a younger son, W. G. Little. At the commencement of the war he enlisted in company A, Thirty-sixth Alabama regiment, but was soon discharged on account of ill health; was appointed enrolling officer with headquarters at Gainesville, Ala., in which capacity, he served until the last year of the war, when he enlisted again in Forty-second Mississippi cavalry. In 1867 he removed to Livingston, the county site of Sumter county, to resume the practice of his profession, and soon became a leading member of the bar of this section. At a special election in February, 1873, he was elected state senator from Sumter county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of a republican senator. His election gave the democrats a majority in the senate, from which time dates the commencement of the redemption of the state from the carpet-bag government. He took a prominent part in the important legislation which followed the complete democratic victory in 1874. He was re-elected to the senate in 1876, and was elected president of that body in the same year. In July, 1879, when on his way to chancery court in Pickens county, he was taken with congestion at the residence of Mr. Walter D. Windham, and died after a brief illness on the twenty-fourth day of that month, surrounded by his family and friends. In the death of Mr. Little, the state mourned the loss of one of the most patriotic citizens and wisest counselors of this important and trying period of her history. His course as lawyer and legislator was directed and controlled by a conscientious devotion to right and justice. He had the absolute confidence of those with whom he came in contact, and was idolized by his family and greatly beloved by all classes.

JAMES H. LITTLE, son of the above, a rising young lawyer of Birmingham, Ala., was born in Sumter county, Ala., February 27, 1862. He took the collegiate course at the state university at Tuscaloosa, graduating

therein in 1880. In 1882 he took the law course in the same institution and after careful and painstaking preparation he was admitted to the bar in the same year. He located at Livingston, Ala., where he remained until December, 1887, in the meantime establishing a high reputation for legal talent and professional integrity. In December, 1887, he located in Birmingham, where he is now enjoying a handsome practice. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta society, and was united in marriage in June, 1890, to Miss Eliza Mathews, daughter of Charles L. Mathews, of Montgomery, Ala.

MAJOR J. L. LOCKWOOD, the capitalist and distinguished Confederate veteran of Birmingham, is a native of the state of Iowa. He was born in Dubuque, in that state, December 15, 1843, and was educated at Lima, N. Y., and Williamsburg, Mass. He left the latter place in 1860, and went to Montgomery, Ala., where his parents had moved in 1846; clerked there until April, 1861, and entered the Confederate service in the "Dixie Rifles," afterward assigned to the Twenty-second Alabama infantry, was promoted to ordnance sergeant, and at the battle of Shiloh, to sergeant major; in the fall of 1862 was made aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Frank Gardner, serving thereon till after the battle of Murfreesboro; was transferred to the trans-Mississippi department and served there until the fall of Port Hudson; joined the army of the Tennessee at the battle of Chickamauga, and was commissioned adjutant of the Twenty-second Alabama regiment; served through the Georgia campaign and was badly wounded at Jonesboro, and at the consolidation of the army, in 1864, he was promoted to the rank of major, which rank he held until the war closed. During his military career he did conspicuous fighting on the following severe battles: Shiloh, where he was twice wounded; Corinth, and in the retreat between Corinth and Saltillo was slightly wounded; Perryville, again slightly wounded, and had his horse killed while acting as aid to Gen. Gardner; Crab Apple Orchard and a week's fighting on the retreat; Murfreesboro, Port Hudson, again wounded twice; Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, where he was badly wounded; Franklin and Boonville, N. C. After such splendid military achievements, Maj. Lockwood was fully inclined to follow the quiet vocations of peace, and accordingly, when he had recovered from the last wound of the war, he returned to Montgomery and kept books for H. L. Daughtry, at Wetumpka, Ala., and then for the Montgomery & Eufaula railroad till 1871, when he removed to Birmingham and went into the mercantile business, which, in connection with contracting, he has carried on successfully since. He is president of the Ellis Drug Co., director in the North Birmingham Oil & Asphalt Co., a stockholder in many flourishing business enterprises; has served two years as alderman, is a Mason, a K. P., and is a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Honor and the Episcopal church. He was married the first time, in May, 1873, to Jodie C., daughter of Dr. Thomas Martin of Elmore county, Ala.,

by whom he had two children, both of whom are dead. His second wife was Abigail H. Martin, a sister of the first. By her he has one child, Henry W. Maj. Lockwood's father was Ezekiel Lockwood, a Baptist minister of New York, and his mother, Ann B. Warren, of the same state. The father died in 1878, and the mother in 1856.

DR. JAMES BUCKNER LUCKIE, whose name heads this sketch, one of the leading and most popular physicians of Birmingham, born July 16, 1833, in Newton county, Ga., is the son of William D. Luckie and Eliza Buckner, natives of Georgia. He attended, in his boyhood, the schools of his home, and at the age of sixteen, his father sent him to the Gwinnett institute. After two years at this school, he began the study of medicine under Dr. John B. Hendrix, and attended the lectures in Augusta, Ga., in the winters of 1853-54. He then attended the Pennsylvania medical college at Philadelphia, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1855. He practiced in both Newton county, Ga., and Pike county, Ala., until the breaking out of the war. Dr. Luckie entered the Confederate army, and received the appointment of assistant surgeon and attended Gen. Kirby Smith on his memorable raid into Kentucky as medical purveyor, having been promoted from assistant surgeon. He was, at his own request, relieved from duty as medical purveyor, and made inspector of hospitals, and went to Knoxville, where he was made chief of the bureau of small pox and vaccination of the army of Tennessee. The doctor rendered distinguished service after that time in Gen. Grace's brigade, in the Sixtieth and Forty-third Alabama, and surrendered with his command at Appomattox. After the war, the doctor located and practiced his profession at Pine Level, Montgomery county, and then at the city of Montgomery, where he practiced until 1872, when he removed to Birmingham, Ala. Old citizens of Birmingham, who passed through the terrible epidemic of cholera, which visited this city in 1873, will never forget the heroic and self-sacrificing conduct of Dr. James B. Luckie. One who knows him and has cause to love him, will never forget the noble soul who labored without price and without fear, and lives to bear testimony to the fact that in his heart, and not on his lips, did he carry out the sentiment embodied in Leigh Hunt's poem "Abou Ben Adhem." Well may he say, "Write me as one who loved his fellow men," for he carried it out to the end of the chapter, until himself stricken down by the fell disease. In 1880-84, he represented the thirteenth district in the state senate. He was a member of the city council, and organizer and first chief of the fire department, as well as having been the organizer of the Birmingham rifles and Birmingham artillery, being the first captain of both companies. He has been censor of the county Medical society, and is counselor to the State Medical association. His first wife was Eliza Imogene, daughter of James H. Fielder, of Alabama. This wife died a year after her marriage, leaving one child, a daughter. His second wife, whom he married in 1886, was Susan Oliver,

daughter of James R. Dillard, of Montgomery county. To this union nine children were born. Dr. Luckie is a distinguished Mason, having been deputy high priest of the grand chapter of royal arch Masons and grand generalissimo of the grand commandery of Knights Templar of Alabama, and is at this time grand representative of the grand lodge of Maine, and grand representative of the grand commanderies of New York and Texas. He ranks deservedly high in his profession, especially in his specialty of surgery, being regarded as one of the leading surgeons in the south.

J. H. McCARY, one of the leading wholesale grocers and produce merchants of Birmingham, was born in Bibb, now Chilton, county, Ala., March 11, 1862. He began his early studies at Clanton, Ala., and finished his education at the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn, Ala. After leaving the latter school in 1881, he clerked in the hotel at Blount Springs, Ala., until 1883, the year he located in Birmingham. His first work in Birmingham was done as clerk for the Relay house, the first hotel in the city, working there until the latter part of 1884, when he engaged in the merchandise brokerage business, and shortly after went into his present line, the wholesale produce and grocery business. He was one of the organizers of the Birmingham National bank, and one of its directors. He is a Knight of Pythias, and a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was married October 30, 1888, to Fannie, daughter of W. F. Nabers, of Birmingham. They have two sons, William and J. H., Jr. Mr. McCary's father was J. F. McCary, of Alabama. He was a wealthy merchant, and had stores at several points in Alabama. He was a Confederate soldier, and was killed at Resaca. He married Evelina M. Lilly, of Russell county, Ala. They had two sons, J. H. and J. F. Mr. McCary's mother is still living, at Birmingham, Ala.

HON. JOHN McQUEEN, one of the most attractive and successful young members of the Birmingham bar, is descended from one of the most blue-blooded and aristocratic South Carolina families. He was born in the Palmetto state, February 9, 1863, and was brought by his mother to Alabama in 1870, and settled in Eutaw, Greene county, Ala. He attended the common schools at Eutaw, for a few years, and in 1882-3, he attended the law department of the state university, at Tuscaloosa, from which he graduated with second honors. Upon leaving college, he was elected solicitor of Walker county, Ala., and held this office a year and a half, afterward forming a partnership with Col. G. W. Hewitt, at Jasper, Ala., which continued until Mr. McQueen removed to Birmingham, in 1890, and associated himself with Col. J. J. Altman, in the practice. In 1892, he was elected to the legislature from Jefferson county, receiving the largest vote any man with opposition ever received from that county. He is a royal arch Mason, is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and is president of the Southern club, of Birmingham, Ala., which is the strongest and most representative social organization in the state. His

father was Gen. John McQueen, a distinguished son of South Carolina, and his mother was Sarah E. Pickens, daughter of Col. Joseph A. Pickens, and a niece of Gov. Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, both among the pioneer settlers of Alabama; she was a granddaughter of Gen. Andrew Pickens, of Revolutionary fame, and her grandmother was a Calhoun—ancestors, who were noted in councils of state and on the tented field. She is described as a remarkably beautiful and charming woman, having been, during her husband's long public career, the leader of a galaxy of superb southern women, both at Washington and in Richmond. She was the mother of three sons: Hon. Joseph Pickens, of Eutaw, Ala.; John, whose name heads this sketch, and James William, of Birmingham. Gen. John McQueen, father of Hon. John McQueen, of Birmingham, was born in Robeson county, N. C., in 1806, and died at his residence in Society Hill, Darlington county, S. C., of apoplexy, in 1869, in the sixty-third year of his age. He had been a lawyer of great prominence in Marlboro district, S. C., to which place he had removed after establishing a reputation for legal abilities in Robeson county, N. C., where he graduated from Chapel Hill university. He married a Miss Rogers, who died giving birth to her only child, the late Capt. S. F. McQueen, and after a lapse of twenty years, married Miss Pickens of Eutaw, who survives him. He held a seat in the United States house of representatives at the breaking out of the war, having served continuously in that body since 1847. After South Carolina had seceded, he was sent as commissioner to Florida, and to Texas, to secure their co-operation, and at the first Confederate congressional election was elected a member from his district for two years. He was known, in the Pee Dee country, as an extensive planter, and until his removal to Society Hill, was a resident of Mineral Springs, eight miles southwest of Bennettsville, where he dispensed a large hospitality. He was in politics a states' rights man of the Calhoun school, and never faltered in sustaining his principles. He was a good lawyer, a fine speaker, and a man of remarkable suavity and polished manners. His military title was derived from the fact that, in 1833, he was elected a colonel of state volunteers, at a time of general armament, owing to nullification excitement, and in 1838 rose to the rank of major-general. The father of Gen. John McQueen came from Scotland; was a great-grand-nephew of Flora McDonald, who saved the life of Charles the Pretender, and a lineal descendent of Robert Bruce, the last king of Scotland; he had royal blood in his veins and was loyal to the last to the traditions of "Auld Scotia;" his mother was a McRae, and the McQueens, McRaes and the Pickens have made many noble marks upon the pages of southern history, and the probabilities are strong that many more will be made before Hon. John McQueen lays down the staff of life.

JOHN M. MARTIN, the well known legal light of Birmingham, first saw day in Athens, Limestone county, Ala., January 20, 1837. His early

mental training was acquired at Green Springs, Ala., under the tutelage of Dr. Henry Tutwiler. He afterward attended the university of Alabama and Center college at Danville, Ky. He graduated from the last-named institution in September, 1856, and returned to Alabama and studied law under the late chief-justice, E. W. Peck. He was admitted to the bar at Montgomery, in August, 1858, and practiced law there until 1886, and then moved to Birmingham. He was elected to the state senate in 1871, and served five years, and three years as president, pro tem., of that body. He was prominent in the calling of the constitutional convention in 1875. He was a member of the joint committee on the state bonded indebtedness, and opposed the purchase and working of the penitentiary farm, and, as chairman of the joint committee on penitentiary affairs, was principally instrumental in taking convicts from the railroad, and returning them to the penitentiary. He was also on the committee on judiciary, finance, taxation, and education, and was chairman of the local legislative committee. He was a member of the Forty-ninth congress from the sixth Alabama district. He was a warm advocate of the Warrior river improvement bill; opposed the interstate commerce bill, and was one of the memorable thirty-three who voted with Randall against the Morrison tariff bill, because of his opposition to the scheme of fostering other sources of internal revenue upon the people, his views in regard to the whole subject of taxation being that taxes should be limited to the needs of an economical administration of the government, that the laborer's wages would be increased. His position upon the Morrison tariff measure compassed his defeat for renomination, since which time he has held severely aloof from politics, until he was elected, in 1898, to the chairmanship of the democratic executive committee of Jefferson county, Ala. From 1875 to 1886 he held the chair of equity jurisprudence in the law department of the university of Alabama. He is a Mason, a K. of P., Knight of Honor and Knight Templar. In 1857 he was married to Lucy C., daughter of the late chief-justice, E. W. Peck, of Tuscaloosa. They were the parents of nine children, of whom four died in infancy, and one son, Lanier, at the age of fourteen. The living children are: Wolsey R., lawyer at Fort Smith, Ark.; Lucy, Sara and Lydia. Mr. Martin served in the Confederate army, first with the Warrior guards as a corporal, and then as assistant quartermaster of the Forty-first Alabama infantry. His health failed shortly after this, and he was made post quartermaster at Montgomery, Ala., till the close of the war. His father was Joshua Lanier Martin, of Tennessee, who came to Alabama in September, 1819, and was elected governor in 1845, being the eighth governor, and the man who saved the state from repudiation.

JUDGE JOHN H. MILLER, of Birmingham, Ala., was born in Wilcox county, Ala., August 11, 1858. He was thoroughly educated for the profession in which he has made such a gratifying success in life. He graduated first from Erskine college, S. C., in 1880, took the law course at



W. J. MILNER.

the university of Virginia, and then went to Johns Hopkins university in Maryland, and took a special course. From 1882 to 1888, he was professor of mathematics in Erskine college, S. C., and in 1888, he was admitted to the bar at Birmingham, and was elected city recorder in 1891, for one year. He has had conferred on him the degrees of A. B. from Erskine college, and A. M. from the Alabama state university and Erskine college in 1885. He is an elder in the first Presbyterian church. Judge Miller's father was Rev. John Miller, D. D. He was a Presbyterian minister of prominence and learning, and was president of Wilcox Female college from 1867 to 1872. He was born in York district, S. C., in 1821, and came to Alabama when twenty years of age, and located in Wilcox county, where he died. Prior to 1867 he was elected president of Erskine college, but declined the honor. He was chaplain of the "Wilcox True Blues" during a portion of the war. His wife was Sarah Pressly, a native of South Carolina. They had ten children, of whom eight survive as follows: Joseph N., Camden, Ala.; Barnett M., wife of John L. Pogue, Gadsden, Ala.; Jane M., wife of Calvin S. Dale, of Wilcox county; Judge J. H.; Sallie M., wife of A. G. Brice, of Chester, S. C.; James P., of Wilcox county, Ala.; B. M., Camden, Ala. and David P., editor of the Wilcox New Era.

WILLIAM J. MILNER, general manager of the Elyton Land company, is one of the chief architects of the great and good fortunes of that colossal enterprise. At the very inception of the scheme, he was thought fully eligible to the general management of the company by a number of confreres thoroughly capable of selecting a man to fill that important position, and the ability with which Mr. Milner has discharged the manifold and momentous duties of the office, fully attest the sagacity of his election. Maj. Milner was born in Pike county, Ga., May 3, 1842, and is the youngest of a family of six. Subsequently the parents moved to Butler county, Ala., where the father died in 1864, and the mother in Birmingham, in 1879. When the war broke out, Mr. Milner left Mercer university, Ga., and began his military record, as first lieutenant of a company in Escambia county, Fla., but he afterward resigned his commission, and enlisted in the Clinch rifles, a company of the Fifth Georgia infantry, stationed at Pensacola. After two years of hard duty as a private soldier, he became connected with company K, Thirty-third Alabama infantry, as first lieutenant. Having, in the meantime, been twice wounded, once at Murfreesboro and once at Chickamauga, he was appointed regiment adjutant, to succeed Adj. Moore, who was killed at Chickamauga. His military ability soon excited attention, and he was promoted to the staff of Lowry's brigade of Cleburne's division, the most famous in the army of Tennessee. This division received a vote of thanks from the Confederate congress for saving Gen. Bragg's army from annihilation at Missionary Ridge. When the Sixteenth and Thirty-third Alabama regiments of infantry were consolidated, he was elected major of the new organization,

and at the time of surrender, by reason of casualties among his superior officers, he was in command of the regiment. After the war he engaged in the drug business with his brother-in-law, Dr. H. M. Caldwell, at Greenville, and held other important positions, until his removal to Birmingham. In 1865, he married Miss Gastrine C. Key, daughter of the late Dr. James F. Key, of Lowndes county. He went to Birmingham in 1871, as an employee of the South & North Alabama railroad company, and soon after was made secretary and treasurer of the Elyton Land company, and subsequently he was made general manager of the company. Mr. Milner is a man of great business ability. In addition to his other duties, he planned, constructed and had the management of the company's water-works, its belt railroad, and its street railway system. Very great difficulties had to be overcome in the construction of the water works, which constitute a splendid monument of the builder. He is also the founder, and the senior member of the well known commercial house, "The Milner and Kettig company." He and his wife are communicants of the Episcopal church.

GEORGE L. MORRIS, of Birmingham, was born in Spring Place, Ga., August 7, 1849. He was educated at Dalton academy, at Dalton, Ga. Leaving there in 1870, he located in Alabama to develop his business ambition and to grow up with the state. Upon his arrival in Alabama, he was first employed in the construction of the South & North railroad for two years, and then entered the service of the Red Mountain Iron and Coal company. He next engaged in the lumber business, until 1882, when he located in Birmingham, and devoted all his time and business talent to mines and mining, in which business he still continues. He has been president of the Morris Mining company since 1884; is director in the Standard Coal company, and also Birmingham railroad and electric company; and director in the First National bank. He was married in 1875, to Lizzie, daughter of Col. L. N. Trammell, chairman of the Georgia railroad commission. They have two children—Helen and Elizabeth. Mr. Morris' father was Judge F. B. Morris.

DR. GEORGE M. MORROW, one of the leading druggists of Birmingham, was born in Elyton, Ala., August 20, 1846. His father, Hugh Morrow, came from Kentucky to Alabama. He and his wife, Margaret Holmes, are both dead, the father dying in July, 1889, and the mother in June, 1891; the father at eighty-five years and the mother at sixty-seven. George Morrow attended the common schools of his home until he was sixteen years old, when, in 1863, he enlisted in the Confederate service, in company F, Seventh Alabama cavalry, under command of Col. L. B. Musgrove, and the next year he was transferred to the famous cavalry brigade under command of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He fought at Nashville and at Franklin. When he came home from the war, he attended school one year at Elyton, and took up the study of medicine under Dr. Joseph R. Smith, and

the following year he attended the Miami Medical college, of Cincinnati, graduating in 1868, and at once began to practice at Ashville, remaining there until 1871, then going to Elyton, where he practiced until 1873. In the latter year he removed to Birmingham and embarked in the wholesale and retail drug business in company with Dr. F. D. Nabers, having abandoned the medical profession on account of ill-health. Here his career has been marked by great financial success, and his warm nature and genial social qualities have endeared him to a large circle of friends. He was married, the first time, in November, 1868, to Mary E., daughter of Dr. Joseph and Mrs. Margaret Smith, of Elyton. They had one child, Margaret J. The first wife died in 1873. His second wife, whom he married in May, 1874, was Miss Susie, daughter of O. S. and Malinda (Nabers) Smith, of Elyton. There were four children of the latter union—Lucy O., Anna Bertha, deceased; Geo. M., Jr., and Frank. In December, 1890, he was elected grand master of the Masonic order of Alabama. In 1891 he was elected sheriff of Jefferson county for four years. Both he and wife are communicants of the Baptist church.

JOHN C. MORROW, late judge of probate, Jefferson county, was born December 31, 1833, two and a half miles north of the Elyton court house. His father, Hugh Morrow, was born in Abbeville district, but came to Alabama from South Union, Ky., and settled in Elyton, Ala., in September, 1825, and taught school until 1833, when he was appointed circuit clerk, by Judge J. L. Perry, and held the office twenty-five consecutive years, or until 1858. His mother, whose maiden name was Calhoun, was a relative of the great South Carolina statesman, John C. Calhoun. Hugh Morrow married Margaret, daughter of James and Sarah (Killough) Holmes. John C. Morrow first went to school in Elyton, to the Rev. F. M. Graves, and also to Jacob H. Baker, one of the most thorough educators that ever lived in Jefferson county. This was the finishing touch to his scholastic training, and was concluded in 1854. At this time he began reading law in Tuscaloosa, under Judge Peck, who, afterward, in the year 1868, was chief-justice of this state. In 1856 he went to the Lebanon, Tenn. law school, and among those of his schoolmates who have since become distinguished, are Col. G. W. Hewitt, of Birmingham; Judge Reuben Gaines, now on the supreme bench of Texas; United States Judge Jackson, of Tennessee, and Col. Enoch Ensley, president of the Pratt Coal & Iron company. He graduated in February, 1857, and on his way home passed through Montgomery, where he obtained his license to practice law. Judge Samuel F. Rice was then chief justice. He practiced in Elyton from 1857 to 1865, and was a partner of Col. Hewitt from 1859 to 1866. In 1862, he went from Jefferson county as first lieutenant of company G, Twenty-eighth Alabama regiment of infantry. He resigned his office in September, 1862, on account of his failure of health. He was, prior to this, in the campaign through Kentucky. When he regained his health, he rejoined the Confederate army, February, 1863, by enlisting as a

private, in Major Lewis' battalion of cavalry. In August of that year, he was elected to the state legislature by the people of his native county, and served during the years from 1863 to 1865, inclusive. On August 7, 1865, several months after the close of the war, he was appointed probate judge of Jefferson county, by Lewis E. Parsons, provisional governor of this state. In May, 1866, he was elected to the position by the people, and re-elected from 1868, and successively thereafter, up to and including 1884. In the last named year he resigned, and thereafter lived the life of a private citizen. Judge Morrow was married, in 1859, to Miss Mary, daughter of W. A. Walker, of Elyton. He has seven children living, and two dead. The names of the former are: Emma C., now Mrs. J. J. Cahalan; Nettie, now Mrs. Dr. Ledbetter; Fannie S., Mamie, Hugh, Katie, and Willie, all of Birmingham.

J. P. MUDD, the well known land broker, of Birmingham, was born at Elyton, in 1859. He is a son of the late eminent Judge William S. Mudd. He was educated in the schools at Elyton, and at the university at Alabama, and graduated in 1879. After his graduation, he began his business career in a bank, but ill health compelled him to abandon so sedentary a calling, and he embarked in business on his own account. In 1885 he opened a broker's office in Birmingham, for the exclusive sale of stocks and bonds, and his business at this time has assumed large proportions, and is daily increasing. He is a man of fine business talent, and of large and varied experience, in nearly all the lines of pecuniary pursuits, and deserves to take high rank among the successful financiers of the Magic City. On October 3, 1883, he was married to Miss Eula Anglin, and they were blessed with two sons, William S. and Joseph P. Mr. J. P. Mudd, is a member of the Episcopal church. His wife was a Presbyterian, and died February 10, 1890. He is also a Knight of Pythias. In 1889 Mr. Mudd was elected president of the Central Savings bank, and when that bank was consolidated with the People's Savings bank and Trust company, he was made vice-president of the new corporation. He was elected an alderman in 1888, and served one term, acting as chairman of the finance committee. J. P. Mudd, as remarked above, is the son of W. S. Mudd, so long an ornament of the Alabama bench, and a leading, and central figure in the political and judicial history of the state. He was born in Kentucky, in 1816, and came to Alabama, the following year. He was educated at St. Joseph's college, at Bardstown, Ky., and read law in the office of W. K. Baylor, Esq., and at the age of twenty-three, he was already dividing honors in the legislature with such men as Jere Clemens, L. P. Walker and W. L. Yancey, and from the legislature to the arduous duties of the state solicitorship, and then to the circuit judgeship. As a jurist, the name of Judge Mudd, is a household word among those people whose differences he adjudicated, with the highest intelligence and integrity for so many years. He was conscientious and trustworthy, faithful and just, loving more the spirit of honor and equity, than the a ofttimes.

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unjust teachings of the law. But he did not lose sight of his own affairs while absorbed in those of others. He was a merchant for a number of years, and acquired a most competent fortune. Much of the early development of Birmingham was due to his liberal public spirit, having built the first hotel in the city, worthy to rank as such. He was married early, to Miss Florence Earle, of Jefferson county. The living children of the union, reside in Birmingham. They are Mrs. Dr. M. H. Jordan, Mrs. William A. Walker, Jr., J. P., and Mrs. P. B. Clarke. He was an Episcopalian, and died September 22, 1884.

JUDGE WILLIAM S. MUDD (deceased) was born in Kentucky, in 1816, but was brought to Alabama when but a year old and educated in Madison and Lawrence counties, and at St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky. He gained his first knowledge of law in the office of Walker K. Baylor, circuit court judge of Jefferson county, Ala., and at the age of twenty-three was a member of the state legislature, in which body he served three terms. He was then given the state solicitorship, and next placed on the circuit court bench of Jefferson county, and while in this high office was stricken down by death, September 22, 1884—a communicant of the Episcopal church. The following extract is from Teeple & Smith's History of Jefferson county, Ala., published in 1887: "Judge Mudd was eminently a business man. Unlike other great lawyers he did not neglect his own affairs while immersed in those of other men. For many years he was a prosperous merchant, and accumulated a good round fortune in the mercantile pursuit, with J. B. Earle as partner. W. S. Brown and William Hood, two of Birmingham's now most progressive, active and live merchants, were among their clerks, and received their business education and tutelage under his direction. To him is due much of Birmingham's material development. In the early life of the city he was a shrewd and potent factor. To him the city owes the credit of building her first public inn, the Florence house, worthy the name of hotel. In this act he illustrated his abiding faith in the Magic City, where he had ventured much of his life's hard-won earnings. When the fate of the Magic City was still trembling in the balance, and other much richer men than he would not venture even in a stock company upon such a cloudy sea, he boldly cast the die of his own fortune. The success of the venture confirms not only his foresight, but also his practical common sense. Judge Mudd married, in early life, Miss Florence Earle, a descendant of the family of Earles, who were pioneers in Jefferson county settlement. They reared a large family. Their imposing residence, resting on a wooded knoll in the valley on the skirts of Elyton, is one of the most beautiful of southern homes. A happy domestic life, where sons grew to manhood in the nurture of honorable example and sound precept, and where daughters, 'polished like the pillars of the temple,' spread joy, reigned there." The children now living all reside in Birmingham. They are Mrs. Dr. M. H. Jordan, Mrs. William A. Walker, Jr., J. P.

Mudd, a leading and thriving man of business, and Mrs. P. B. Clarke." The venerable Bayless E. Grace, who is spending the declining years of his life at his home near Birmingham, Ala., and who was an old and intimate friend of the late Judge Mudd, writes of him as follows: "We were nearly the same age, and I was acquainted with him from boyhood, and corresponded with him when he went back to Kentucky to attend college, and that acquaintance and friendship 'grew with our growth and strengthened with our strength'. The judge was rather of slender build, but possessed great power of endurance. I have known him in his early manhood to travel fifty miles in a day and part of a night on horseback over the hills of shoal, rock and mud creeks, when he was a candidate for the legislature. He generally rode at a gallop, and, on meeting a voter, would stop, pass a few kindly words, and then start on to see somebody else. I believe he was never defeated but once for any office to which he aspired. He served several terms in the legislature and was elected judge as often as he wanted the office, with one exception, back in the forties, when he was defeated by the heavy vote cast by the voters of the southern district for S. W. Harris. Judge Harris was a member, I believe, of the Episcopal church, but was tolerant in his religious belief to all denominations. He was a strong man in every way, and knit his friends to him as it were with hooks of steel. In his death Jefferson county lost one of her greatest and best citizens and the bench an able and just judge."

DR. FRANCIS D. NABERS, the well-known and popular druggist of Birmingham, was born in Jefferson county, in 1845. He was educated at the university of Alabama, which institution he left in 1862, to become a lieutenant in the cadet troop of cavalry, afterward attached to the Seventh Alabama cavalry, and known as company F. He held his rank all through the war, and took part in the following battles: Nashville, Franklin and Henryville, and was severely wounded in the groin and wrist, at Mount Pleasant, Tenn. After the war, he attended the Tulane Medical university, at New Orleans. He graduated in medicine in 1867, and located first, at Cotton Gin, Miss., and later in the Mississippi Valley, practicing at both places about two years, when he went back to Jefferson county Ala., and practiced two years more, and in 1878, he and George M. Morrow located in Birmingham and commenced their present prosperous drug business. He has served four years as an alderman of the city, and for the past twelve years has been president of the Birmingham Building & Loan association. He is a director in the First National bank and in the East Lake Land company, and is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. In 1866, he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Mattie Faust, a daughter of Samuel Faust, of Pulaski, Tenn. The union has been blessed with two sons, Frank and Samuel. The father of Dr. Nabers was Francis D. Nabers, a South Carolinian, who came to Alabama when a child, and was all his life a farmer. His wife was, Matilda Mullens, of Madison county, Ala. He died in 1852, and his wife

in 1891. They had nine children, five of whom are living, as follows: W. F., of Birmingham; Lucinda, wife of George W. Smith, of Powderly, Ala.; Frances D., of Birmingham; Matilda, widow of John M. Lykes; Dorinda, widow of S. L. Nabers (these last two children are twins).

WILLIAM F. NABERS, a representative of the oldest and most respectable pioneer families of Birmingham, is the son of Francis Drayton Nabers. He was born August 6, 1830, in Jefferson county, and was educated at the university of Tennessee. His life has been principally devoted to agriculture, which he conducted on a large scale until about 1870, since which time it has required all his time to look after his large real estate interests, which have grown out of the fact that he owned the farm upon which the city of Birmingham is built, and, although he sold large tracts of city realty from it, he still holds much land in his own name. Mr. Nabers is a Mason, and belongs to the Episcopal church. He was married, in 1866, to Virginia E. Worthington, daughter of B. P. Worthington, and to them were born six children, five of whom are living, as follows: Fannie, wife of J. H. McCary, of Birmingham; Carrie, wife of Charles H. Abbott, of Sheffield, Ala.; Bessie, Emma and William F., Jr.

ROBERT H. PEARSON, attorney at law, of Birmingham, Ala., was born near Clayton, Barbour county, November 16, 1848. He is the son of Benjamin F. and Harriet M. Pearson, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, and they were married in that state. They came to Alabama, and settled in Barbour county in 1840. They were the parents of six children, Robert H., being the youngest. One brother, Herbert, and two sisters, are living in Texas, the others having died. Robert H. Pearson passed the early years of his life upon the farm, assisting his father in the labor incident to agriculture. He received the rudiments of his education at home, and taught school some time before attending the university of Tennessee, and he afterward took a course of law at the Cumberland university at Lebanon, Tenn. Leaving this latter institution in 1871, he removed to Birmingham, and early in 1872 commenced the practice of the law, having been admitted to the bar in Union Springs, Ala., in 1871. He is now the only lawyer in Birmingham who was a resident of the city when he arrived in it. By his superior qualifications for business and law, he has amassed a considerable amount of property. He is the legal representative of many of the strongest corporations in Birmingham, and is a director in many others. He has never sought political honors, and has seldom accepted of them, though frequently requested to do so. He was chairman of the democratic executive committee of the county two terms, and for four years was assistant solicitor of the circuit for Jefferson county. While never holding office, except as here stated, he has always been a recognized leader of the democratic party since he has resided in Birmingham. He is devoted to his profession, and, as a consequence, his practice is both large and profitable, and he prefers to spend his life in the practice of the law. He is a member

of the order of Knights of Pythias and of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married in Birmingham in December, 1875, to Miss Sallie Harrison, daughter, of L. C. Harrison, of Dallas county, Ala. To this marriage there has been born one child, Maria. The father of Robert H. Pearson died in 1867. He had two sons in the Confederate army, Herbert and James, who served all through the war.

HENRY W. PERRY, a successful and leading merchant of Birmingham, was born in Marion, Perry county, Ala., July 18, 1853, and educated at Howard college. He left college at the age of sixteen years, and became a bookkeeper for Love & Co., in Marion, Ala., and was with them seven years, and then went to Selma, Ala., where he traveled for C. W. Hooper & Co., for two years. He went to Birmingham in 1883, and engaged in the wholesale tobacco business, and in which business he still retains an interest. In 1887 he organized the Perry-Mason Shoe company, of which he is the president, the company doing a wholesale boot and shoe business. He is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church, and is unmarried.

DR. SAMUEL PERRY was born in Franklin county, N. C., Decemebre 14, 1832, and was educated at Howard college at Marion, Ala., having come to Alabama in 1846, and located at Marion, Ala. He left the latter college in 1850, and studied medicine under the tutelage of his brother, Dr. M. P. Perry, a prominent physician of Warren county, N. C., and from there he went to Philadelphia, and attended a course of lectures in Jefferson medical college, and had decided to go to New Orleans, and graduate there, but a yellow fever epidemic intervening, he went to Charleston, and took the medical course in the university of South Carolina, graduating in March, 1854. He then returned to Alabama, took up the practice of medicine at Marion, and continued with good success until 1887, when he decided to live in Birmingham, his present home. He was president of the Perry county Medical society several years, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which for many years, he has been steward and trustee. He only did ninety days of military duty in the service of the Confederacy, having been exempt because of his profession. He was married, in 1855, to Celina Jones, daughter of William A. Jones, of Marion, Ala. Nine children blessed this union, all of whom are living. They are Albert J., Henry W., Samuel, Jr., Charles J., Tunstall B., Fannie W., wife of John House, Jr., of Marion, Ala.; Anna P., wife of Rev. Hugh McCormick, now missionary at Zacalitas, Mex.; Mary Jones Perry, and Patty P. Perry. The father of Dr. Perry was Samuel Perry, a North Carolina farmer, who died in 1846, at the age of fifty-four years, and his mother, Eliza B. Williams, daughter of Harry G. Williams, of North Carolina, and his maternal grandmother was Lucy Tunstall, of the well-known Virginia family of that name.

THOMAS PETERS was born October 29, 1812, in Wake county, N. C. His ancestors were one of the English families who settled near Peters-

burg, Va., in the reign of Charles II. When Thomas was three years old, James P. Peters, his father, moved from Wake county, N. C., to Maury county, Tenn., and settled near Spring Hill. Fifteen years later the family moved to Henry, one of the western counties of the state. After receiving the limited degree of education which the common schools of a thinly-populated country, then mostly in forest, could offer, Thomas entered his long and distinguished business career as a clerk on a steamer plying between Nashville and New Orleans via the Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. At the early age of twenty-one, Mr. Peters was successfully engaged in buying and selling lands in the southwestern states. He bought considerable tracts from the Indians in the northern counties of Mississippi, who sold their possessions preparatory to their removal to the trans-Mississippi reservations. In 1837, when twenty-five years old, Mr. Peters married Miss Ann Eliza Glasgow, of Tennessee. He then moved to a plantation, and became a cotton grower. Five years later, his wife died, childless. Nine years from the date of his first marriage, he married Miss Sarah J. Irion. After thirteen years she died, leaving a daughter as the only offspring. This daughter, Amelia L., grew into a rarely beautiful and accomplished woman, and became the wife of Robert H. Henley, the first mayor of Birmingham. As contractor, Mr. Peters built thirty-five miles of the Memphis & Charleston railroad. He was living in Memphis, as a real estate broker at this time, and beside railroad work he took contracts on levee building along the Mississippi. While living in Memphis, the war of 1861 came on, and he entered it with zeal in his forty-ninth year. He was appointed, by the governor of Tennessee, and commissioned as chief quartermaster of the state troops. On a more complete organization of the Confederate army, he was commissioned major in that service, and assigned to the duties of quartermaster on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Leonidas Polk. Maj. Peters remained in the field in this capacity until after the fall of Gen. Polk and the assumption of the command of the army of the Tennessee by Gen. Hood. In 1864, he was ordered to Selma to take command of army transportation, under Gen. Richard Taylor. Here the surrender of the Confederate armies found him. He received his parole from the Federal authorities in April, 1865, and promptly directed his energies toward explorations for ores and coal into the mountains of Alabama. Penniless and on foot, he traversed the unknown forests, locating mineral lands, and making the way plain to men of wealth, whom he declared, in his enthusiasm, must come to them. Having accomplished all that any one man might, before the railroads should penetrate the favored lands, Mr. Peters went to reside in Minnesota with his son-in-law, Mr. Henley, who was forced to try that climate for his failing health. From there he went to Savannah, Ga., to engage in the cotton trade. In 1869, he returned permanently to Jefferson county. Birmingham was not then on the map. He settled in Elyton, the county seat, and engaged in mineral land specula-

tions, and in concentrating on Jefferson county a most valuable spirit of inquiry. When the Louisville exposition of 1883 invited the display of specimens of the mineral and other resources of Alabama there, against the protest of friends, who thought a man in his seventy-first year should not undergo the fatigue of the office, he went to take charge of the large exhibit made by the Alabama railroads from their lands and those bordering. He soon succumbed to overwork and an acute attack of cold, and died, attended by many friends, at an infirmary in that city. The remains were brought to Birmingham at once, for interment. When the last offices of respect to the body were to be performed, the demonstrations of public sympathy were complete. The houses of business in the city were closed, and a great procession escorted it to the city cemetery. From early life, Maj. Peters had been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

JOHN HERBERT PHILLIPS, PH. D., the distinguished educator and father of the present excellent school system of Birmingham, is a son of the blue grass state, having been born in Covington, Ky., December 12, 1853, and removed with his parents to Ohio when he was not yet five years old, and his early education was received in the public schools of that state. In 1871 he accepted a position as teacher in a public school near Charleston, W. Va. Here he taught until 1875, in which year he entered Marietta college, Ohio, and graduated in 1880. Upon graduation he was selected over twenty-five other applicants principal of the public high school at Gallipolis, Ohio. He was re-elected with increased salary, and taught there until 1883, in which year he resigned to accept the responsible and important work of re-organizing and establishing the public school system of Birmingham. In 1885 he was elected president of the Chautauqua class of 1889, and has delivered addresses in connection with that work at Chautauqua, N. Y., and other important points. The work done by Dr. Phillips, and the educational facilities of Birmingham cannot be too highly estimated when we consider the importance of education with reference to all the other resources of municipal prosperity; and the further fact that a stranger was called thither to work out certain desirable reforms, would seem to assume a lack of home ability or experience, and is oftentimes calculated to induce prejudice, but so well possessed was the man of all the facilities of his work, and so thoroughly capable was he of the work itself, that those who would have otherwise arrayed themselves against him fell readily into the trend of his theories, vouchsafed their sympathy and support, a tribute which ability and merit always exact. He was elected superintendent of schools in a close contest, over a gentleman who was a resident and a man of ability and of great personal popularity. Dr. Phillips is a communicant of the Presbyterian church, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He was married December 27, 1886, to Miss Nellie T. Cobbs, a



W. T. Porter

daughter of Chancellor Cobbs, of Birmingham, a lady of rare personal charms and a distinguished vocalist.

JUDGE MITCHELL T. PORTER, an old-time and highly respected lawyer and probate judge of Birmingham, came of good old colonial ancestry, both his parents having been born in the Old Dominion. His father was Mitchell A. Porter. He came to Alabama from east Tennessee at an early age, and located at Montevallo, Shelby county, and practiced medicine until his death. The mother of Judge Porter also came from Virginia. Her maiden name was Mary Wade. She died in 1856. Judge Porter is a graduate of the university of Tennessee. Having left school and decided upon taking a course of study for the legal profession, he studied law in the office of the late Judge William S. Mudd, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He began the practice at Elyton, where he was associated with the late Hon. Alburto Martin. He entered the Confederate service in 1861, with the rank of captain of company C, Twentieth regiment of Alabama infantry and served, continuously, until 1864, in the meantime having been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of his regiment; but on account of failing health he had to resign. His regiment was in some of the most terrible engagements of the war; among them, the expedition into Kentucky under Gen. Kirby Smith, the battles of Port Hudson, Champion Hills, and being besieged for two months at Vicksburg. After the fall of Vicksburg, he returned home, and represented his district in the state senate. In 1881 he became a resident of Birmingham. Here he practiced law until 1884, when Gov. O'Neal appointed him probate judge, and was elected, in 1886, for a term of six years and again in 1892. In 1853, Judge Porter married Miss J. Catherine Martin, a daughter of Col. John Martin, of Jefferson county. They have seven children living—Mrs. Sarah E. Hunley, Mary C., Jennie, John M., Mitchell A., William A. and Thomas W. Judge Porter is an Episcopalian, and his wife a Baptist.

COL. JAMES R. POWELL came from Virginia to the territory of Alabama in 1818. He was an adventurous youth, and a man of varied talents and indomitable energy. When he reached Alabama it was a wilderness, untouched by the hand of man. Mr. Powell first stopped at Montgomery, a horse and \$20 being his available assets. From Montgomery he went into Lowndes county, sold his horse, and did whatever his hand found to do. Soon he became a mail contractor, and, later, entered into the stage coach business. His business prospered, and he drifted into cotton planting, and became a member of the legislature. His stage coach line soon became a serious rival of that of Mr. Robert Jemison, who was a gentleman of great wealth, enterprise and intelligence. Mr. Jemison resented the intrusion of Mr. Powell's stage line, and a rate war was the result. Mr. Powell met him fully half way, and after they had practically ruined themselves in mad rivalry, they came to terms, and joined forces, under

the title of Jemison, Powell, Ficklen & Co. When the war broke out, Col. Powell did not become a soldier. He remained in Montgomery, and used his rare powers of persuasion on behalf of the Confederate cause. An instance of Col. Powell's service to the Confederacy may be noted. In the winter of 1863, the Alabama river was frozen over, and Col. Powell promptly bent every available resource to harvest and store the priceless crop. At this time artificial ice was unknown, and the blockade of the ports prevented any importation being made. When the accustomed warm weather returned, so diligently had Col. Powell worked that he was offered \$40,000 for his ice. He refused to sell it, and presented the whole supply to the Confederate army hospital-department. During the war Col. Powell purchased many acres of cotton lands in Mississippi, and entered into a contract with John C. Calhoun, grandson of the famous statesman of that name, to operate his plantation. Col. Powell offered wages, and negroes flocked to his plantation from the parts of the country which had been longer settled. As a result, the colonel's lands were quickly colonized, and rapidly increased in value. Col. Powell came to Birmingham shortly after the site of the town had been located. He found it a city in the wilderness of a state, fresh from the devastation caused by the Federal soldiers, and which was, at the period of Col. Powell's location, governed most disastrously by aliens and negroes. Col. Powell then became president of the Elyton Land company. Almost every condition that can militate against the success of a city obtained then in Birmingham. But despite these, Col. Powell succeeded. His nature rose to the exigencies of the occasion. He saw into the political future, and reasoned, that as revolutions must make changes in the habits of the people, the south must change from her old social and industrious conditions to a more active, stirring mode of life. How successful Col. Powell has been in building up the town of Birmingham, with its 40,000 inhabitants, is now a matter of history. Under his direction grants were made by the land company to the city, of ground for parks; to the railroads for yards and depots; to the churches, for lots on which to build houses of worship. His policy was the most liberal, and he invited capital and labor to locate in Birmingham. He advertised the coal and iron resources of the surrounding country in every part of America and Europe, and so influential did he eventually become that the sobriquet Duke of Birmingham, was bestowed upon him. In the spring of 1873, cholera visited Birmingham. During the ravages of the pest, Col. Powell remained at his post, nursed the sick and maintained order. In return for this service the citizens presented him with a handsome knife, manufactured in England at a cost of \$130. In 1874 the press association of the state of New York convened in Montgomery at his invitation, at the same time as the Alabama press association met. The papers throughout the civilized world published the facts placed before these bodies by Col. Powell, and attention was at once drawn to the immense iron depos-

its in the country surrounding Birmingham. In 1874 Col Powell retired from Birmingham to his plantation. In 1878 he was invited to return to Birmingham to canvass for re-election to the mayoralty. After a bitter campaign he was defeated. He contested the election, and was again defeated. He returned to his plantation on the Yazoo, and met death from a pistol shot in the fall of 1883.

DR. FRANK M. PRINCE, a native of La Grange, Franklin county, Ala., was born June 6, 1827, and was educated at the State university at Tuscaloosa, where he graduated in 1846. He then went to Philadelphia, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical college in 1849. He located in Dayton, Marengo county, where he practiced with great success for ten years. From Dayton he went to Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he practiced until the spring of 1861. In that year he was commissioned surgeon by President Davis, and traveled throughout the various posts and encampments of the army, to inspect the hospitals. After the war he located in Jefferson county, his present home, and built up the large practice which he still enjoys. He is a member of the State Medical society of Alabama, of which he has been vice-president; is charter member of the Surgical and Gynecological society, and was one of the committee of three who framed the constitution: the Tri-State Medical society (embracing the states of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee), the Jefferson county Medical society, which he organized, and of which he was for many years president; and of the Bessemer Medical society, of which he is its present president. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been a master of Jonesboro lodge, No. 315, for thirty years, the I. O. R. M., and the Methodist Episcopal church, south; a member of the Historical society of Alabama, and has the degrees of A. M., B. A., and F. H. S. (Fellow Historical Society). He was married in 1850, to Martha G. Jordan, daughter of Mortimer and Lucy (Gray) Jordan. There were born to this union, thirteen children, and nine of them are living, as follows: Frank M., Jr., Bessemer, Ala.; Ella M., wife of John W. Briggs of Bessemer; Livy, wife of A. M. Robinson, of Abilene, Tex.; Belle, wife of Dr. T. F. Robinson, of Bessemer; Lelia, wife of Dr. E. M. Robinson, of Bessemer; Sallie, wife of R. H. Carter, of Johns, Ala.; Eva, Maggie and Elward. The father of Dr. Prince was Edmund Prince, a native of Virginia, who came to Alabama in 1825. He was an extensive and wealthy planter. He died at Demopolis, Ala., in 1861. It is stated that by the issues of the war he and his sons lost 1,000 negroes. Dr. Prince's mother was named Elizabeth Lawrence, of North Carolina. She was the mother of eleven children, of whom, however, only three are living, Capt. John Prince, of Marengo county, Ala.; Dr. Frank Prince, of Bessemer, Ala., and Dr. J. E. Prince, of Big Springs, Tex. Of the children who are dead, Capt. Oliver Prince was killed at Chickamauga, and Lieut. E. L. Prince died in the hospital in the Confederate service. The mother of these children died in 1840, and the father married Miss L. L.

Terrell. This second marriage was blessed with six children, only two of whom are living—Dora and Annie, who reside with their mother.

CHARLES H. REED, the retired nurseryman of Birmingham, was born in lower Canada, in 1834. He was educated in Beloit, Wis., and Chicago, Ill. He left school at the age of twenty years, and lived with his parents in Darlington, Wis. Here he engaged in the nursery business until 1874, when he removed to Birmingham and bought eleven acres of land from the Elyton Land Co., for \$440, and started a fruit nursery. This business he made quite a success, and still holds three acres of the original eleven, which are very valuable. He is president of the Woodlawn Cemetery company. He was married April 11, 1833, at Milwaukee, Wis., to Margaret E. Mowers, daughter of Hazen Mowers, of that city, by whom he has three children—Charles H., Jr., Helen and Eugene T. Mr. Reed's father was John Reed of New Hampshire. He married Caroline M. Gaylord, a native of Vermont, and had seven children, two of whom, Stephen S., of Denver, Col., and Charles E., are living. Mr. Reed's father died in 1854, and his mother in 1875.

M. C. REYNOLDS, lumber dealer of Birmingham, was born in Shelby Springs, Ala., September 6, 1858. He was educated at the schools of Shelby county, finishing up his studies at the State university. He left the university in 1879, and settled immediately in Birmingham, where he lived one year, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and then went into the saw mill business, near Selma, Ala. He continued this business until 1886. In this year he returned to Birmingham and established himself in the lumber business, which he is now conducting. He is an honored member of the Baptist church, a K. P., and a Mason in high standing. He was married in 1882, to Miss Ella Burgamy, daughter of Dr. T. P. Burgamy. The couple have three children—Clifton, Irene and Howard. Mr. Reynolds is a son of Elisha Reynolds, a native of Tennessee, and was one of the pioneers of the stock business in Alabama. His wife was Miss Nancy Patty, a native of Tennessee. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom the following six are now living: Sallie, wife of S. D. Brown, of Mobile; H. C., Montevallo, Ala.; J. M., Montevallo; Rev. M. P., East Lake, Ala.; Nannie, wife of Dr. E. N. Lide, of Birmingham, and M. C. The father of these children died in 1872, and the mother in 1882.

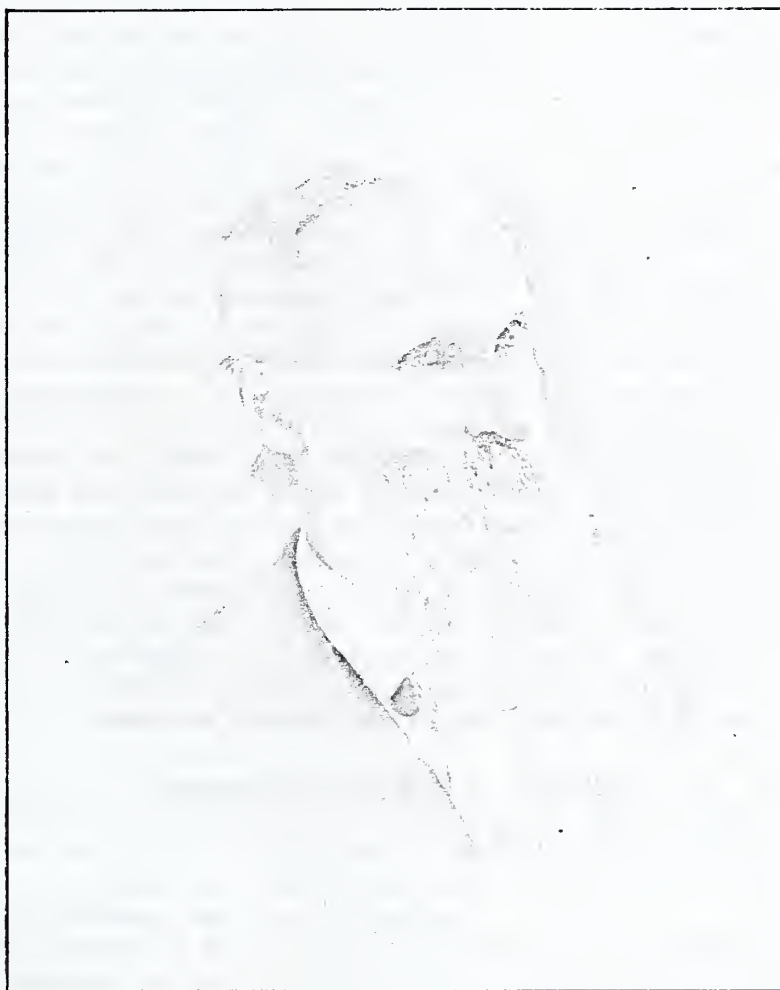
DR. EDWARD P. RIGGS was born at Pleasant Hill, Ala., November 13, 1858. His early education was obtained at the common schools of Dallas county, in Alabama, and his medical education at the college of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, from which latter institution he graduated, fourth in a class of 355, in 1884, finishing with a special course at Tulane Medical college in New Orleans; locating for practice, shortly afterward, in Dallas county, Ala. He settled in Birmingham in 1883, where he has continued in successful practice up to the present time. Dr. Riggs is a member of the State Medical association, of which he was the orator in 1891, and is likewise a member of the Jefferson county

Medical society, and is prominently identified with the Episcopal church. He was united in marriage, in 1885, with Miss Fannie Minor, a daughter of Dr. P. B. Minor, deceased, of Greene county, Ala. One daughter, Elise Riggs, was born to this union. The immediate ancestors of Dr. Riggs are residents of South Carolina, where his father, Thomas Riggs, is a prominent farmer. His mother, however, was a native of Virginia. Dr. Riggs was one of a family of six children, four of whom still survive: Frank Riggs, of Dallas county, Ala.; Lydia E. Riggs, Virginia Riggs, and Dr. E. P. Riggs. The mother of these children died in 1835.

DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN RILEY, the distinguished divine and educator, was born near the village of Pineville, in Monroe county, Ala., July 16, 1849. He was brought up under pious influences, and enjoyed the advantages of good educational facilities. Desiring a college education, he left his home at the age of eighteen and taught school to secure the means of a college training, and in September, 1868, he entered Erskine college, a Presbyterian institution of South Carolina, where he completed a three years' course in 1871. At the end of his college life, he made up his mind to preach the gospel, although he previously thought of studying for the bar, and accordingly entered the Southern Baptist theological seminary, at Greenville, S. C., but his health quickly declined, and he was compelled to return home to recover. When sufficiently strong to resume his studies he entered Crozer seminary near Philadelphia, and remained there until 1876. June 21, 1876, he was married to Anna Shawe, of Alabama, and in October assumed his first charge in the pastorate of the Carlowville and Snow Hill churches, and in 1878 he was called to the charge of the church in Albany, Ga., and, during his stay of one year there, the church greatly strengthened in members and efficiency, but the climate was unfavorable to Dr. Riley and he returned to Alabama and took charge of the church at Opelika, and from a poor, small parish he built a large strong church. In 1882 Dr. Riley, was made editor of the Alabama Baptist, then published at Selma, and acted as editor one year, with great ability. Returning to the pastorate he had charge of the Baptist church at Livingston, Ala., and during his four years' pastorate there, was a constant contributor to numerous church journals. During this time he prepared and published a work entitled Alabama As It Is, the plates of which were afterward sold to the state as a handbook of the resources of the state. In August, 1888, he was called to the presidency of Howard college, a Baptist institution of prominence, situated at East Lake, Jefferson county, Ala. When he took charge here he found a poor prospect of immediate bright results, the resources of the school were apparently broken down, but before he had charge four years, the patronage had then been doubled, the debts paid, five handsome brick buildings erected, as a result of which the college now ranks as one of the first of its kind in the south, drawing its patronage from ten different states. Dr. Riley had the degree of D. D. conferred in 1885, from the state uni-

versity, and in 1889, the same degree was conferred by Erskine college. The father of Dr. Riley was Enoch Riley, a native of Edgefield district, S. C. His wife was Sophronia Autrey, of Alabama. The marriage was blessed with the following named children: Elizabeth, widow of Lieut. R. M. Andress, who was killed at Atlanta; Capt. T. M., of Monroe county, Ala.; W. G., of Evergreen, Ala.; L. R., of Monroe county; Kate M., deceased wife of J. W. Butler, of Mobile, Ala.; Rev. Dr. B. F. Riley; R. I., of Monroe county, Ala., and J. A., of Austin, Tex. Dr. Riley's father died in 1872, and his mother in 1873.

SAMUEL LOWRIE ROBERTSON, a prominent business man of Birmingham, Ala., was born in Jackson county, Ala., November 18, 1838, but at the age of four years was taken with his parents to Huntsville, Ala. Here he attended the schools taught by Daniel B. Young and Dr. Carlos G. Smith, and at the age of seventeen went to Mississippi to teach for a year, and thence to the university of Virginia where, on account of limited finances, he remained only two years and, though not having received a diploma, but having taken half a dozen honors in Latin, Greek, mathematics and chemistry, he went thence to his mother's old state, North Carolina, to study law, where, at Raleigh, December, 1859, examined by Judge Manly Battle, and his preceptor, Chief Justice Pearson of the celebrated Richmond Hill Law school, he got his license to practice law and went to Charlotte, his adopted home, to open a law office; but health failing he went to his old home, Huntsville, Ala. where he was a briefless barrister for the few months just preceding the Civil war. Joining the Madison Rifles, which became company D, of the Seventh Alabama regiment of infantry, he served in it until it disbanded at Corinth, after one year's uneventful service. Captured in north Alabama while sick, he remained in prison until the Union forces evacuated Huntsville, August 30, 1862, where Capt. Gaston, making up a company of cavalry, he joined it and served awhile with Gen. Forrest, with Gen. W. T. Martin of Mississippi, and with Gen. Wheeler. He was captured a second time, near Moulton, Ala., and remained a prisoner some six months at Camp Chase, New Orleans, and Marine barracks, Vicksburg, Miss., at the last of which places he was paroled in June, 1865. Since the war he has been editor, civil engineer and school teacher. He is now a tax assessor of Jefferson county, Ala. His life work has been education, to which cause he devoted some eighteen years continuously, till elected to his present office. He has been, in a modest way, a literary man all these years, and is now preparing a book of poems for publication. He is adjutant of Camp Hardee, Confederate Veterans; is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, is an Episcopalian, in which faith his father, the Rev. John Murray Robertson, was a minister. Mr. Robertson was married at Tuscaloosa, Ala., to the widow of Dr. William Norris, of Marengo county, in the year 1871, and has by this marriage six living children, four girls and two boys, to-wit, Stella, Annie Peek, Belle D., Samuel Lowrie, Jr., William D. O. and Joanna



T. L. ROBERTSON.

Rebecca Murray Robertson. Mr. Robertson is a states' rights democrat, cast his first vote for Breckinridge and his last for Cleveland.

DR. THADDEUS LUNDLEY ROBERTSON came with his parents to Alabama in his thirteenth year. He was born in Granville county, N. C., January 27, 1836. One source of his early education was at Oxford, Ala., which place he left, in 1854, to study medicine with Drs. Williams and Smart. He read with these gentlemen four years as a preparation for the university of South Carolina, whither he went during the years of 1857-8. Leaving college, he located at Springville, Ala., where he remained until the fall of 1860. This year he went to Jefferson Medical college, at Philadelphia, and graduated there in March, 1861; returned to Springville and remained until the following fall, when he moved to Ashville, Ala., and practiced there until early in 1865. In that year he went to Oxford, and remained until 1867. He then returned to Springville, Ala., where he remained until 1872, when he went to Oxford, Ala., where he remained until 1887, in which year he settled in Birmingham, his present home. He has been president of the Jefferson county Medical society, and vice-president of the State Medical association. In 1880 he organized the Calhoun county Medical society. He is a Mason in good standing and a member of the Baptist church. Dr. Robertson has been twice married, first, in 1862, to Hepsibeth L. Herring, a native of Alabama. They had seven daughters, of whom three died in early childhood, and Betty P., Fannie W., Annie L. and Ida M. grew to maturity. His first wife died in 1877. He afterward contracted a second marriage with Mary C. Worthington, of Birmingham, by whom he has three living children, Walter W., Jane L., Benjamin P. Dr. Robertson's father was Willis B. Robertson, a native of Virginia. He was a farmer and school teacher. He married Caroline H. Coley, also a native of Virginia, by whom he had eight children; the doctor and his brother, Elveus G., of Oxford, being, however, the only survivors. His mother died in 1872, and his father in 1882. As the name indicates, the Robertsons are of Caledonian ancestry, the earliest American founder of the family coming first to Delaware and then to Virginia.

DR. THOMAS F. ROBINSON, one of the young and successful physicians of Bessemer, first saw the light of day in Blount county, Ala., July, 1855. His primary education was acquired at Arkadelphia, Ala., and he graduated in medicine at Vanderbilt university, Tennessee, in 1880. In 1881, he finished in the medical department of the university of Nashville, Tenn. He then located in Jonesboro, Ala., and practiced there for six years, when he went to the New York Polyclinic institute and took a post graduate course. He located in Bessemer, in 1887, where he, in partnership with his brother, Dr. E. Miller Robinson, built up a large and lucrative practice. He was elected alderman of the city of Bessemer, in 1888, and re-elected in 1890. He belongs to Jefferson county Medical society, Alabama state Medical society, Bessemer Medical society, and the

National Association of Railway Surgeons, as well as being a Mason, K. P., and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1884, Dr. Robinson was happily wedded to Miss Belle Prince, daughter of Dr. Frank M. Prince, of Bessemer, and by that lady had five children, of whom Elise and Tom Prince are living. The father of the doctor is E. Miller Robinson, a native of Georgia, who came to Alabama and located at Arkadelphia, where he is an extensive farmer. He was commissioner of Blount county for sixteen years. He served two years in the Confederate service as captain, when he was captured and sent to Johnson's Island. He married Nancy Duncan, of Georgia, six children being born to them, the four following of whom are living: Thomas F., of Bessemer; Emma, wife of A. C. McAnally, of Arkadelphia; Dr. E. Miller, of Bessemer; D. D., of Arkadelphia. The mother of Dr. Robinson was the second wife of his father, his first wife being Miss Stamper, of Georgia, by whom there were four children: J. A., of Ringgold, Ga.; J. T., of Ringgold, Ga.; James P., of Arkadelphia, and Amanda J., wife of D. S. Rice, of Texas. Dr. Robinson's father and his six brothers were in the Confederate army.

B. F. RODEN, the efficient president of the Birmingham Gas company, was born in DeKalb county, in 1844, and is the son of W. B. and Viola Harrison Roden, his mother being the second cousin of the celebrated A. H. H. Harrison, of Virginia. B. F. Roden was brought up on his father's farm, and received such education as the common schools of the country afforded. He served through the entire war in Polk's army and at Shiloh was severely wounded, which required his resignation from active service in the field, and he was assigned to the commissary department. After the war he attended McKenzie college in Texas, and was engaged in the mercantile business at Gadsden, Ala. In 1871 he located at Birmingham, and since that time has led a most successful business career, having been largely instrumental in building up the permanent prosperity of the town, as well as many private enterprises. He is the founder and president of the Avondale Land company, one of the founders of the Birmingham Gas and Electric Light company, as he is also of the Birmingham Chain works; president of the Birmingham Insurance company, and one of the directors of the Birmingham National bank, and of the Alabama National bank. He was an alderman for ten years, and founder and president of the first street railway of Birmingham. The father of Mr. Roden was a farmer, and was in the Seminole war in Florida, and his grandfather, John B. Roden, was born in South Carolina and went to Kentucky with Daniel Boone. He was an engineer in the war of 1812, while his great-grandfather, Jerry Roden, was an orderly sergeant under Gen. Francis Marion in the Revolutionary war. In 1872, Mr. B. F. Roden married Miss Emma Didlake, of Perry county, Ala. They have five children, Viola H., Florence L., Lillian, Mabelle and Benjamin, Jr. B. F. Roden entered the Confederate service during the

latter part of the war as assistant surgeon, most of his professional services being confined to the camps of instruction, located in Alabama.

GEN. E. W. RUCKER.—Edmund Winchester Rucker was born July 22, 1836, in Rutherford county, Tenn., and received such an education as was afforded by the common schools of Wilson county, in the same state. He spent his early youth on a farm. At the age of eighteen he left the farm and went to Memphis, where he engaged in civil engineering and was, at the opening of the war, city engineer of that city. He went early into the war in a company of sappers and miners, and was assigned to duty building defenses on the Mississippi at Columbus, Ky., and at Fort Pillow. He was second lieutenant of engineers in the state service until 1862, when he was appointed lieutenant of cavalry in the regular army of the Confederate States, and assigned to duty in the artillery corps, and placed in command of a battery at Island No. 10, of which he held command until the surrender. During the war Gen. Rucker did good service in the commands of Gen. Polk and Forrest at Knoxville, at Corinth, and at Chattanooga, and was also in command of the post at Kingston, Tenn. Later on, he commanded the Twelfth and Sixteenth battalions of Tennessee cavalry, being promoted by President Davis to the command of "Rucker's Legion," and afterward brigaded with Gen. John P. Pegram, remaining with him until the evacuation of Chattanooga, after which he was placed in command of a brigade of cavalry, and covered Polk's retreat from Chattanooga, and was again attached to Pegram's cavalry and fought at the battle of Chickamauga. Early in 1864 he was placed in command of a brigade until he was captured in December of that year. He was twice severely wounded at the battle of Harrisburg, in front of Nashville, while covering Polk's retreat, and having made nine separate charges, he was wounded and lost his left arm, and was captured. Being in command of a brigade at the time, he was called "general," though he was never commissioned. This title, he has, however, always disclaimed. He was a warm personal friend of Gen. Forrest. Gen. Rucker has the honor of having done gallant service in the following battles: Belmont, Island No. 10, Chickamauga, Brice's Cross Roads, Harrisburg, where he was twice wounded—through the right arm and right leg; Franklin, Tenn., Nashville, where he lost his left arm, and was captured and held prisoner, lying in the hospital at Nashville for two months. He was then paroled and sent with others to Johnson's Island. He was finally exchanged, and was on his way home when Lee surrendered. After the war he returned to Memphis, and, in company with Gen. Forrest, took a contract to build forty miles of the Memphis & Little Rock railroad. In 1869 he came to Alabama, where he did considerable railroading during the two succeeding years, and was then made superintendent of the Salem, Marion & Memphis railroad, which office he held until 1881, when he removed to Birmingham, his present home. He is vestryman in St. Mary's Episcopal church: president of the Birm-

ingham Compress and Warehouse company; president of the East Birmingham Iron Roofing and Corrugating company; vice-president of the Sloss Iron and Steel company (the second largest in the world); was for some time vice-president of the Alabama National bank, of which he is now a director; vice-president of the American Coal company, one of the finest in Alabama; an alderman of the town of Highlands, and director of the Alabama Loan company at Selma. He has been married twice. His first wife was Mary A. Woodfin, who died not long after their removal to Birmingham; to them were born three children, Mary, Louise and Edmund, all of whom are now living. He afterward, in 1856, married his present wife, Miss Mary T. Bentley, of Columbus, Tenn. His father was Edmund Rucker, of Virginia, and his mother was Louisa Winchester, daughter of Gen. James Winchester, of Tennessee. The founders of the American branch of the Rucker family came from Amsterdam. Both of his grandfathers, Thomas Rucker and James Winchester, were distinguished officers in the war of 1812.

JOHN W. SEARS, M. D., was born at Sandy Hook, Va., January 21, 1830. He is a son of Robert H. and Mary (Allen) Sears of Loudoun county, Va. His education was attained at the Flint Hill academy, and from private tutors. At the age of eighteen years, he engaged in the study of medicine, under his father's instructions, who was a prominent physician in that section of the state, and after a full medical course of study in the university of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, graduated in April, 1850. He engaged in the practice of medicine, in conjunction with his father, for five years, and then he removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he formed a co-partnership, with Dr. L. Y. Green of that place. In the spring of 1858, he went to Summerfield, Ala., where he remained until the beginning of hostilities between the states, when he espoused the Confederate cause, and accepted a position as surgeon in the Confederate army. He was for a short while at Charlottesville, Va., associated with Prof. John Staige Davis, who filled an important chair in the medical department of the university of Virginia. Immediately after this, he organized the hospital at Warrenton, Va., and had charge of it until the evacuation of Manassas, in March, 1862, and was there ordered to join the Seventh Virginia regiment, under Col. James Kemper, afterward, Gov. Kemper, of Virginia. He took part in the seven days' fight around Richmond, and also the second battle of Manassas, and immediately after the latter, was ordered back to Warrenton, and remained there until after the battle of Sharpsburg, and then reported to the medical directors of the army, for duty, and was associated with Drs. Samuel H. Moffett and Joseph E. Claggett during the rest of the war. After the war was over, he returned to Alabama, and located in Jefferson county, and in 1871, while Birmingham was still an embryonic town, began practicing there, and since then has passed through all the stages of her development, and has seen her grow to be the most considerable iron center, and manufacturing city, in

the same space of time, in the south Dr. Sears is a grand senior counselor of the State Medical association, and has served one term as vice-president. He is also a member of the Jefferson county Medical society, and for a number of years was chairman of the county board of censors. He was married in April, 1857, to Miss Theodosia A., daughter of Alexander and Catherine Spiller Findlay, of Abingdon, Va. Dr. Sears has an adopted daughter, Ella Newbourne, now Mrs. John D. Elliott of Birmingham. He is a free and accepted Mason, and filled the principal office, in the royal arch chapter, while residing in Chattanooga, Tenn. Both Dr. and Mrs. Sears belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

GEN. CHARLES M. SHELLEY.—This well known citizen of Birmingham, Ala., was born in Sullivan county, Tenn. He was educated principally at Talladega, Ala., where his parents had located in 1837. His father was a contractor and builder, and at the early age of fifteen, having learned the trade of bricklaying, he was already contracting for work on his own account. He lived in Talladega until the war broke out, and in February, 1861, went with the Talladega artillery to Mobile, having been lieutenant of that company. Upon the return of the company from Mobile, he was made its captain. In April, 1861, he accompanied the Fifth regiment to Pensacola, and remained until April 13, when he was ordered to Virginia and served a year there. In February, 1862, he was commissioned a colonel, and organized the Thirtieth Alabama regiment of infantry, and was assigned to Rains' brigade, then to Barton's brigade, and served in the latter through the east Tennessee and Kentucky campaigns. He was then in Stevenson's division of Bragg's army in front of Nashville, Tenn.; was then ordered to Vicksburg, and served until the city was captured, when he surrendered and was paroled. After his exchange, he engaged in the battles of Lookout Mountain, and of Missionary Ridge. Upon the retreat to Jonesboro, he was put in command of a brigade. In November, 1864, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and served all through the Tennessee campaign; after this was ordered to Danville, Va., where he was when Gen. Lee surrendered. He took part in the following battles: Farr's Cross Roads, Va., July 17, 1861; first battle of Bull Run; night skirmish in the peninsula in Virginia; cavalry skirmish near Accotink, Va.; also Tazewell, Tenn.; siege at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.; also Perryville, Ky.; Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, Baker's Creek, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face, Powers Valley, Resaca, Marietta, New Hope church, Atlanta and Jonesboro. After receiving his commission as brigadier-general, he was in the battles at Decatur, Ala., Columbia, Tenn., Nashville and Franklin, where he lost 432, killed and wounded, out of 1,100, his horse was killed under him, and seven holes were shot in his clothing. In October, 1864, Gen. Shelley was placed in command of Gen. Cumming's brigade, which he reorganized, after it had been badly demoral-

ized and cut up generally by hard campaigning. In 1865, after all the Alabama troops were combined in two brigades, Gen. Shelley was placed in command of one them. In June, 1865, he was married to Kathleen McConnell, daughter of Felix Grundy McConnell, a distinguished Alabama congressman. On June 24th. of that year, he started for South America, but was taken sick in Louisiana, and remained there a year, after which he resumed his business as contractor and builder. He took an active part in politics, and in 1874, was appointed sheriff of Dallas county. He served two years as sheriff. He was then elected to congress from the Selma district, and served with distinction for four consecutive terms. After his voluntary retirement from congress, President Cleveland appointed him fourth auditor of the treasury, which office he held four years. Upon his return from Washington, he settled in Birmingham, Ala., where he has since resided. In September, 1892, when it became necessary to make a mighty effort to keep Alabama in the democratic ranks, the state executive committee created a campaign committee, to which was entrusted the duties and responsibilities of supreme command; with one accord, the chairmanship of the campaign committee was entrusted to Gen. Charles M. Shelley, by whose wise and courageous conduct a brilliant victory was achieved. Safe in the confidence and affections of his people, he now stands at the head of public affairs in his state, in that enviable position which can only be held by a disinterested leader without office. He has two children, James Etter and Elizabeth McConnell. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow; also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father was William P. Shelley of Tennessee.

DR. EDWARD H. SHOLL, one of Birmingham's leading physicians, was born in Hanover, Penn., September 17, 1832, and was educated in New York by Daniel B. Hagar, for thirty years principal of the Female State Normal schools, of Massachusetts. He entered Princeton college in 1850; together with Judge Thomas W. Coleman, of the Alabama supreme court, and Col. W. A. Percy, deceased, of Greenville, Ala., and Dr. Joseph Jones, of Tulane university, New Orleans, graduated in 1853. After leaving Princeton, he taught a select school in Eutaw, Ala., for ten months. In 1854, he entered the Pennsylvania Medical college, where he graduated in 1856, and located in Clinton, Ala., where he remained until October, 1857, then removing to Warsaw, Ala. In May, 1862, he entered the Confederate service, with the Thirty-sixth Alabama regiment, and served as a private until December of that year, when he was appointed assistant surgeon, and served as such during the rest of the war, the last seventeen months of which time were spent with Gen. Forrest's old command. He served in the following engagements: Bolivar, Tenn., March, 1864; Harrisburg, Miss., July 12, 13, and 14, 1864; Lafayette, Ga., June 24, 1864; Hurricane Creek, Miss., August, 1864; Memphis, Tenn., August 21, 1864; Athens, Ala., September 24, 1864; Sulphur Trestle, September 25, 1864; Pulaski, Tenn., September 27, 1864; Huntsville,

Ala., September 30, 1834; Athens, Ala., October 1, 1864. After this splendid military experience, he was paroled at Gainesville, Ala., May 11, 1865. He practiced medicine at Gainesville, Ala., after the war, until May, 1883, when he took up his residence in Birmingham, Ala., and still practices there. He is a member of the state board of health and censors. He is also chairman of the committee of health, of Jefferson county, Ala., and also chairman of the charity hospital staff, of Birmingham, Ala. For the past twenty-five years Dr. Sholl has been a large contributor to the medical journals of the day, and many of his articles have been widely copied, and are now embodied in the general medical literature of the day. Among his latest, is one entitled: "The Negro, and his Death Rate," published originally in the Virginia Medical Monthly, in June, 1891. He was married, first, in April, 1858, to Miss Sarah Ann Pearson, of Greene county, Ala., and to them was born one son, Edward P. Sholl, now in business in New Orleans. The second marriage took place in February, 1866, to Miss Ellen Raymond Stillman, daughter of Rev. Dr. C. A. Stillman, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and to this marriage were born four children: Charles S., Emma, deceased, 1878, Mary Hammond, and William Nace. Dr. Sholl is an active member and elder in the Second Presbyterian church, and is much interested in church and charitable work. His father was Rev. Dr. William N. Sholl, a Lutheran minister of Pennsylvania, who died June 12, 1889, and his mother was Henrietta Wampler, also of Pennsylvania, who died August 6, 1845.

DR. JOSEPH RILEY SMITH.—Probably the oldest living native-born physician of Jefferson county, Ala., is Joseph Riley Smith, M. D., now retired from active practice and living upon the income of wealth acquired in his younger days. His birth took place February 6, 1818, in the county then known as Blount, in the territory of Mississippi, but now known as Jefferson county, in the state of Alabama. It will be seen that the doctor is really older as an individual than Alabama itself as a state, as its admission into the Union did not occur until 1819. His father, John Smith, was a native of Union district, South Carolina, where his parents had settled upon emigrating from Wales. His mother's ancestors were Irish and her parents among the pioneers of Kentucky. Her maiden name was Sallie Riley, and her place of nativity, Rockcastle county, Ky. They were married in Lincoln county, Tenn., in 1814, and, soon after, learning of the beauty and rich soil of Jones valley, Ala., were induced to emigrate thither, and settled upon a large tract of land near Elyton, a portion of which is now owned by the Wheeling Furnace company. They resided upon this land, within a half mile of their first location, until their deaths. John Smith was a farmer, and pursued cotton planting, owning, prior to the war, about sixty slaves; he was well and widely known, serving for many years as magistrate and county commissioner, and, at the time of his death, in October, 1876, was the owner of 2,000 acres of land, which is now among the most valuable in Alabama. The

mother of Dr. Joseph R. departed this life in April, 1863. She was the mother of ten children—David, now living at Crawfordsville, Miss.; Joseph R., William D., a resident of Jefferson county; John B., lieutenant-colonel of the Thirtieth Alabama regiment, who was killed at Vicksburg; Octavius S., who represented Jefferson county in the state legislature one session, died in 1867; Thomas, was admitted to the Jefferson county bar in 1852, emigrated to Texas, served as captain in the Confederate service, and while clerk of the court of Smith county, was accidentally killed; George W., of Jefferson county; Susan Weaver, living near Columbus, Miss.; Sarah J. Baird, who died in 1883, and Lucy. Dr. Smith received a good education in youth and early manhood, having been sent to Union seminary, Murray county, Tenn., one of the best educational institutions in the south at that early period, there to prepare himself for the course of study which resulted in the adoption of his profession. This study was pursued under the able supervision of Dr. James Kelly, near the Smith homestead, from the time of his leaving the seminary, in the fall of 1838, for the period of twelve months, when a wider scope of medical education was sought. Lexington, Ky., was the point decided upon for the finishing chapter of instruction in the medical art. From the medical department of the Transylvania university he graduated in 1841, and then for two years practiced his profession with all the success that so small a place could afford, and then went to Elyton, where for forty-three years he has resided in one house, employed constantly in medical practice until 1870, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits, later adding a branch establishment in the thriving city of Birmingham, and these two establishments were profitably conducted by him until his retirement in 1883—a wealthy man, rewarded for his attention to his business affairs and fair dealing with his patrons. In 1844 Dr. Smith married Margaret Harvey Jordon, daughter of Mortimer Jordon, a native of Georgia, and a sister of the late Dr. M. H. Jordon, of Birmingham, Ala. To this union there were born twelve children, four of whom died in infancy and eight grew to maturity, as follows: Mary Ella, deceased wife of Dr. George M. Morrow, of Birmingham, Ala., and Sarah Emmons, deceased wife of W. R. Owen, of Jefferson county, Ala.,—these two having been twin sisters; John F., deceased in 1855, leaving one daughter, Mary L. Smith; Joseph R., Jr.; Thomas O.; Charles Jordon; William D.; Virginia Irene, wife of Robert P. McDavid. The mother of these children died in 1875, the sequel being somewhat romantic. When a medical student at Lexington, Ky., Dr. Smith met a young lady, whose accomplishments and rare beauty deeply impressed him. Years afterward, when a widower, he learned she was a resident of St. Louis, and was the widow of Dr. Thomas J. Kilpatrick, who had been a celebrated practitioner of that city, and in 1876, she became his wife. Her maiden name was Mary Smithers. In the court house of Lexington, Ky., stands a beautiful statue entitled "Chastity Triumphant". It is the handiwork of the late

celebrated sculptor, Joel T. Hart, who, encouraged to prosecute his studies, died in Europe. This work of art has the form and features of Mary Smithers, as he last saw her, and is a beautiful tribute and acknowledgment of their friendship. Mrs. Smith is a lady of great personal worth, a member of the Methodist church, and devoted to all good works. Dr. and Mrs. Smith reside quietly in their elegant home at Elyton.

HON. NOBLE SMITHSON, Birmingham, Ala., was born near Nolensville, Williamson county, Tenn., December 7, 1841. His father was John Greene Smithson, of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, who was born near Danville, Va., June 10, 1820, and died near Madison, Ga., January 2, 1893. His father was a successful farmer, distinguished for his energy and industry, and noted for his good sense, sound judgment and honesty of purpose. In politics, he was a whig, and after the disbandment of that party, he was a unionist and republican. His paternal grandfather was Hezekiah Powell Smithson; his great-grandfather was Francis Smithson. His paternal great-grandmother was a daughter of Capt. Powell, of the Revolutionary army. The maiden name of his paternal grandmother was Henrietta Carter. All of these were natives of Virginia. His mother's maiden name was Ann Vaughn Ladd, a daughter of Noble Ladd. She was a woman of strong intellect, thoroughly devoted to domestic affairs and to the promotion of the interest and happiness of her husband and children. She was born in Williamson county, Tenn., November 10, 1818, and died near Pulaski, Tenn., July 20, 1886. She was the mother of fifteen children, thirteen of whom survived her. Noble being the eldest. His maternal grandfather was Noble Ladd, for whom he was named. He was a native of Rockingham county, N. C. His maternal grandmother's maiden name was Mary Burton, a daughter of Peter Burton, a native of Ireland. She was a native of Stokes county, N. C. Both the Smithson and Ladd families were of English descent, the Smithsons coming from Northumberland county, England, to Virginia before the Revolution of 1776. Mr. Smithson did not have the advantages of a collegiate education, but enjoyed only such as the "old field schools" of his neighborhood afforded. But he early realized that he, who can read, has the key to knowledge, and began to read and study educational, literary and scientific books when a boy; and has ever since pursued the same course. In this way he acquired substantially the same mental training and scientific knowledge which he would have gained had he taken a collegiate course. Although he is entirely a self-made man, and never entered a college, yet, as a student, few men are better informed upon general literary and scientific subjects than he is. In early life he was a salesman and bookkeeper in a country store, and afterward a country school teacher. He then studied medicine for a time, intending to practice that profession for a livelihood; but, finally, he abandoned this purpose, and determined to study law, and did so. He was admitted to the bar at Pulaski, Tenn., in December, 1866, and has continued in the

full and active practice of the law ever since. He continued to practice at Pulaski, and in the courts of Tennessee adjacent thereto, and in the supreme court of Tennessee until March 1, 1887, when he moved to Birmingham, Ala., where he has resided and practiced ever since. From November, 1867, to September, 1870, he was district attorney-general of the eleventh circuit of Tennessee, composed of the counties of Williamson, Maury, Marshall, Giles, Lawrence and Lewis. On November 6, 1872, he was elected state senator in the thirty-eighth general assembly of the state of Tennessee, for the fifteenth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Giles, Lawrence, Wayne and Lewis, for the year 1873-74. He was chairman of the senate committee on judiciary and was also chairman of a special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the bank of Tennessee. While a citizen of Tennessee he was a state director in the Nashville & Decatur railroad company, a director in the National bank of Pulaski; and repeatedly served as special judge of the circuit courts by appointment of the governor. Upon the organization of the American National bank of Birmingham in 1888, he was elected one of its directors and also attorney for said bank, which position he continued to hold until the bank went into liquidation in 1892. In the spring of 1889, he made application to the president of the United States for the office of district attorney for the northern and middle district of Alabama. His application was endorsed by substantially all of the lawyers of Birmingham, Anniston, Tuscaloosa and other towns in the district, as well as other prominent citizens outside of the bar; but the office was given to another applicant. On June 4, 1890, the state convention of the republican party of Alabama nominated Mr. Smithson as the republican candidate for governor of the state; but, being ineligible to the office, by reason of the fact that he had not been a resident of the state for seven years, he declined the nomination. He has been a member of the following secret societies, namely: the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, American Legion of Honor and Ancient Order of United Workmen; and is now a member of the Knights of Pythias and Knights Templar. He is a member of the Tennessee Historical society, a member of the Bar associations of Tennessee and Alabama, and an attorney of the supreme court of the United States. In politics he is a republican. He married Miss Alice Patterson April 2, 1865, and they have five children living: William Noble, John, Tully, Guy and Alma. Their daughter, Annie Laura, died at Birmingham, February 7, 1893. In physique, he is six feet high, and well formed; somewhat corpulent and weighs 225 pounds. His head is unusually large and well shaped. His eyes are bluish gray and his complexion ruddy and has a commanding presence. Mr. Smithson is an able and accomplished lawyer, a highly successful practitioner, a polished gentleman and an eminent citizen.

BURGHARD STEINER, one of the successful financiers and prominent citizens of Birmingham, was born in Bohemia, Austria, April 24, 1857.

He was educated in the ordinary schools of his country, and at a college in Pilsen. He was bookkeeper in his native city for three years, and in 1874 he came to America, settling in Uniontown, Ala., where he was employed for three years as a clerk in a large mercantile establishment. Later he went to Hamburg, Ala., and commenced business for himself, which he conducted with success until 1887, and then came to Birmingham, and opened a bank, in connection with his brother, under the name of Steiner brothers, bankers, which still continues. In 1885 he was married to Rosa Bresler, a daughter of A. Bresler of Tusculumbia, Ala. They are the parents of two children, Arthur S. and Herbert E. Mr. Steiner is an honorary member of the Birmingham rifles, and a director of the Birmingham & Atlantic railroad, president of the Birmingham, Powderly & Bessemer railroad; secretary and treasurer of the Mutual Loan & Trust company, member of the board of directors of congregation Temple Emanuel, being chairman of the finance committee; director of the Meridian Gas Light company of Meridian, Miss.; director of the Talladega Gas Light & Water company, director of the Pleasant Valley land company; a member of the Alabama industrial and scientific society; treasurer of the Masonic lodge, and a member of the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias, and a leading spirit in all industrial and benevolent movements. The father of Mr. Steiner is Emanuel Steiner, who is living in retirement in Pilsen, Bohemia. His mother's maiden name was Katrina Gutwillig. They had six children, of whom five are now living. Two of the sons, Burghard and Sigfried, are in America. Sigfried Steiner was born in Austria, July 23, 1859, and educated at Pilsen, Austria. At the age of sixteen, he left school and came to America, locating in Uniontown, Ala. He embarked in business with his brother at Hamburg, Ala., and in 1887, opened, in connection with his brother, the banking house of Steiner Bros., Birmingham, Ala. Mr. S. Steiner was married in May, 1891, to Mamie Stern, daughter of Sol Stern, of New Orleans, La. They are the parents of one son, Irwin B. He and his brother are largely interested in industrial and mercantile pursuits, street railroads, gas and electric light works. He is vice-president of the Meridian Gas Light company of Meridian, Miss. He has several times visited his native land since coming to America. The Steiner Brothers represent a capital of over \$300,000, and do as much business in bonds, loans and investment securities, and in building, re-organizing and developing industrial enterprises, as any other banking house in the south.

A. G. STOLLENWERCK, the banker and broker of Birmingham, was born in Greensboro, Ala., in 1832. He was educated in Greensboro and at the select school of Dr. Henry Tutwiler, in Green Springs, Ala. In 1847, he left school and began to clerk for Wyatt & Horeslin, in Marion. He worked for this firm until 1855, in which year he went into business with Mr. J. B. Lovelace, at Marion, until April, 1861. In that year he enlisted

in the Twenty-fourth Alabama regiment of infantry, and was detailed on commissary duty at Dalton, Ga. He served in Tennessee and North Carolina, and surrendered at Augusta. During all his service, he never drew a cent of pay, but paid all his expenses from the time of his enlistment. At the close of the war, he went to Selma and engaged in the cotton business, and carried it on until 1889, in which year he removed to Birmingham. In this city he took up the stock, bond and brokerage business, which he has vigorously pursued since that time. Mr. Stollenwerck is a Methodist, and has been for over forty years. He was married, in 1855, to Julia F. Fowlkes, daughter of Col. E. T. Fowlkes, of Raleigh, N. C. Ten children of this union survive. They are: Henry A., of Birmingham; Edward, of Birmingham; Frank, of Dunham, Ala.; A. G., Wheeling, W. Va.; Clayton, of Caryville, Fla.; Samuel A., Birmingham; Leslie, of Birmingham; Julia, Mabel and Nellie, at home. Mr. Stollenwerck's father, Louis A. Stollenwerck, came from France. His wife was Amiée Coupre, a native of San Domingo. The father came to Alabama in 1818, settling in Greensboro, and died there in 1834. He was an attorney, and was counsel for most of his countrymen who came to America.

GEORGE A. STOWERS, the furniture man of Birmingham, is a native of Georgia. He was born in Brazalia, that state, February 3, 1867. He was reared and educated in Atlanta, Ga., having, at the age of two years, removed with his parents to that city. At the early age of thirteen, Mr. Stowers began the battle of life by going into a confectionery store as a clerk, and at the age of fifteen the enterprising young boy had opened a grocery store for himself. This store he successfully conducted for nearly three years, when he went into the furniture business for a year or two in Atlanta. When still a youth, July, 1886, he located in Birmingham, and went into the furniture business on a large scale, and is still in that business. So prosperous, indeed, has the trade become that in 1891 it was made a stock company, of which Mr. Stowers is president. The company now has large stores and warehouses at Waco, Tex., San Antonio, Tex., Pratt Mines, Ala., and a large establishment in Birmingham, and at one time they ran twenty-two houses. Mr. Stowers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father is T. J. Stowers, now living in Atlanta, Ga., where he is in the furniture business, and has been at different times connected with the Georgia railroad for the past thirty-two years. His wife was Mary L. Warren, of Georgia. Eight children were born to their union, and four are now living, as follows: William H., Vicksburg, Miss.; James D., Atlanta, Ga.; Ella, wife of B. M. White, of Atlanta, and G. A., of Birmingham.

GEORGE LANE THOMAS, well known as the county commissioner of Jefferson county, was born in Limestone county, Ala., September 3, 1830. He removed with his parents to Greene county, Ala., when he was only three years of age, and resided there until he moved to Birmingham in 1873. He was educated in the schools of Greene county, and had made

preparations to enter Princeton college, N. J., but determined upon farming and accordingly assisted his father upon the farm until the fall of 1861, when he went into the Confederate service in company B, Thirty-sixth Alabama, commanded by Col. Smith, of Mobile, and later, by Col. L. T. Woodruff. He went in as a private, but shortly after was put on Col. Smith's staff with the rank of captain. He also served on Col. Woodruff's staff until the latter part of 1864, and at the close of the war, he held the rank of major. He fought at Rocky Face Mountain, Chickamauga, Atlanta and many other minor engagements, and surrendered at Meridian, Miss. He returned to Greene county, Ala., after the war, and lived there until March, 1873, when he removed to Birmingham. He was one the trustees of the relief fund during the cholera epidemic of 1873. He first engaged in Birmingham in the coal and lumber business, which he conducted until 1887, when he sold out, and the same year was appointed commissioner of Jefferson county by Gov. Seay, and has been twice elected to the office, for a term of four years each time. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Knights of Pythias, and is an elder in the First Presbyterian church. He was married the first time, in November, 1858, to Mary McMillian of Greene county, Ala., by whom he had two children, Lizzie, and Mary, wife of W. H. Jeffries, of Birmingham. His first wife died in October, 1866, and he married, a few years later, Angie Knox, née Eggleston, of Mississippi. They had one son—George L., Jr. This boy was born March 8, 1873, and graduated in 1892 with the degree of A. B., from the university of Alabama. During Mr. Thomas's administration, 152 miles of macadamized roads and about twenty-five or thirty iron bridges over the streams of the county have been built, and the building of the Hospital of the United Charities and the new court house was largely through his instrumentality, of both of which he was superintendent of construction. He has also, for many years, been a leading and prominent member of the school board.

BURGESS ASBURY THOMPSON, secretary and treasurer of the Birmingham Safe & Lock company, is a gentleman of extraordinary industry, activity and versatility, and has filled numerous positions of trust and responsibility in Birmingham, both public and private. December 27, 1883, he was associated with T. C. Thompson, J. C. Kyle and J. B. Francis in the organization of the Thompson Brick company, to manufacture and sell brick, to buy and sell real estate, to build houses, etc., with a capital stock of \$20,000, with the privilege to increase to \$100,000. In 1888 he was elected mayor of Birmingham and served two years. In 1890 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Safe & Lock company, and also secretary and treasurer of the Alabama Building & Loan association; he is a director of the People's Saving bank, and a Knight of Pythias, and is identified with various other institutions, social and industrial.

JOHN WALTER TOMLINSON, of the Birmingham bar, was born in Russellville, Tenn., February 1, 1859. He was educated at Emory and Henry

college, Va., and graduated with first honors in the law at Vanderbilt university, Tennessee, in 1882, and was admitted to the Birmingham bar in the year following, where he has since practiced with success. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the order of Elks and of Phi Delta Theta. In 1891 he was elected mayor of the Town of Highlands. In 1884 he became associated in the practice of law with C. A. Mountjoy. They transact a large and successful business, being counsel for the Birmingham National bank and R. G. Dun & Co. Mr. Tomlinson is a director in the Alabama National bank and Birmingham National bank, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was married April 25, 1889, to Annie Renfro, a daughter of Forney Renfro, of Opelika, Ala. His father was Thomas Tomlinson, of South Carolina, who went to Tennessee as a young man, and was a Confederate soldier of distinction. His wife was Malvina J. Proffitt, of Tennessee. Eight children were the result of this union, of whom the following seven are living: John W.; Annie, wife of W. B. Ragsdale, Knoxville, Tenn.; Clem H., of Morristown, Tenn.; and Frank, Lucy, Oscar and Essie, of Tate Springs, Tenn. Mr. Tomlinson has been frequently mentioned in connection with public office, but preferring his profession has universally declined all public honors. He is possessed of many of the attributes which go to make up the character of a successful man of business.

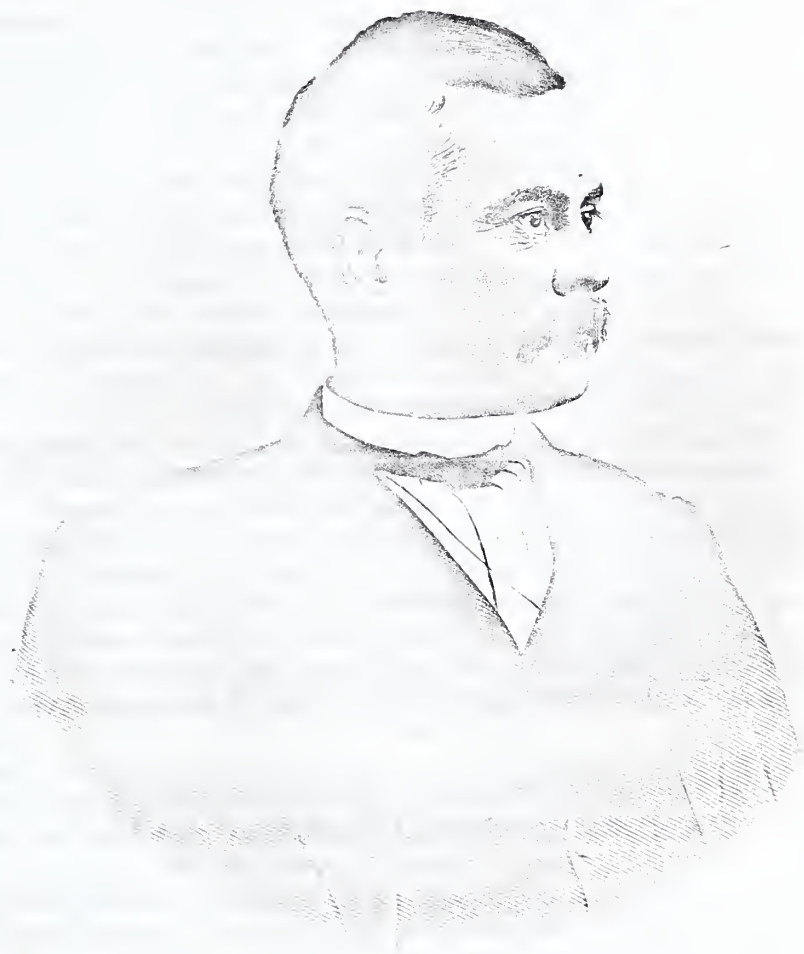
JAMES TROTTER, of the Bessemer bar, and a representative lawyer of Alabama, was born in Carroll county, Miss., August 12th, 1857. He was educated at the university of that state (Oxford), and after leaving college he taught two years, and then took up the study of law in the office of Sweatman & Trotter, a law-firm in Winona, Miss., and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He located in Vaiden, Carroll county, Miss., where he practiced until 1883. He then removed to Winona, Miss., and practiced until 1887, and in that year went to Bessemer, and began the successful practice he enjoys there to-day. He was mayor of Vaiden, Carroll county, Miss., for two years, refusing a re-election, and served three years as city attorney of Bessemer. He is a director of the First National bank of Bessemer, and is a member of the democratic executive committee, is a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married, in 1877, to Annie L., daughter of J. C. Kittrell, of Winona, Miss., and they have two children. The father of Mr. Trotter, I. P. Trotter, is a resident of Webster county, Miss. He is an extensive planter, and was a member of the Mississippi legislature at the beginning of the war. He served as captain in the Fifth Mississippi regiment all through the hostilities. He married Elizabeth F. Peebles, of Mississippi, and Mr. Trotter is one of the six children, all boys, by that marriage. The mother died in 1876, and the father afterward married Mrs. Buffkins, by whom he has one child, a daughter.

CAPT. A. B. VANDEGRIFT, a merchant of Birmingham, was born in St. Clair county, Ala., October 1, 1833. His boyhood days were spent principally on the farm and his education was gathered principally from the country schools of his day. He left school in the spring of 1861 and went into the Confederate army in company C, Eighteenth Alabama infantry. He served eighteen months as a private and was made second lieutenant in Fifty-eighth Alabama regiment, but very shortly thereafter he was made first lieutenant, going on in six months more to the promotion of captaincy, holding this rank in company G, of the Thirty-second Alabama, till the war closed. He took part in the following severe battles: Shiloh, Black Lane, Miss.; Chickamauga, Point Lookout, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Tenn.; Nashville, New Hope Church and Marietta, Ga. At the close of the war he began business as a clerk in Montevallo, Ala., serving thus four years, and then went to Ashville, and engaged in business there for ten years, and in 1880, he settled in Birmingham. He engaged in business in Birmingham with Sylvester Steele for six years, and September, 1886, Steele retired from business and Mr. Vandegrift continued the same business for himself, and still continues alone in business. He was married in 1869, to Sophie, daughter of Sylvester Steele, of Elyton, Ala., and they have three surviving children—Sylvester, Vida, wife of C. D. Smith, and Sophie. His second wife was Willie E. Harris, daughter of Judge William K. Harris, of Tuskegee, Ala. Two children were born to this union: William, deceased, and Willie. He is a Mason and a member of the Methodist church. Capt. Vandegrift is the son of John Vandegrift, a native of Chester district, S. C., who came to Alabama in 1808. He was an extensive planter, and married Lydia A. Hardwick, of Alabama. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: James H., of Branchville, Ala.; Violetta, wife of George Chamblee, of Jefferson county; Rebecca, wife first of Madison Turner, of Branchville, Ala., and secondly, of G. W. Ashe, of St. Clair county, Ala.; C. C. Vandegrift, of Montevallo, Ala.; Mary, wife, first of James A. Ashe, of Branchville, Ala., and secondly, of William Moore, of Branchville. (She is now deceased.) Capt. A. B. Vandegrift, William Vandegrift, killed at Resaca; Ellen, deceased in infancy; George W., of Chicago; Susan E., deceased wife of E. J. Robison, of Ashville, Ala. Capt. Vandegrift's father died in 1888, and his mother in 1887.

GEORGE HOOPER WADDELL, one of the successful speculators of Birmingham, is a native of Russell county, Ala., was born February 9, 1855, and was educated at Columbus, Ga., where he moved in 1866, his father having been killed in the Confederate service. At the age of fifteen years he left school and went into the office of Flournoy, McGee & Co., a firm of cotton commission merchants of Columbus, where he remained seventeen years. In 1886 he went to Birmingham, and in 1887 entered the Alabama National bank as cashier, and served in that capacity

till January, 1891, when he was offered, and accepted, the presidency of the American National bank. He is at present manager for the state of Alabama of the Union Mutual Life Insurance company, of Portland, Me., and has also been treasurer of South Highlands. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and the Episcopal church. He was married November 5, 1879, to Laura Spear, daughter of T. S. Spear, of Columbus, Ga. They are the parents of three children: George H., Jr., Elliott S. and Celeste Wynne. George H. Waddell, Sr., was born at Chapel Hill, N. C., in 1832, and on coming to Alabama, located first in Eufaula, Barbour county, and then in Russell county, and there was elected judge of probate, just prior to the outbreak of the war, which office he held at the time of his death, being killed by Wilson's raiders in 1865. He married Celestia Roberta Wynne, and they had seven children, of whom the following are living: George H., Sallie Nash, Delia Wynne, wife of Thomas H. Evans, of Columbus, Ga.; Elizabeth Fleming, and Victoria Celestia, wife of A. A. Evans, of Clayton, Ala. The mother of these children died in November, 1865. Mr. Waddell's grandfather was Haynes Waddell, of North Carolina, an extensive planter and a soldier in the war of 1812, and his maternal great-grandfather was Gen. Nash, a Revolutionary soldier, who was killed at the battle of Germantown. George Hooper Waddell served an apprenticeship as a compositor in the office of the Columbus Enquirer, of which a relative of his was editor and proprietor.

WILLIAM A. WALKER, JR., a prominent attorney of Birmingham, Ala., was born in the vicinity of Elyton in 1845. He is the son of William A. Walker, one of the earliest settlers of Jones valley, who was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., February 23, 1811, and his father, Richard B. Walker, was born near the same place. His mother, Ann Flannigan, was a native of the same county. When he was eight years of age, his father emigrated with his entire family to Madison county, Mo. Both his parents died soon after the close of the war. When he was twelve years old, they returned to Alabama, settling in Jefferson county, within six miles of Elyton. In 1834, when William A., Sr., was twenty-three years old, he left home and lived in the five-mile valley, seven miles from the present city of Birmingham, with Col. George Green. He served as a soldier in the Creek war under Col. McMillan. He and other members of his company, though not called into active service, received a land grant for eighty acres of land in Illinois, which in 1840 he sold to purchasing agents of the Illinois Central railroad for \$100. In the beginning of 1840, he began merchandising on his own account, which he continued to follow till 1862, when, losing confidence in Confederate money, he retired from business. Mr. Walker married, in 1840, Miss Corilla M. Porter, a sister of Judge M. T. Porter, by whom he has six children, all living: Mary A.; Margaret; William A., Jr.; America; Frances, and Lucy Elizabeth. He has a large landed estate near Birmingham, on which he lives,



Wm. A. Warner

noted for thrift and hospitality. William A. Walker, Jr., entered the university of Alabama when in his sixteenth year. He was a cadet in that institution, and when in his senior year he enlisted in a company formed from the university corps and commanded by Captain C. P. Storrs to join the Seventh Alabama cavalry. He remained in the service till the final surrender. He had been promoted to a sergeancy, and had been a prisoner a portion of the time. After the war he returned to Elyton and began life as a school teacher, and after about eight months' service in this profession, he began to study law. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of law, as a partner of Mr. Burwell B. Lewis, the firm being known as Cobb, Lewis & Walker. Mr. Cobb afterward served as governor of Alabama for two terms, and Mr. Lewis was elected to congress, but resigned to become president of the university of Alabama, in which position he died in the prime of life, highly honored and deeply regretted by the entire state. In 1870 Mr. Walker formed a partnership with Hon. G. W. Hewitt, for eight years a member of congress. Mr. Walker was county solicitor from 1868 to 1875. He is a large stockholder and a director in the First National bank of Birmingham, and in 1885 he was elected president of the bank, but after a few months' service he resigned because of the irreconcilable nature of the office with his duties before the courts. The firm of which he is a member at the present time is Hewitt, Walker & Porter, and has a very large clientage. Though he has not sought political honors, he was elected to the legislature in 1878, and served one term. His law practice has been very remunerative, and he has already become a rich man. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was married August 23, 1870, to Miss Virginia T. Mudd, daughter of Judge W. S. Mudd. They have six children, four sons and two daughters.

JAMES MERIWETHER WEATHERLY, an honored member of the Birmingham bar, was born in Coweta county, Ga., July 3, 1856, by which it will be seen that Mr. Weatherly is quite a young man. His parents moved to Montgomery, Ala., when he was only a year old. He attended the primary schools at Montgomery, and later on the university of the south, at Sewanee, Tenn. After this, in 1871, he returned to Montgomery and taught in the private schools about four years, and then took up law at the university of Alabama, and was admitted to the bar in 1879, and located in Montgomery, for a while in the office of Clopton, Chambers & Herbert. Two years later he located in Birmingham, forming a partnership with H. A. Sharp, now judge of the first division of the city court in Birmingham. This partnership continued until 1885, until Mr. Sharp's accession to the bench. In December, 1885, Mr. Weatherly was appointed attorney for the Georgia Pacific railroad company, at Birmingham, and later for the Richmond & Danville, which absorbed the Georgia Pacific, which position he now holds. In 1889, Mr. Weatherly formed a law

partnership with Walker Percy, Esq., which firm still continues. Mr. Weatherly was married in 1882, to Florence, daughter of state senator John T. Milner. Four children have blessed this union. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and is a democrat. He was a delegate to the congressional committee which nominated J. H. Bankhead. Mr. J. S. Weatherly, the father of J. M. Weatherly, was a native of South Carolina, and moved to Alabama in 1857. He was a reputable physician, and served with the rank of surgeon in the Confederate army. He practiced in Montgomery until he died, in 1891. His wife belongs to the distinguished Taliaferro family. Mr. and Mrs. Weatherly were the parents of six children: Dr. Charles T., of Lowndes county, Ala.; James M., F. G., of Montgomery, Ala.; Thaddeus, of New Mexico; William E., of Hayneville, Ala., and George Grattin, of Montgomery, Ala.

CHARLES WHEELOCK, a leading citizen and skillful architect of Birmingham, is a native of New Hampshire, where he was born in 1833. He was educated in the public and private schools of Oneida county, N. Y., where his parents removed when he was a lad of ten years. Desiring to lay the basis of a permanent prosperity through life, he left school at the age of eighteen years, and served an apprenticeship of five years as a carpenter, after which he learned drafting, and for ten years was engaged in contracting, in the meantime studying architecture. In the spring of 1862 he was made captain of company I, One Hundred and Seventeenth New York infantry, which rank he held two years and resigned. After resigning, he went back to Oneida, N. Y., remained there until 1869, with the exception of six months, spent in Iowa, and from there he went to Emporia, Kan., and remained till 1874, and located at Sherman, and then in Austin and San Antonio; in 1877 he went to Mexico for three or four years, and in 1881, took up his present home in Birmingham. In this city he has held various positions of trust and honor, being a director of the Berney bank and president of the Jefferson county Building and Loan association. He is a thirty-two degree Mason, being deputy grand commander of the grand commandry of Alabama, Knights Templar and potentate of the Mystic Shrine. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church, being a vestryman of the church of the Advent. Mr. Wheelock was married, first in 1852, to Eliza A. Manchester, daughter of G. W. Manchester, of Boonville, Onedia county, N. Y. The union was blessed with five children—Charles R., of San Francisco; George F., of Birmingham; Jesse M., of Albuquerque, N. M., and M. M.; Mary E., of San Francisco, and Harry B., of Birmingham. His second wife was Anna L. Warren nee Cassidy, of Florence, Ala., whom he married in 1876.

CHARLES WHELAN, M. D., physician of Birmingham, Ala., was born in Greensboro, Ala., May 26, 1841. He is the youngest son of Charles and Andeline T. Whelan, the former a native of county Wexford, Ireland, and the latter of Winsboro, S. C., both of whom lived in Greensboro up to their death. Charles Whelan, at the age of twelve years, was sent to

a select preparatory school, at Asheville, N. C., taught by Col. Stephen Lee, a graduate of West Point, a distinguished lawyer of Charleston, S. C., and uncle of Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Confederate fame. On his return to Greensboro, he entered Spring Hill college, near Mobile, Ala., which was under the direction of the Jesuit fathers. He remained there two years, and then went to Georgetown college, in the District of Columbia, the oldest Catholic college in the United States. After completing his collegiate course, he entered the office of Dr. John H. Parish, of Greensboro, Ala., where he began the study of medicine, and was there, thus engaged, when the war began. During the first excitement, he enlisted as a private soldier, in Capt. James A. Wemyss' company, which was afterward attached to the Thirty-sixth Alabama infantry, in which he remained until he was paroled at Meridian, at the close of the war. After being in service about twelve months, he was assigned to duty with Dabney H. Herndon, senior surgeon of the brigade, with whom he remained until his capture at Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863. He was detained as a prisoner of war from that date until October, 1864, at Fort Delaware, below the city of Philadelphia. Both governments being desirous of making an exchange of prisoners, he was sent in charge of the Confederate sick and disabled to Richmond, Va. Here, by permission of the surgeon-general, he remained in attendance upon the lectures of the Medical college of Virginia. At the close of the session, he was ordered to his regiment at Spanish Fort, off Mobile. After the war was over, he matriculated at the university of Louisiana, at New Orleans, and graduated at that institution in 1866. He then located in the cane brake region of Alabama, and did a lucrative practice until 1881, when he removed to Birmingham, and formed a co-partnership with Dr. M. H. Jordan, with whom he practiced one year. He has since prosecuted his profession with industry, and enjoys a good practice, and the confidence of his community. He was married to the daughter of Dr. James D. and Juliette Chapron Browder, of the cane brake. Dr. and Mrs. Whelan have two children, Charles and Juliette. Dr. Whelan and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

CAPT. JOHN WHITE, of the Birmingham bar, was born April 17, 1829, at Courtland, Lawrence county, Ala. He attended the common schools of Talladega county, and at the age of sixteen, enlisted in company E, First Alabama regiment, of the Mexican war, but had to return home shortly after on account of his health. - He again entered school, remaining about one year, and, having read law in the interval, he was admitted to the bar in January, 1849. He located in Talladega and practiced there with success until 1858, then removing to Dallas county, Ala., and practiced there till March, 1861, when he enlisted in the Fifth Alabama regiment, and served as a private until the battle of Seven Pines, where he was appointed quartermaster of the regiment. At the battle of Gettysburg he was captured and confined at Johnson's Island, until exchanged

in 1865. He then resumed the law in Dallas county till the summer of 1889, in which year he took up his residence in Birmingham. He is a royal arch Mason, and a member of the Episcopal church. He was married in January, 1849, to Mary J. Finley, daughter of A. Finley, of Jackson county, Ala., and to them were born five children, three of whom are living—Alvina, wife of G. H. Crag, of Selma, Ala.; John E., of Omaha, Neb.; and Kate, wife of Charles C. Haidt, of Birmingham. He was again married in December, 1877, to Sarah A. Nelson, nee Waller, of Greensboro. They had only one child—Charles F. The father of Capt. White was a Virginian, born in Winchester, in 1784. He came to Franklin, Tenn., when a young man, and practiced law until 1820, the year he removed to Alabama, and practiced his profession until his death in 1842. He was judge of the fourth judicial circuit for six years, and by virtue of his office was one of the justices of the supreme court. He was in politics an old-line whig, and in religion a Presbyterian. His wife was Abigail Dickinson, of Maryland. They had twelve children, five of whom lived to maturity—Alexander, Dallas, Tex.; Dr. Robert W., deceased in 1891; Sidney, widow of Joseph E. Baldwin, of the supreme court of California; Kate T., widow of Samuel H. Dixon, and Capt. John White. Capt. White's mother died in 1832, and his father married Sarah Southmaid, by whom he had three children, two of whom survive: Juliette, wife of a late supreme court judge of Colorado, and Arabella, now a widow.

CHARLES W. WILKERSON, lumber dealer and druggist of Birmingham, was born in Marion, Ala., April 12, 1866, and educated at Howard college. Leaving college in 1884, he went to Montgomery, Ala., and remained a year, and then went to Anniston where he stayed a year, and then located in Marion in the drug business, and carried it on about three years, then settled in Birmingham, Ala., and opened his present drug store, and in January, 1892, became one of the firm of Marbury, Angel & Wilkerson, in the lumber business. Mr. Wilkerson was married January 7, 1891, to Elizabeth Allen Marbury, a daughter of J. H. Marbury, of Bozeman, Ala., and to them has been born one son, Josiah M. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkerson are members of the Baptist church.

JAMES E. WEBB, a prominent attorney of Birmingham, Ala., was born in Greene county, Ala., in 1840. He is a son of Hon. William P. Webb, a prominent attorney of Greene county, and at the present time the oldest practicing member of the Greene county bar. William P. Webb married Miss Martha Bell, a daughter of Capt. John Bell, who removed from Jamestown, Va., to Greene county, Ala., at an early day. This marriage took place in Greensboro, Ala., in 1839, and to them were born seven children, who are now living, viz.: William H., an attorney now living in California, where he has served as judge; Rev. F. B. Webb, a Presbyterian minister of Union Springs, Ala.; Wirt Webb, a manufacturer; Mrs. Fannie Crawford, of Tuscaloosa; Belle, Mattie, and James E. Hon. William P. Webb

had a brother, Henry Y. Webb, who was one of the early jurists of Greene county, Ala. He was a native of North Carolina, and represented Lincoln county in the legislature of his state in 1817. He was appointed territorial judge of Alabama, in 1818, and located in Perry county, but soon afterward removed to Greene. In 1819 he was elected judge of the circuit and supreme court, and was holding that position at the time of his death, in 1823. His wife was Eliza Forney, a daughter of Hon. Daniel M. Forney, of Lincoln county, N. C., of one of the prominent families of that state. One of his sons, James Daniel Webb, was a prominent and distinguished lawyer. He represented Greene county in the lower house of the legislature, in 1843, and also 1851. In 1860 he was one of the electors on the Bell and Everett ticket, and made an active canvass. When the war came on, he entered into the Confederate cause with characteristic zeal, and assisted in raising the Fifty first Alabama mounted infantry, of which he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and afterward commanded his regiment. While in command of this regiment sent to guard the retreat of Gen. Bragg's army, at Shelbyville, Tenn., July 2, 1863, he was mortally wounded, taken prisoner, and died July 19, 1863. James E. Webb graduated with the first honors of his class, at the university of Alabama in 1859. He began the study of law in his father's office and afterward he became a student in the office of Thomas H. Hurd, of Eutaw, completing his legal studies in 1860. He was one of the first to enlist in the Confederate cause, and was in continuous service to the end of the war. He served as a private soldier in the Fifth Alabama infantry one year, and was then promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and detailed upon the staff of Gen. R. E. Rhodes. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of captain, and assigned to the staff of Gen. Stuart, as assistant ordnance officer. After the death of Gen. Stuart, he was transferred to the command of Gen. James Dearing, and served on his staff as captain till the fall of Petersburg. He was shot through the neck at the battle of Bellfield, but continued in the field until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He then immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Greensboro, and there became known as a brilliant and successful member of the bar. In 1885, he removed to Birmingham, since which time he has been in partnership with John P. Tillman, who is also one of the prominent members of the Birmingham bar. Mr. Webb has been married twice; first, in 1866, to Miss Zemula Cresswell, a native of Alabama, who died in May, 1874, leaving four children, viz.: Louisa C., Mattie B., James E. and Zemula. His second wife was Miss Lucille Webb, from Greensboro. Mr. Webb has long been a member of the Presbyterian church, and is now one of the elders of the First Presbyterian church of Birmingham.

JUDGE WILLIAM W. WILKERSON was born August 16, 1859. He was educated at Howard college, finishing there in 1878, with the degree of M. A. He taught school at Union Springs, Ala., two years and went to

the university of Virginia, where he took the law course, leaving there in 1881 and, in 1882, was admitted to the bar. He located at Union Springs, Ala., and in July, 1886, he removed to Birmingham, and after five years of successful practice, he was appointed to the bench by Gov. Jones, in March, 1891, as associate judge of the city court, and was subsequently elected to that office for six years. He is a member of the Baptist church, and was married April 10, 1890, to Miss Lena Somerville, daughter of Capt. Somerville, of Montgomery, Ala. They have one child, Anna S. The father of Judge Wilkerson was Dr. William W. Wilkerson, a native of Tuscaloosa county, being born in 1832, a graduate of Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, and is a leading physician of Marion, Ala., where he resides. He served through the war as a surgeon under Gen. Lee in an Alabama regiment. His wife was Sarah Warren Moore, of Perry county, Ala., and to the union were born four children—Dr. W. M., of Montgomery; Judge William W., P. M., of Marion, Ala., and C. W., of Birmingham, Ala.

C. P. WILLIAMSON was born in New Richmond, Hamilton county, Ohio, January 11, 1843. His father, Henry Williamson, came to Ohio from Pennsylvania. His mother's name was Julia Hough, who came from Loudoun county, Va. The father was of Welsh, and the mother of English descent. For his early education the son attended the public schools in New Albany, and when not going to school, he clerked in a book store. At the age of fifteen years, he went to work in the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad company's shop, and worked there until 1861, when he went to the war as a second lieutenant in the Sixteenth Indiana infantry, and thirteen months in the army of northern Virginia, and then returned home. He spent a year in the railroad shops at Louisville, and then worked for Davies & Co., engine builders, as foreman of the pattern shop. In 1874 he went to Birmingham to do the iron work on the First National bank. While the work was in process of completion, he received encouraging inducements to locate in Birmingham, and accordingly moved into the young and growing town in January, 1875, as part owner and superintendent of the Birmingham Foundry and Car Manufacturing company, now known as the Linn Iron works. He retired from this in 1879, and built the Jefferson foundry, of which he was sole proprietor—one of the largest and most important enterprises in Birmingham. In July, 1885, Mr. Williamson was the chief organizer in the Williamson Iron company, which was beginning of the great boom in furnace building at Birmingham. He was married, in 1864, to Miss Mary Bligh, of Louisville, and they have four children: Harry, Emma, Julia and Mary. The parents of Mr. Williamson died a few years since, in New Albany. His wife died November, 1891, and his youngest daughter in 1892. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DR. J. C. WILSON, the well-known business man and physician, of Birmingham, was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., May 15, 1828. His early education was acquired at the celebrated Green Springs school, under Prof. Henry Tutwiler, and his medical training was had at the medical college at Charleston, S. C., where he graduated with honors, in 1851. He located for practice, first in Carthage, Ala., and lived there fifteen years, and at the close of the war, removed to Mobile, and was there engaged in the cotton business for ten years. He then removed to St. Clair county, Ala., and conducted a mercantile business, until 1887, in which year he went to Birmingham, and launched out into real estate, insurance and brokerage business. He is an old school Presbyterian. He was married in 1854, to Susan, daughter of James Jones, of Greene county, Ala. Twelve children were born to them, of whom six died without issue, and six of them are living, as follows: Ann L., wife of John S. Going, of Birmingham; William J., Carrie L., Thomas Chalmers, David Edwin and Miriam. Dr. Wilson's father was David Wilson, a native of South Carolina, who came to Alabama in 1820, and followed the occupation of a farmer. His wife was Sarah Witherspoon, of South Carolina, and to them were born ten children, of whom, however, only the doctor survives. Dr. Wilson's father died in 1836, and his mother in 1873.

JOSEPH THOMPSON WILSON, of Birmingham, Ala., was born in Kemper county, Miss., December 9, 1844. At the schools, in and around "Old Wahalak," he received a good rudimentary education. In February, 1862, he enlisted in company B, Thirty-fifth Mississippi infantry, Col. William S. Barry, of Columbus, Miss., commanding. He served with this company until about April, 1864, when he was selected as a sharpshooter and transferred to Ray's battalion, which was organized at Pollard, Ala., with young men selected by Maj. Con Ray, from the brigade. He served with them until captured at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, and was held a prisoner until June 20, 1865. While a prisoner he served as dispensing clerk for Drs. Charles Leber, E. O. Brown, and Mary E. Walker, at the "Bull Pen" dispensary at Louisville, Ky., and the same at the "White Oak Square" dispensary at Camp Douglas, Chicago. He was in the following battles: Farmersville Miss., Iuka and the siege of Vicksburg, where he surrendered with his command, held prisoner about eight days, and was paroled until exchanged November, 1863. After that he was in the battles of Adair Station, and fought on the picket line as a sharpshooter, all the way down the railroad to Kenesaw Mountain, engaging in the battles of Cassville, New Hope church, Lost Mountain and Kenesaw. He was slightly wounded by a shell at Vicksburg. When the war was over he returned home to "Old Wahalak" from Camp Douglas, but finding nothing there, he went to Lauderdale county, Miss., where he secured a clerkship in a country store; and later on, opened a small store of his own, at Cuba, in Sumter county, Ala., where he remained until March 1, 1871, when he came to Elyton, just in

time to see the city of Birmingham born; for at that time there was not a house in it; Col. James R. Powell with Capt. William P. Barker, as engineer, were busy that month laying off the "Magic City." As soon as a survey of the central part of the city was put on paper, Mr. Wilson with several others, purchased a lot agreeing to erect thereon a building. Several lots were sold this way, in fact none were sold without this condition; several houses were built, and that was the beginning of great Birmingham. He engaged in general mercantile business here, until January, 1874; then looked after his farm in Sumter county, until March 1, 1879, when he and Maj. W. J. Milner, opened a real estate and insurance office here, in which they continued under the firm name of Milner & Wilson until 1884, when Maj. Milner retired, and Mr. Wilson remains until this day, though several changes of firm have occurred; Wilson & Ingram, Wilson, Martin & Ingram, Wilson, Martin & Leedy, Wilson & Martin, Wilson, Martin & Stewart, and now, J. T. Wilson holds out alone. He is a royal arch Mason, a member of the Methodist church and of the Alabama club. He is a bank director, a liberal contributor to the building of the Caldwell hotel, Powell school and several of the churches. He was married February 12, 1873, to Miss Mary Ella McDaniel, daughter of Henry McDaniel of Sumter county, Ala., and they are the parents of two children, Dalma and Henry Bascom Wilson. His wife died February 14, 1881, and September 6, 1883, he married Miss Sarah Frances Wynn daughter of Maj. Alexander M. Wynn, of Huntsville Ala. They have one child, Lorna Wynne Wilson. His father was William Robertson Wilson, born in Botetourt county, Va., who settled in Tennessee, at Mouse Creek, and later at "Old-Wahalak" in Kemper county, Miss., where he died in 1861. His mother was Miss Mary Gullede, born at Cheraw, S. C. Her first husband was named Sellers, and they had one child, Rev. Thomas George Sellers of Starkville, Miss. William Robertson Wilson and Mary Gullede Sellers married about 1833, he being a widower, with four children: Sarah F., Francis M., William C., and James, and she being a widow, with one. They had seven children, Alexander R., John G., Ann E., Joseph T., Lawson A., and Morris T., only three of whom are living: Alexander R. Wilson, of Meridian Miss.; Joseph T. Wilson and Lawson A. Wilson of Birmingham Ala. His grandfather was a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the war of 1812.

DR. LEWIS G. WOODSON, an oculist of Birmingham, is a Virginian by birth, having been born in the Old Dominion, in Goochland county, April 5, 1852. He was educated in medicine at the university of Virginia, and afterward took a course at the university of Maryland. Here he graduated in 1887, and went into the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat hospital at Baltimore, for the benefit of the valuable knowledge to be acquired there, where he remained some time, afterward locating at St. Joseph, Mo. Here he remained only ten months, and in 1888 removed to Birmingham. He is a member of both the State Medical

association and the Jefferson county Medical society. He is a K. P. and a member of the Episcopal church. He was married in June, 1889, to Clara Vernon Lee, daughter of Dr. Paul C. Lee, of Montgomery, Ala. They have two children, Charles Pollard Woodson and Clara Lee Woodson. Dr. Woodson's father was also a Virginian. He was born in that state in the stirring period of 1796. He was a lawyer of ability, and was at one time editor of the National Intelligencer at Washington, as he was also of the old Richmond Whig, the recognized leader of the whig party, in the south, for many years; and was one of the escort to Gen. Lafayette upon the occasion of his visit to this country, in 1825. His mother's name was Charlotte Crittenden Woodson, daughter of Tucker Woodson, of Kentucky, and great-niece of Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States. They had eleven children, only one of whom is dead. The living ones are: Pocahontas C., widow of A. A. Montero, an exile from Portugal, deceased, she now resides in Greenville, N. C.; William Wade, of Wythe county, Va.; Dr. L. A. Woodson, of Patton, Ala.; Mary E., wife of ex-Gov. Thomas J. Jarvis of North Carolina, minister to Brazil under President Cleveland; Emily, widow of Charles H. Barsksdale, of Richmond, Va.; Caroline, wife of D. W. Bacon, of Vaiden, Miss.; Rev. Charles J., of North Carolina; Dr. L. G., of Birmingham; Julia, wife of A. O. Gaylord, of Plymouth, N. C., and Byron Woodson, of St. Joseph, Mo. Dr. Woodson's father died in 1875, and his mother in February, 1890. The grandfather of Dr. Woodson was William Woodson, born in Virginia in 1750, and was a Revolutionary soldier. The Woodson family are descendants of the celebrated John Woodson, of Dorchester, Eng., who came to Virginia as a surgeon with Sir John Harvey in 1624, bringing with him his wife, whom he married in Devonshire.

DR. BENJAMIN L WYMAN was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., August 1, 1856, and was educated in the State university, at Tuscaloosa, where he graduated in 1876. He afterward attended the university of Virginia, taking the medical course in that celebrated institution, and graduating therefrom in 1877-8. He took a post-graduate course in the university of the city of New York in 1879, and later in the year acted as assistant physician in the asylum on Blackwell's Island, N. Y., for six months; was then connected with the hospital on Randall's Island, N. Y., a year, from which latter place he went to Tuscaloosa and accepted an important place in the state insane asylum, where he remained four years and a half. Then, after taking another post-graduate course of three months, at the New York Polyclinic, he located in Birmingham, where he now is. Dr. Wyman is one of the progressive young physicians of the state, having added to a store of useful, technical and collegiate knowledge, the broadening experience of much time spent in the wards of the numerous institutions for the cure of disease with which he has been connected. Dr. Wyman is a member of the Jefferson county Medical

society, of the State Medical association, and of the Jefferson county Board of Medical examiners. He is also prominently connected with the I. O. O. F.

LAMAR COUNTY.

WILLIAM H. KENNEDY, M. D., of Kennedy, Lamar county, Ala., is the oldest and most experienced practitioner in the county. He was born in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., January 2, 1829, and is the youngest of the three children born to Reuben B. and Mary (Davis) Kennedy, natives of South Carolina. Reuben B. came to Alabama, when quite a young man, and settled in Tuscaloosa county, where he lived thirty-five years, and then migrated to Texas, where he passed the remainder of his days. The paternal grandparents of the doctor, were natives of Virginia, and were named, Maxwell and Frances Kennedy, who came to Alabama, when the state was a dense wilderness, and inhabited only by wild men. The doctor was reared and educated, in his native county, until he had reached twenty years of age, when he entered the Memphis medical school, from which he graduated in 1851, made a successful practice of medicine until 1861, and then attended the New Orleans medical school, for advanced studies in his profession. Since leaving this institution he has been in constant practice, in the vicinage of his present residence. Indeed, so great was the demand for his services, that he was not permitted, by his neighbors, to take up arms during the Civil war, but was retained at home to care for the sick, and for the wounded soldiers, who flocked to him for surgical aid, and almost made his house a hospital. The doctor is also an extensive planter, owning 6,000 acres of land, of which he keeps 350 under cultivation, and he is also in the drug business at Kennedy, thus having his hands as well as his brains constantly employed. The marriage of the doctor took place, in 1855, to Miss Eliza C., daughter of Martin Cooper, of Mississippi. The seven children born to this union were named as follows: Fannie, wife of W. T. Walker; John O., a rising young physician; James T., a farmer; Mollie, wife of Dr. John H. Duncan; Joseph L., Eddie and Elijah, deceased. The adult portion of the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and are looked upon with much respect. Fraternally, the doctor is a Freemason, and politically, he is a democrat. He is liberal in his donations to all laudable enterprises, and has always been popular with his fellow-citizens, having been the first successful democratic candidate from his district for the legislature after the close of the late war. Since that time he has not placed himself in the field.

JAMES S. McEACHIN, a rising young lawyer of Vernon, Lamar county, Ala., was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., January 20, 1862, the eldest of a family of six children, born to Archibald B. and Dora (Somerville) McEachin, natives respectively of North Carolina and Virginia. His

paternal grandparents were Peter and Maria (McEwen) McEachin, both North Carolinians, and his maternal grandparents were James and Helen (Wallace) Somerville, both of whom were born in Orange county, Va. Archibald B. McEachin is still living, and is quite prominent at the Tuscaloosa bar. James S. McEachin received a first class academical education in Tuscaloosa, preparatory to his entering the university of Alabama, from the law department of which institution he graduated in 1882, and now holds a high position at the bar of Lamar county. He has filled the office of district solicitor of the sixth circuit, having been appointed by Gov. Jones, and has filled the position of chairman of the democratic county committee, of both Tuscaloosa county and Lamar county, and has on several occasions been sent as delegate to democratic conventions—performing his duty thoroughly on all occasions, and to the satisfaction of his numerous friends. For twelve years he has been a member of the state troops, and was the organizer of the Warrior Guards of Tuscaloosa. He served two years as lieutenant of the Birmingham rifles, organized the Jones rifles of Lamar county, and held the captaincy thereof three years, and is now major in the Second regiment of state troops, having it would seem, an innate predilection for military tactics. Mr. McEachin was married in August, 1882, to Miss Anna G., daughter of John W. McPherson, and a native of Virginia. This felicitous union has been blessed by the birth of five children, named as follows: John W., Helen W., Tillie, Archibald B. and Henderson S. Mr. McEachin is an Odd Fellow, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. His position in social circles is an enviable one, and professionally he is highly respected by his fellow-practitioners as well as by the public in general.

ANDREW J. MARTIN, of the firm of A. J. & J. K. P. Martin, of Kennedy, Lamar county, and Raleigh, Pickens county, Ala., was born in Pickens county, this state, February 2, 1839, and is the eldest of a family of eight. His parents, Caswell and Elizabeth (Powell) Martin, were natives of North Carolina, and among the first settlers of Pickens county, Ala., where Caswell Martin was engaged in farming and merchandising, and was quite prominent as a citizen. His death occurred in 1877, at the age of sixty-six. The paternal grandparents of Andrew J. Martin were Serod D. and Charity Martin, of North Carolina, and his maternal grandmother was Lucy Powell, of the same state. Andrew J. was reared and educated in Alabama. In 1862 he entered the Confederate army, and served until the close, but was not in any of the leading battles, as his health was frail and did not permit him to perform any very onerous duties. In 1886 he married Mrs. Katie B. Ashley, of Arkansas, widow of Henry Ashley, and daughter of George W. Carroll, of Maryland. For a number of years Mr. Martin was postmaster at Raleigh, and has always been regarded as a sterling democrat and an upright business man. The stock

carried by the firm at Kennedy is valued at \$10,000, and that at Raleigh at \$5,000, and the standing of the firm and its credit are of the first class. Mr. Martin is a substantial citizen, and contributes freely to all public enterprises; he exercises his right of suffrage with care, voting for good and competent men.

LEE S. METCALFE, sheriff of Lamar county, Ala., is a native of the county and was born November 9, 1862, the second in the family of ten children born to Wiley S. and Virginia E. (Bradley) Metcalfe, of Alabama and Virginia. The parents of Wiley S. were James and Elizabeth (Bunkhead) Metcalfe, and were born respectively in North Carolina and Tennessee, and the parents of Mrs. Virginia E. Metcalfe were William R. and Ellen S. (Cowington) Bradley, natives of Virginia. Lee S. Metcalfe was reared a farmer and still follows that vocation. He is the owner of 950 acres, of which he keeps 175 under cultivation. In 1888, he was elected sheriff of the county by the democratic party and is filling the office with much credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. In 1889, he married Miss Jola Guin, a native of Alabama, and daughter of Jason Guin. Two children bless the union and are named Wiley L. and Jason S. Mr. Metcalfe and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and lead pious lives and useful ones, that gain the respect of all who know them, not only at Vernon, their place of residence, but throughout the county of Lamar.

THOMAS B. NESMITH, attorney-at-law, at Vernon, Lamar county, Ala., is a native of this state, born in Morgan county, June 13, 1832. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Roberts) Nesmith, natives, respectively, of South Carolina and Tennessee; his paternal grandparents were Alexander and Elizabeth (Martin) Nesmith, and his maternal grandfather was Zacheus Roberts, of Pennsylvania. His paternal great-grandfather, Thomas Nesmith, was a hero of the American Revolution, and was one of the earliest settlers of Alabama. His father, Thomas Nesmith, came to Morgan county, Ala., with his father, Alexander Nesmith, in 1824, and here passed the remainder of his life. Thomas B. Nesmith was educated at private schools in his native county, and taught school two years, and, at the age of twenty-three, entered the academy at Somerville, studied there one year, then for seven years taught school, studying law in the meanwhile. He began the practice in 1866, at Pikeville, then the county seat of Marion county, and, for ten years, met with unvarying success and enhancing reputation; in 1876 he removed to Vernon, the county seat of Lamar county, where he has since resided in active and lucrative practice, holding rank with the ablest lawyers of the county. Mr. Nesmith has always been prominent as a member of the democratic party, and has enjoyed its confidence to a marked degree. For nine years he was county solicitor of Marion, and during that period was county superintendent of public instruction; was a delegate to the state constitutional convention; was general county administrator for several terms, and was

solicitor for the third judicial circuit for four years, 1876-80. He represented Lamar county in the state legislature in 1882-83, and in 1884-85, and has held several offices of less importance, in all cases serving with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In addition to the performance of his legal duties and official functions, Mr. Nesmith also gives considerable attention to agriculture, having 200 acres of land in a fine state of cultivation. He owns 3,800 acres, of which at least 800 acres are underlaid with first-class coal. Mr. Nesmith was united in marriage June 11, 1869, to Miss Minnie C. McLain, a native of Alabama, and daughter of Allen B. McLain. He had the misfortune, however, to lose his amiable wife, June 7, 1882, when she died in the Methodist Episcopal faith, the mother of four children: Allen (deceased), Christopher C., Daisy, and Thomas B. Mr. Nesmith is likewise a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and is a Freemason and an Odd Fellow. His standing is high, professionally and socially, and he is public spirited, liberal and philanthropic, contributing freely of his means to churches, schools, and other public institutions.

JUDGE WILLIAM A. YOUNG is a native of Lamar county, Ala., and was born October 22, 1857, the second in a family of ten children, born to James P. and Martha (Box) Young, natives of South Carolina and Alabama, respectively. James P. Young came to Alabama in 1836, and settled in Fayette county, where he engaged in tanning and farming. He is a prominent citizen of Lamar, and is president of the Veteran association of that county. The paternal grandparents of William A. Young were Alexander and Esther Young, of South Carolina, and his maternal grandparents were Lyles and Mary Box, of Tennessee. William A. Young was educated in the public and private schools of Lamar county, and at the Vernon institute. At the age of twenty-three, he entered the law department of the university of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, and with one exception, completed his law education in a shorter period than any other on record in that department. After graduation he opened practice at Vernon, which he successfully continued for six years, when he was appointed probate judge by Gov. Seay in 1887. He filled the position with punctilious attention to every detail of the business brought before him, and was on the first day of August, 1892, by a handsome majority, elected to the same office. He has also served as mayor of Vernon one term, and has filled the position of chairman of the county democratic executive committee of Lamar. The marriage of Mr. Young took place in 1887, the bride being Miss Mary C. Crew, a native of Alabama, and daughter of Titus L. Crew, of Tennessee. Two children have come to bless the household, and are named Albert and Oliver. Mr. Young is an Odd Fellow, and, with Mrs. Young, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. His hand is always open to the demands of charity, and he is a liberal contributor to all commendable enterprises.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY.

ROBERT ANDREWS, mayor of Florence, and register and master in chancery of Lauderdale county, was born in Florence, August 10, 1842. He is the son of Robert and Martha (Jackson) Andrews, the former of whom was a native of Lancaster, Penn., and who came to Alabama at an early age. Settling in Lauderdale county, he followed farming and merchandising in Florence as a member of the firm of Kirkman & Andrews. His death occurred in 1847. Mrs. Martha Andrews was born in Nashville, Tenn., and was the daughter of James Jackson, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Lauderdale county. Capt. Andrews was educated at the North Carolina Military institute at Charlotte, under Gen. D. H. Hill, and afterward at Stewart's college, Clarksville, Tenn., where he was at the beginning of the war. He immediately left college and returned home. In the fall of 1861 he joined the Twenty-seventh Alabama infantry as a private soldier. He was promoted to first lieutenant at Fort Donelson, and upon the re-organization of the company he was elected captain. He was captured at Fort Donelson and held prisoner of war seven months, two months at Camp Chase and five at Johnson's Island. He was wounded at New Hope Church, Ga., in May, 1864, and was in the hospital six months. He surrendered at Jackson, Miss., September 16, 1865. After the war he returned to Florence, and then spent about twelve months in merchandising in Greene county. In 1872 he returned to Florence and engaged in the insurance business until 1878, and in February of that year, he was appointed register in chancery by the Hon. H. C. Speake, and since then he has been twice appointed by the Hon. Tobias Cobbs, and is now serving his third term. Capt. Andrews was elected mayor of Florence in December, 1889, for one year, and he has since been twice re-elected. He served two years as United States commissioner, and then resigned. He is a master Mason, is a member of the grand lodge of the K. P., and has filled the chairs of subordinate lodges.

JOHN THOMAS ASHCRAFT, a prominent member of the Lauderdale county bar, was born in Clay county, October 15, 1859. He is the son of Andrew J. and Eleanor E. (Wiley) Ashcraft. His father was born in Jackson county, Ga., December 18, 1839. John, the grandfather of A. J., came from England and settled in Anson county, N. C., where his father, Thomas, was born August 6, 1786. The mother of A. J. was the daughter of Ephriam Able, a Baptist minister of Culpeper county, Va. Mrs. Eleanor E. Ashcraft, the daughter of John Wiley, was born in St. Clair county, Ala., September 21, 1839. John Wiley's father was Thomas, his grandfather was an Englishman, his mother was Tabitha Noel, the daughter of a Scotchman. Thomas and Tabitha were married in North Carolina, where John was born in 1809. Thomas was in the Indian war, and was lying sick in Talladega when the battle of Jackson's Ford took place.

Near the site of this battle John soon afterward settled. John Wiley married Susan, the daughter of Thomas Fairris, who came from the Emerald Isle and settled in Edgefield, S. C., where Susan was born August 20, 1812. John Wiley, his father and mother, were Presbyterians, his wife a Methodist. Andrew J. Ashcraft came with his parents to Talladega county, Ala. (afterward changed to Clay), when a boy, where he he lived till he moved to Whitesboro, Tex., in February, 1889. He is a farmer and machinist. He volunteered and was enrolled in the Fourteenth Alabama, company I, Confederate States army, in March, 1862, and surrendered with Lee, being then chief steward in the receiving and forwarding hospital. He and his wife are the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are living. John Thomas Ashcraft is the eldest. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm and in the schools of the community. At the age of seventeen he entered the Lineville high school, remaining two years. The next two years were spent at the Agricultural and Mechanical college, Auburn, Ala., graduating in 1880 with the degree of bachelor of engineering. He was then co-principal of the Newton, Dale county, high school, till the summer of 1882, when he went to Pike county as co-principal of the Brundidge high school, remaining there three years. In 1885 he accepted the chair of natural science and applied mathematics in Savoy college, Texas. Was principal of the Bells, Tex., high school the next year, and returned to Clay county, Ala., in the summer of 1887. Was principal of the Lowndesboro, Ala., institute, 1888-89. His vacations were spent in driving through the country, stimulating young men and women to seek an education. Many came to his schools, and he has enjoyed the pleasure of seeing a good proportion press on through the college and university to honorable positions in the professions and other walks of life. In July, 1889, he moved to Florence, Ala., and was admitted to the practice of law on the 19th of September. Here he has since practiced his profession with success. He is a member of the order of I. O. G. T., an active Baptist and an ardent democrat. On December 21, 1886, he married Anna A., daughter of Dr. G. Hendrick, a prominent physician of Brundidge, Ala. She is a graduate of Judson institute, Marion, Ala.—class 1883. After returning from the war, it was his father's peculiar pleasure to gather the neighboring children around his fireside on the long winter evenings and encourage them to the study of their books, which had been neglected for four years. To a desire for knowledge there kindled does the subject of this sketch attribute his past achievements and present position in life.

JONATHAN McDAVID CUNNINGHAM, state senator from the first district, composed of Lauderdale and Limestone counties, was born in Lauderdale county, July 4, 1842. He is a son of Jonathan McDavid Cunningham, a native of Laurens district, S. C., born in 1806. He married Olivia Nance, who was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., in 1815. Her people were from North Carolina. The father of Jonathan McDavid

Cunningham, Sr., was John Price Cunningham, a pioneer of Madison county, Ala., of Scotch ancestry, who settled in that county in 1818. He served in the legislature of Alabama in 1830. He removed to Lauderdale county in 1822, in which county he followed planting for the rest of his life. His son, Jonathan McDavid Cunningham, was engaged about ten years in making a re-survey of Alabama after the burning of the records at Huntsville, and he was subsequently county surveyor of Lauderdale county. In the meantime he was engaged in planting. He was married in Lauderdale county in 1834, and both he and his wife died in 1871, he in August, she in September. They were the parents of three children, two of whom still survive. Of these two sons, Jonathan McDavid was the younger. He was reared on the farm and attended the country schools until the beginning of the war. He was mustered into the Confederate service in Florence, January 9, 1862, as first lieutenant of company I, Twenty-seventh Alabama infantry, Col. Jackson succeeding Col. Hughes, and served in that regiment until the close of the war, surrendering at Meridian, Miss., May 18, 1865. After the war he returned to Lauderdale county and engaged in farming. He was married in 1869 to Miss Susie P. Taylor, of Lauderdale county. In 1876 Capt. Cunningham was elected to represent the county of Lauderdale in the legislature, and was again elected in 1888. During this term of service he introduced the bill to increase the appropriation for public schools, and secured its passage, by which there was appropriated \$100,000 in excess of the usual amount. In 1892 he was elected to the state senate to represent the first district. He was nominated by Lauderdale county and received 583 majority over his opponent at the primaries. Capt. Cunningham has seven children, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

GEORGE P. JONES, a leading citizen and prominent attorney of Florence, Ala., and a member of the well known law firm of Simpson & Jones, was born near Russellville, Ala., January 11, 1850. He is a son of Hon. Henry C. Jones, one of the oldest and most prominent of the Florence bar, who since 1874, has filled the office of solicitor for the eighth judicial district. George P. Jones was educated in Florence, and after reading law with Chancellor Keyes, was admitted to the bar in 1871. In 1872, he began the practice of law, and has ever since then continued to follow it with success. At the present time he is recognized as one of the leading members of the bar. The firm of Simpson & Jones was formed in 1885. Mr. Jones is president of the board of directors of the state normal college, to which position he was elected in 1887, and he is regarded as one of the most public-spirited citizens of northern Alabama.

HENRY C. JONES, a prominent citizen of Florence, and solicitor for the eighth judicial district of Alabama, was born in Franklin county, January 23, 1821. He is a son of William S. and Ann (Coy) Jones, both natives of Virginia, and of English descent. Thomas Jones, grandfather

of Henry C., was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and William Jones, father of Henry C., came to Alabama in 1813, locating in Madison county, and removing thence to Franklin county, in 1819, where he died in 1874, at the age of seventy-six. Henry C. Jones was educated primarily at the county schools, and then attended La Grange college, graduating in 1840. He next read law under Prof. Tutwiler of La Grange college, and with Hon. Daniel Coleman of Athens, was admitted to the Franklin county bar in 1841. During the same year he was elected probate judge of Franklin county, and held the office for eighteen months. Being then elected to the legislature, he resigned his judgeship and served in the legislature with distinction, both in the lower house and in the senate. His work in both branches of the legislature gained him prominence all over the state. In 1856, Judge Jones settled in Florence, and continued the practice of his profession. In 1860, he was a Douglas elector, and was a member of the state convention called up on the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. In that convention he vigorously opposed secession, yet when the state had seceded, notwithstanding his vigorous opposition, to a secessionary policy, he was elected to the Confederate provisional congress, in which body he served one year. During the war he was engaged in the manufacture of cottons and woollens in Mississippi, under a contract for the Confederate government. After the war he returned to Florence, and resumed the practice of law, taking rank with the leading members of the bar. Judge Jones has always taken an active part in politics, and has given his services freely to the party in time of need. During the period of reconstruction he was for five years chairman of the democratic central committee. In 1876, he was the Tilden elector for his district, and made speeches throughout northern Alabama. In 1874, Judge Jones was elected, by the legislature, solicitor for the eighth district, and he has been re-elected to that position at each election since. He is now serving his third term, which expires in 1892, and intends to retire with its expiration. Judge Jones was married in Athens to Martha L. Keyes, who died in Florence, May 6, 1887.

HIRAM RALEIGH KENNEDY, M. D., one of the most prominent physicians of Lauderdale county, and a representative of that county, in the state legislature, was born on his father's farm, on Cow Pen creek, three miles from Green Hill post office, and fourteen miles from Florence, September 30, 1853. He is the son of Rev. E. R. Kennedy, who was a native of North Carolina, and came with his parents to Alabama, when eight or ten years old. He followed farming as a vocation, and also ran a mill, and beside these preached for the Methodist Episcopal church. His death occurred April 7, 1887, in his sixty-fifth year. His wife was Louisa J. Chisholm, who was born in Alabama. She still lives. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom survive, three sons and four daughters. Dr. Kennedy was reared on the farm, and attended the country schools. In 1874 he entered the Normal school at Florence, and

remained there in attendance about two and a half years. He then read medicine under Dr. James Kyle, who resided near Florence. He attended a course of lectures at the Louisville university in 1877-78, and again in 1879-80, graduating in 1880. Returning to his home in Lauderdale county, he located in his old neighborhood, and again the practice of medicine, at the same time carrying on farming. He owns a farm of about 500 acres of land. Dr. Kennedy is a member of the Lauderdale Medical society, of which he was vice-president one year. In 1892, he was elected as a representative in the legislature from Lauderdale county. He was married in December, 1880, to Miss Mary E. Bretherick, daughter of Benjamin I. Bretherick of Lauderdale county, and to this marriage, there have been born children, as follows: Oscar Yandell, Edgar Leslie, Eva Estella, Reba Louisa, and Hiram Raleigh.

FELIX GRUNDY LAMBETH, a well known citizen of Florence, Ala., and postmaster of that city, was born in Hardiman county, Tenn., March 9, 1846. His father, Alfred Moore Lambeth, was born in North Carolina, in 1799, and went to west Tennessee with a colony, in the early days. The western part of the state at that time was full of Indians. He was a planter by occupation, and followed that vocation until his death, in 1886. He was then eighty-seven years old. His wife was Caroline Eliza Campbell, who was born in Tennessee about 1819, and died in 1884. Felix Grundy Lambeth was reared in Hardiman county, Tenn., and he was educated in the country schools of that county. His education was interfered with by the breaking out of the war. He remained on the farm during the period of the war, and in 1866 took a position as clerk in his brother's store at Middleton, Tenn., where he remained until December 18, 1870. He then removed to Florence, and in 1871 engaged in mercantile business in that city. The next year he sold out his business and became a clerk in the office of the probate judge of Lauderdale county. He remained in that office until November, 1874. In 1877 he went to Denver, Col., and spent the winter, returning to Florence in 1875, and became a clerk in the postoffice, remaining thus engaged until 1882. In the meantime, he became engaged in business with John B. Price, the firm name being Lambeth & Price. In 1883 he purchased Mr. Price's interest in the business, and continued to carry it on alone until 1886, when he sold out and engaged in the real estate business. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster of Florence, taking charge of the office November 1, that year. He still retains the position. Mr. Lambeth is a republican in politics, and takes great interest in the party. He has served as chairman of the Lauderdale county republican executive committee for a number of years, and is a member of that committee at the present time. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and Legion of Honor. He was married, in west Tennessee, December 18, 1870, to Miss Susan Allington, daughter of Thomas T. Allington, who was at one time probate judge of Lauderdale county, and for eight years.

postmaster of Florence. To this marriage five of the eight children born are living.

WILLIAM B. MCCLURE, probate judge of Lauderdale county, was born near Lexington, November 27, 1854. He is a son of James I. and Sarah E. (Smithson) McClure, the former of whom was born in South Carolina, in 1833. He was the son of William McClure. Mrs. Sarah E. McClure was born in east Tennessee in 1836, and was the daughter of Hezekiah P. Smithson. About 1835 the McClure family came to Alabama, and located in Lauderdale county. About one year later William McClure died. James I. McClure was reared on the farm. During the war he served in the Sixteenth Alabama infantry, and died May 5, 1862. His widow still survives. They were the parents of ten children, only two of whom are now living. William B. McClure was the eldest of the family. He was reared on the farm and attended the common schools. In 1877 he began teaching, and taught until 1883. In 1880 he was elected magistrate of the Lexington precinct, and in 1884 he was elected tax assessor of the county. He was re-elected in 1888, and served in all, in that office, eight years. In 1892 he was elected probate judge of the county and took charge of the office on November 1, of that year. His general vocation has always been that of farming, and he now owns a farm in the Lexington beat, about twenty-one miles northeast of Florence. He was married in 1871 to Miss L. McGee, daughter of Jacob McGee, of Lauderdale. To their marriage have been born nine children. Judge McClure is a member of the farmers' alliance. He is, in every sense of the word, a self-made man. He owes his present position entirely to his own efforts. He began life with only a common education, and no patrimony, and now he is well off and highly respected.

WILLIAM T. MITCHELL, tax collector of Lauderdale county, and one of its best known citizens, was born in the central part of the county, June 4, 1841. He is a son of N. G. and Rebecca (Richardson) Mitchell, both of whom were born in Lauderdale county. The father was a planter and merchant, and died about 1852. His widow died in 1878. The father of N. G. Mitchell was Robert Mitchell, who was one of the pioneers of Lauderdale county. The father of Mrs. Rebecca Mitchell was John R. Richardson, also one of the early settlers of the county. William Thomas Mitchell was reared on the farm, and received but a common school education. He remained on the farm until the beginning of the late war, and in 1861, he enlisted in company I, Ninth Alabama infantry, and served throughout the war. He was sergeant of his company for a time, and in 1864 was appointed, by President Davis, adjutant of the Thirty-fifth Alabama infantry. He was neither wounded nor captured during the war. At the close of hostilities, he engaged in farming in Lauderdale county, and has since continued so engaged. In 1884 he was elected tax collector of this county, was re-elected in 1888, and again in 1892. Mr. Mitchell is a Mason, a member of the order of Knights of Honor, and of the Ancient

Order of United Workmen. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Emma Kennedy, of Lauderdale county, daughter of Enoch Kennedy. To their union seven children have been born, two of whom are dead. The names of those living are: Susan A.; Ula; Vernon; Ola and Rutledge. Mr. Mitchell has acquired his property by his own efforts, being left after the war with nothing, but he now has a comfortable competency.

ZEBULON P. MORRISON, one of the prominent citizens of Florence, Ala., and one of the oldest citizens of the place, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., June 16, 1818. He remained on the farm in his native county until he reached the age of fourteen, and then he went to Lexington, Va., and was bound out to a cabinet maker to learn the trade. After serving his apprenticeship, he left Lexington November 7, 1837, and went to Holly Springs, Miss., and next year went to Tuscumbia, Ala., where he remained two years. In 1840 he removed to Florence, where he has resided ever since. He carried on the cabinet maker's trade in Florence for many years, taking also large contracts in building and bridge work. He built the old synodical college and the normal college in Florence. For the past few years he has been in the undertaking business. In 1853 Mr. Morrison was elected an alderman of Florence, and for twenty-seven consecutive years he was re-elected. In 1880 he was elected mayor of the city, and for eleven years he was re-elected to this position, without opposition. In 1891 he retired from the office of mayor of his own accord, and the same year his friends prevailed upon him to run for alderman, and, being elected, he is a member of the board at the present time. His administration as mayor was conducted on sound business principles, and was considered a success from first to last. His work as an alderman has been of great value to the city of Florence, his acknowledged sound judgment having great weight with his fellow-aldermen. Mr. Morrison is a member of the Blue Lodge, chapter and council of the Masonic fraternity, and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. At the present time there are but four persons living in Florence who were there when he located in the place in 1840. Mr. Morrison is a self-made man; beginning with nothing, he has accumulated a competency, and is now one of the wealthy and influential men of Lauderdale county.

EDWARD ASBURY O'NEAL, ex-governor of Alabama, and one of Lauderdale county's most distinguished citizens, was born in Madison county, Ala. He is the son of Edward and Rebecca (Wheat) O'Neal, the former of whom was a native of Ireland, and the latter of South Carolina, but of Huguenot extraction. Edward O'Neal, soon after his marriage in South Carolina, settled in Madison county, Ala., and died there when Edward Asbury was but three months old. His widow survived him some years, dying in Madison county, in 1856. There were two sons born to them, viz.: Basil Wheat O'Neal, who was a planter in Texas for many years, and died there in 1881, and Edward Asbury O'Neal. After receiving an

academic education, including English literature and the classics, Edward A. O'Neal entered La Grange college, and graduated from that institution in 1836, with the degree of bachelor of arts, and with the first honors of his class. He was a law student with Hon. James W. McClung, of Huntsville, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was associated in the practice of the law, at different times, with Robert Armstrong, William Basil Wood and John E. Moore, the latter, an elder brother of Col. Sydenham Moore. In his first case, one before Daniel Coleman, he greatly distinguished himself, and sprang at once into popular favor. In 1841 he was elected, at a called session of the legislature, solicitor of the fourth judicial circuit, to fill out the unexpired term of George S. Houston, and served four years. From that time forward, for many years, Mr. O'Neal devoted himself exclusively to the practice of the law. He was a strong believer in the right and justice of secession, and advocated that course for the state prior to its culmination in war. When this height was reached, he had the courage to accept the wager of battle, and to take up arms for the purpose of making it a success. But it is a remarkable thing that of the many who distinguished themselves as advocates of secession in northern Alabama, only Mr. O'Neal, and not to exceed four others, had the consistency to go to the front when the war came on. On June 4, 1861, Mr. O'Neal left Florence, commissioned as captain, for Richmond, Va., in command of three companies of soldiers. Upon reaching Richmond, he was at once made major of the Ninth Alabama infantry, and became lieutenant-colonel of it in the fall. In March, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the Twenty-sixth Alabama infantry, and commanded this regiment at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, and the battles around Richmond. At Seven Pines, he had his horse killed under him, and he was himself severely injured by a piece of a shell. At Chancellorsville, his command won the honors of the day. In 1863, he commanded Rhode's division, and led it in the battles of Gettysburg and Mine Run, in which battles he distinguished himself for courageous bearing. Early in 1864, his regiment was sent back to Alabama to recruit its depleted ranks, but it was not permitted long to remain. It was ordered to Dalton, Ga., where Col. O'Neal took command of Cantey's brigade. This brigade he led during the remainder of Gen. Johnston's famous retreat before Gen. Sherman to Atlanta, and after Gen. Hood was placed in command of Johnston's army, Col. O'Neal was relieved and served on detached duty the rest of the war. A commission of brigadier general was issued to him, but on account of irregular mail communications, it never reached him. He was mustered out of service just four years after leaving Florence, in 1861, for the war. Returning home, he resumed the practice of the law. In 1874, Gen. O'Neal entered into the political fight, which resulted in the restoration of the democratic party to power in the state. In August, 1875, he was elected to the constitutional convention and served in that convention as chairman of the com-

mittee on education. As such chairman, he framed and secured the adoption of section nine, article thirteen, which authorized the re-organization of the entire educational system, public and private, of the state. In 1880, Gen. O'Neal was an elector on the Hancock ticket, and made speeches throughout the state advocating his election to the presidency. In 1882, he was elected governor of the state, and was re-elected in 1884. Upon his retirement from office, his administration of the affairs of state received nothing but commendation and praise, and is believed to have been, in fact, one of the strongest and best the state has ever had. Gov. O'Neal was married at Huntsville, Ala., April 12, 1838, to Miss Olivia Moore, eldest daughter of Dr. Alfred Moore. To this marriage there were born nine children, two of whom died in infancy. One of these children, Emmet O'Neal, was for a long time associated with his father in the practice of the law. He was born at Florence, Ala., September 29, 1853. He was educated at the Florence Wesleyan university, at the university of Mississippi and at the university of Alabama, graduating from the latter institution in 1873. He at once entered upon the study of the law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. Since his admission to the bar, he has given his exclusive attention to the practice of the law. In 1880, he was a delegate to the convention that nominated Gen. Hancock for the presidency of the United States. He has served as a member of the state democratic executive committee, and as an alderman of Florence. He is a director in the W. B. Wood Furnace company, and in the Sheffield Marble and Phosphate company. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Knights of Pythias. He has been a delegate to the various state conventions for several years, and in 1892, was elector at large of the state on the Cleveland ticket. He is, at the present time, city attorney of Florence. He was married at Tuscaloosa, July 24, 1881, to Miss Lizzie Kirkman, daughter of Samuel Kirkman, Esq., of Florence. To this marriage there have been born two children, viz.: Lizzie K. O'Neal and Kirkham O'Neal.

NATHAN PARKINS, one of the leading members of the Lauderdale bar, was born of Quaker ancestry, in Augusta county, Va., June 20, 1865. He is the son of John H. and Ella (Moorman) Parkins. John H. Parkins is a native of Virginia, born January 15, 1830, in Winchester, Frederick county. He is the son of Nathan Parkins, who was also a Virginian. The wife of John H. Parkins was born in Lynchburg, Va., April 29, 1843, and is the daughter of Thomas Terrell Moorman, a native of Lynchburg, Va. John H. Parkins was born and reared at the home of his father, "The Old Stone Mill," near Winchester, a locality well known to the soldiers of the late war. He received a common school education. He served in the war at first with Gen. Garnett's brigade, and later with Gen. Early. Since the war he has followed farming, manufacturing and contracting. He has served his state in various offices of trust and honor, among which offices were those of member of the board of directors of

the State Insane asylum at Staunton, and State Director of the Winchester and Staunton turnpike. He is now residing on his farm at Fort Defiance, Augusta county, Va., where he is highly honored and esteemed as a citizen. Nathan Parkins is the eldest of eight children. He was reared on his father's farm at Fort Defiance, Va., and was given a liberal education. When eleven years of age he entered the Augusta Classical and Military academy, and graduated from that institution when in his eighteenth year. He then entered the university of Virginia, attending during the sessions of 1883 and 1884, graduating in Latin, French, and German. After leaving the university he taught school at Williamsville, Va., one year, and then spent two years on the farm. Returning to the university of Virginia, during the sessions of 1887 and 1888, he took the course in law, and was admitted to the bar in Staunton, Va., June 25, 1888. After a brief practice in Staunton he removed to Florence, Ala., in October of the same year. He was admitted to the bar October 30, 1888, and at once began the practice of his profession at Florence. Since that time he has been admitted to practice in the state, supreme, and federal courts. Though Mr. Parkins' residence in Florence has been comparatively brief, he has taken rank as one of the most prominent members of the bar of northern Alabama. Politically, Mr. Parkins is a republican. He is of whig ancestry, his father and grandfather having been members of that grand old party while it existed. He is liberal in his views and not by any means a partisan in the strict and narrow sense of that term, and has both weight and influence in the councils of his party. He has thoroughly identified himself with the industrial development of his town, and is a member of the boards of directors of several development companies. He is attorney for Bradstreet's commercial agency at Florence, and is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias.

RICHARD ORICK PICKETT, a prominent lawyer of Florence, Ala., was born in Fauquier county, Va., August 22, 1823. He is the son of Steptoe and Sarah O. (Chilton) Pickett, both natives of Virginia, the former of French ancestry, and the latter of English. Steptoe Pickett brought his family to Alabama in 1829, and settled in Limestone county, where he and his wife lived the remainder of their lives. They reared a family of six sons and three daughters, Richard O. being the second son. He was educated in the common schools of the county, and first began life as a merchant, but not succeeding to his desires, he entered the law office of Hon. James Irvine, as a student in 1843, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He immediately began to practice law at Moulton, and represented Lawrence county in the legislature in 1849. He remained at Moulton till the outbreak of the war. In 1862 he raised a company of soldiers in Lawrence county to serve his state for twelve months, but owing to a change in the law, requiring enlistment to be for three years or during the war, his command was not received into service and was immediately disbanded. Mr. Pickett then raised a company which became company H,

of the Thirty-fifth Alabama infantry, with which company he was captured at Corinth. He subsequently entered the cavalry service, and in November, 1863, was commissioned colonel of the Tenth Alabama cavalry, which was organized to constitute a part of Gen. Roddy's command, and whose services were, in a great measure, confined to outpost operations in the Tennessee valley. With this regiment he served until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Pond Springs, in May, 1865. Upon the evacuation of Corinth, Col. Pickett was captured, he being at the time, too ill to get away or to be removed, with the sick. He was held until the following September, when he was exchanged at Vicksburg. While with the Thirty-fifth regiment Col. Pickett participated in the battles of Baton Rouge, Champion Hills, and a number of skirmishes. At the close of the war he returned to Moulton, and resumed the practice of law, but in December, 1867, he removed to Florence. Since the war, as before, he has taken an active part in politics. In 1875 he was a member of the constitutional convention from Lauderdale county, and he was in the legislature during the sessions of 1884-85 and 1886-87. He was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Horatio Seymour for the presidency, and took an active part in the campaign. He was also a delegate to the national convention that met in Chicago in 1884 and nominated Grover Cleveland for president. Looking backward over Col. Pickett's career, we note also that he was elected judge of Lawrence county in 1846, and was in the legislature from that county during the sessions of 1853, 1855, 1857, and 1861. In 1856 he was elected to represent the sixth congressional district of Alabama, when Buchanan was elected president. In 1843 Col. Pickett was married to Miss Fannie L. Boggs, by whom he has had nine children, of whom only three are living, Mrs. Charles H. Patton, Mrs. Paul King and Mrs. S. E. Rice.

JAMES K. POWERS, A. M., president of the state normal college, at Florence, Ala., was born in Lauderdale county, August 15, 1851. He was educated at the Florence Wesleyan university, and university of Alabama, and was a tutor in the former institution in 1870-71. In 1873 he was graduated from the state university, with the degree of master of arts, when that institution was granting that as a graduating degree, for a grade of ninety or over in every department in the institution. Immediately after his graduation, he was appointed professor of mathematics in the state normal college. In 1888 he was elected president of the normal college, and was re-elected in 1890 and in 1892. Under his presidency the normal college has reached the highest point of efficiency and attendance in its history. The average attendance in 1891 was 291, whereas the highest enrollment, previous to his election to the presidency, never exceeded 240 in any one year. It has attained the position of a normal school, principally under his management. Prof. Powers was one of the originators of the Alabama Educational association, and has served as chairman of the executive committee for two years, and president for one

year. He has a very extensive acquaintance among the teachers of the south, and has probably supplied more places with teachers than any other man in the south. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, is a Knight of Pythias, and is a past grand dictator for the state in the order of the Knights of Honor. He was married January 30, 1879, at Nashville, Tenn., to Miss Lulu Reynolds, daughter of the late Calvin A. Reynolds of Giles county. As Prof. Powers' connection with the normal college dates from the first day of the first session, he is now completing his twentieth year's service. Every graduate and under-graduate sent out by the institution (hundreds in number) has passed through his hands. These fill many of the most important positions in Alabama. To know these facts is to realize the influence that Prof. Powers has had in molding the educational sentiment of the state.

WILLIAM M. PRICE, A. M., M. D., one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of the county of Lauderdale, was born near Florence, that county, June 3, 1837. He is the son of James B. and Frances (Mason) Price, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Virginia. James B. Price was one of the pioneers of Lauderdale county. He engaged in farming and followed that occupation till his death, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife died in 1853, aged fifty years. Dr. William M. Price was reared in Lauderdale county, and received a collegiate education. He took his bachelor's degree at the Florence Wesleyan university in 1857, and received the honorary degree of master of arts from the same institution in 1860. He then began the study of medicine, entering the university of Nashville, graduating from the latter institution in 1865. Immediately afterward he began the practice of his profession at Bailey Springs, in Lauderdale county, remaining at that place until 1879, when he removed to Florence. Here he soon took rank among the most prominent and successful members of his profession, and at the present time, he is accorded first place in the profession of Lauderdale county, not only by the people, but by the members of that profession themselves. He is the senior physician in length of time in practice in Florence. He has served as president of the Lauderdale county Medical society, and as chairman of the board of censors, and he is a member of the Alabama Medical association. For a short time during the war Dr. Price was connected with the Confederate army, but served most of his time in detail in the surgeon's office. He was married at Corinth, Miss., in 1858, to Miss Martha J. Fort, who died in 1863, leaving one son, now Dr. Percy I. Price, of Waxhatchie, Tex. On September 12, 1865, Dr. Price married Miss Nannie Henderson, of Maury county, Tenn., by whom he has had eight children. Dr. Price is a member of the Knights of Honor, and of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He ranks among the leading citizens of Florence. He is quiet and unassuming in his manner, never seeking publicity or undue public notice, and at the

same time he is ever ready and willing to lend a helping hand to all good works.

MASON BRADFORD SHELTON, the leading general merchant of Florence, Ala., was born February 27, 1838, in Jackson county, Ala. He is the son of William F. and Elizabeth (Wood) Shelton, the former of whom was born August 30, 1812, and came to Alabama in 1827 with his parents and an uncle or two, and was thus one of the first to settle in Jackson county. He followed farming for a livelihood and died in 1882. His wife was a native of Tennessee and was born in 1816. They were married in 1855 in Jackson county, and were the parents of nine children, five of whom, together with their mother, are still living. She is living on the old homestead. Mason Bradford Shelton was reared on the farm and was educated in the common schools of his county, and then by persistent private study, the schools themselves not being very efficient. By this private study he acquired a knowledge of the higher English branches and the classics. At the age of fifteen he had passed through Mitchell's and Olney's geographies, Kirkman's grammar, and Pikes's arithmetic, and though a young boy, began teaching school near his home, filling a vacancy caused by the teacher of the school going away during the winter. He taught school more or less each year in Jackson and adjoining counties for the next ten years. As a rule he taught about eight months in the year, and the rest of the time was spent in different stores, posting up the books and waiting on customers. In the latter part of the year 1862, Mr. Shelton had a long and severe attack of sickness, and upon partially recovering, being unable to bear arms, went to Gen. Pillow at Huntsville, who sent him to Dr. Stout, at Chattanooga, for assignment to some duty, and he was sent by him to Ringgold, Ga., to fill a place in one of the Confederate hospitals. After remaining there for some time engaged in the capacity of nurse for the sick and wounded, he was appointed private secretary to Dr. Curry, surgeon in charge of the Ford hospital, of which he became steward. At the end of about three months' time, however, having regained his health, he was, at his own request, sent to Shelbyville, Tenn., and he there joined the Fourth Confederate Tennessee infantry. Forty days after joining this regiment, he was with Gen. Bragg on his famous retreat from Tennessee, and at Winchester. Being unable to keep up with the regiment on account of having been sick so long, he was captured by the Federal soldiers. Being dressed in citizen's clothes, not having yet donned the soldier's uniform, he was taken by them for a spy and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was kept a prisoner for twenty-two months, notwithstanding it was impossible to prove him a spy, and it was only through the intervention of United States Senator Powell, afterward governor of Kentucky, with President Abraham Lincoln, that he was released, the president himself signing Mr. Shelton's discharge. After leaving Camp Chase, he went by rail, road to Cincinnati and by steamboat to Henderson, Ky., where

he was given a position as salesman by Soper. & Dallam, merchants of that place, where he remained about three months. After the war he returned to his home in Jackson county. He remained at home with his parents only a few days, and then accepted a position in the store with his cousin, C. C. Shelton, now of Chattanooga, Tenn., where he remained until January 1, 1867. Mr. Shelton now found himself the possessor of a few hundred dollars earned by wages as clerk, but the most important event of his life had taken place when he met the lady he expected and promised to make his wife, Miss Endora Pittman. This brought serious reflections to a poor man with high anticipations, which resulted in a resolution to go west—out in the mining camps of the Rocky mountains. Crossing the plains by driving ten oxen to the old-time prairie schooner, which required six weeks, two days of which time was spent in fighting Indians, he reached Denver city in the month of July, and from there went to Georgetown, at that time a small mining camp, but while he was there grew to be quite a city. From this point he made his prospecting detours, leading a life of adventure, filled with hardship, danger, and privation. After nearly nine years spent in search of gold and silver mines, meeting with the usual reverses and successes incident to the pursuit, he finally returned to his native home, and finding the lady he had left still watching and waiting, they were united in marriage on the 23rd day of February, 1875. To this union there have been born three children, all of whom are daughters, the eldest, Effie, born December 9, 1875, dying in infancy. The next in age, Lida G., was born September 4, 1878, and the youngest, Alta P., was born November 23, 1880. Mr. Shelton bought out the old firm he had formerly clerked for, and engaged in the mercantile business at Larkinsville, Ala., making a success in the business from the beginning. After nearly five years, he lost his store by fire on December 23, 1880. In 1881 he removed to Florence and formed a partnership with John H. Young, under the firm name of Shelton & Young. A few months later he opened another store in partnership with a Mr. Ragsdale, under the firm name of Shelton & Ragsdale. About eighteen months after going into business with Mr. Young he sold his interest to Mr. Young, continuing in the other firm. About 1885 Mr. Ragsdale retired from this firm, and since then Mr. Shelton has continued on in business by himself, doing a general merchandise business and meeting with great success. Mr. Shelton was one of the organizers of the Merchant's bank of Florence, opened in 1892, and of that institution he is vice-president and a member of the board of directors. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is at present worshipful master of Florence lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M., which, as is evident from its low number, is one of the oldest lodges in the state. Mr. Shelton is one of the self-made men of Lauderdale county, and in the truest sense of the word. Starting with nothing he has attained a

position of wealth and influence in the community, all by his own industry and energy, and by doing business on strict business principles, and thus gaining a reputation of honesty and integrity which is wide spread and well known. Mr. Shelton is an enterprising and liberal citizen, and has always done his share in supporting all laudable public enterprises. He is a steadfast friend to schools, and has always been found ready to do all in his power to advance the educational interests and to improve the educational facilities of the city of Florence and of the county.

ROBERT T. SIMPSON, attorney-at law, of Florence, Ala., was born in Florence. His parents were John and Margaret (Patton) Simpson, both natives of Ireland. His father came from Ireland in 1818, and located at Florence and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Seven years later he returned to Ireland, and married there. Returning to Florence, he lived there the remainder of his days. Robert T. Simpson graduated from Princeton college in the class of 1857. He then entered the law department of the Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., where he graduated in the class of 1859. He then located at Des Arc, Ark., began the practice of the law, and was there at the beginning of the war. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Alabama infantry, and was with that regiment at the first battle of Manassas. After that battle he was appointed second lieutenant in the First Alabama battalion of artillery, and was subsequently promoted to be first lieutenant in the same command. When Fort Powell was besieged he was placed in command of a picket company, and given charge of an important gun, which he manned through the siege. When Fort Morgan was besieged he was cut off from his command, and assigned to duty as adjutant-general of Gen. Liddell's brigade, and while serving in that capacity he was elected captain of one of the companies of the Sixty-third Alabama regiment. This company he commanded through the siege of Spanish Fort and Blakely. When his command was surrendered at the last-named place, April 9, 1865, he was taken a prisoner of war to Ship island, where he remained until the command was brought to Jackson, Tenn., and was there paroled in May, 1865. After the war Capt. Simpson located at Camden, Ala., where he practiced law till 1870. He then returned to Florence. In 1882 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1884 to the senate, from the district composed of Lauderdale and Limestone counties. He is now president of the board of trustees of the Female Synodical college of Florence, and is a member of the Knights of Honor, and also of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Capt. Simpson was married in Florence, September, 1861, to Miss Mattie Collier, daughter of Mr. Wyatt Collier, of Lauderdale county, and to this marriage has been born one son, R. T. Simpson, Jr., who is now practicing law at Florence, and four daughters.

ALEXANDER EWELL WALKER, one of the well known young members of the Lauderdale county bar, was born in Newbern, Va., October 22,

1863. He is a son of Gen. James A. Walker, of Virginia, brigadier-general of the Confederacy, who commanded the Stonewall brigade during the last year of the war, and is to day the only living commander of that brigade. He was lieutenant-governor of Virginia from 1878 to 1882. He is a member of the Wythe county bar and a citizen of Wytheville, Va. He has also served in the legislature of that state. Alexander Ewell Walker was educated at the university of Virginia, and afterward read law in his father's office. He was admitted to practice in 1856, and began his practice at his home at Wytheville, where he continued to remain for three years. In the spring of 1859 he removed to Florence, Ala., where he has since continued to reside, and to practice his profession, at the head of the firm of Walker & Hall. Mr. Walker was married to Miss Adele Robinson, in 1887. She was a resident of Selma, Ala. Mr. Walker is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of a Greek college society.

SAMUEL D. WEAKLEY, one of the pioneers of Florence, was born in Davidson county, Tenn., October 2, 1812. He is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Vaughan) Weakley, both of whom were natives of Halifax county, Va., and were of Irish and Welsh descent. Samuel Weakley was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1832, at the age of sixty-five years. Samuel D. Weakley was the youngest of four sons. He was educated at Nashville, Tenn., and removed to Florence, Ala., in 1831, where his elder brother, James H. Weakley, then surveyor-general of the state of Alabama, resided. Samuel D. had learned surveying under his father, and at once entered the office of his brother, and spent about ten years, retracing old survey field notes, which had been in part obliterated by fire. In 1849, in company with James Martin and others, he engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods and yarns, near Florence, Ala., and in the spring of 1851 he was elected major-general of militia, which position he held for about eighteen months, and then resigned, because the act of conscription had placed every able-bodied man, from seventeen to fifty, in the army, and he had no one to command. Up to 1863, he had been an active business man, and was largely interested in railroads and steamboats; but since that date he has been but little in active life. In 1836, he was married, in Lauderdale county, to Miss Eliza B. Bedford, of Lauderdale county. Gen. Weakley's only son is John B. Weakley, who was born in 1837. Up to fifteen years ago, he followed mercantile pursuits, and he then took a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house, of Memphis, Tenn. He joined one of the first companies to leave Florence, to serve in the Confederate army, of which company he was the captain. He was married to Miss Mollie E. Rice, daughter of Green P. Rice, of Morgan county, Ala. John B. Weakley, Jr., son of Captain John B. Weakley, is one of the leading attorneys of Florence. He was born in that city November 6, 1863, and graduated from the State Normal college, in 1882. During the winter of 1882-83, he was engaged in teaching school, as principal of the Tusculum male academy. He

then read law in the office of Hon. R. T. Simpson, and was admitted to the bar September 12, 1884. He began the practice of law in Memphis, Tenn., but the following year returned to Florence, where he has since remained, meeting with success in his practice. Mr. Weakley is a member of the board of trustees of the city schools. He was married June 30, 1891, to Miss Anne E. Rather, daughter of Gen. John D. Rather, of Tuscumbia, Ala.

COL. JOHN DAVID WEEDEN, a leading attorney of Florence, and a leading citizen of Lauderdale county, was born at Huntsville, Ala., July 27, 1840. He is a son of William and Jane (Urquhart) Weeden, the former of whom was a Virginian, came to Alabama, about 1823, and located at Huntsville. He was an extensive planter, owning and operating plantations in Marengo, Sumter and Madison counties, but residing in Huntsville. He died in 1850. His wife was a native of Augusta, Ga., and a daughter of David Urquhart, a native of Scotland. She died in 1885. Col. Weeden was reared in Huntsville, and was educated at the university of Alabama, graduating from that institution in 1859. After leaving college, he read law under Chancellor Keyes, at Montgomery, and in 1860, was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state. Returning to Huntsville, he engaged in the practice of law until the breaking out of the war, and early in the spring of 1861 he entered the Confederate service, as second lieutenant of the Ninth Alabama infantry. He remained with this regiment until January, 1862, when he was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., and was then made adjutant of the Forty-ninth Alabama infantry. A few days after the battle of Shiloh, he was promoted to be major of the regiment, and subsequently, during the summer of 1863, he was still farther promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, and commanded it until the second day's battle of Nashville, December 16, 1864, when he was wounded, taken prisoner, and taken to Johnson's island, and was there held prisoner until August 1, 1865. After the war, Col. Weeden returned to Huntsville, and there resumed the practice of law. He was made a trustee of the university of Alabama in 1882, and in 1885, was elected, by the trustees, professor of the law department of the university, and held the position three years, resigning in 1888. He then resumed general practice in Florence, where he has since resided. In 1892, Col. Weeden, at the solicitation of his friends, became a candidate for the position of state senator, from the counties of Lauderdale and Limestone, and was defeated in the primaries, receiving, however, a handsome vote, and carrying the city of Florence by over 200 majority. In 1890, Col. Weeden was recommended by the bar of Lauderdale county, and by the attorneys that practiced in her courts, for the appointment of judge of the district court having jurisdiction in the counties of Lauderdale and Colbert; but notwithstanding the earnest and enthusiastic support accorded his candidacy he failed to receive the appointment. He is a director in the Sweet

Water Land company, and is its attorney. He was married in September, 1870, to the daughter of ex-Gov. Robert M. Patton, of Alabama, and of this marriage have been born four children.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

and Ky.

ALVA E. ASHFORD, a prominent farmer of Courtland, Ala., was born in Lawrence county, that state, July 10, 1834. He is the youngest of five children born to Thomas and Jane (Elgin) Ashford, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Maryland. The father of Thomas Ashford was John Ashford, of Virginia, and the father of Mrs. Jane Ashford was Hezekiah Elgin of Maryland. Alva E. Ashford was reared and educated in Alabama. He is a farmer by occupation and owns 1,300 acres of land, 400 acres of which is under cultivation. He is a very successful farmer and a good, substantial citizen. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Carrie Fletcher of Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Ashford have no children, but they have adopted two daughters who bear the name of Ashford. Mr. Ashford in 1861 enlisted in company B, Sixteenth Alabama infantry, and served about a year, when he was wounded and disabled for further service, for some time. When he had sufficiently recovered he raised and equipped a company at his own expense, which became company C, Thirty-fifth Alabama infantry, and he was made its captain. After serving in this capacity for eighteen months he was promoted to be major, and a few months later was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, which position he held till the close of the war. He commanded the regiment in several battles and was, in fact, the colonel of the regiment. He was always a brave soldier, and on the field of Corinth he was complimented by General Albert Russ, and his bravery was mentioned in the record of that battle. He was in the battles around Jackson, Miss., Port Hudson, and at Champion Hill, his division being the only one that escaped the enemy from this battle ground, the others going into Vicksburg, and being ultimately captured. He was in the Georgia campaign including the battles around Atlanta. He was at Franklin and Nashville. He had charge of the skirmishers at Columbia, followed the Union men into town, drove them out and took charge of the place. He was in the short and sharp fight at Spring Hill, Tenn., and at the battle of Nashville he was wounded in the right ankle while trying to rally his men, who were retreating. As he was a valiant soldier on the battlefield, so since then he has been a leader in the ranks of the democracy, and he has been quite prominent in the politics of his county. He was elected to the state legislature, in 1866, by the largest majority ever given any man in the county. He has always contributed liberally toward all worthy public enterprises and takes great interest in all things pertaining to the general

welfare. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, and are highly esteemed by all who know them.

EDGAR S. BALLENTINE, merchant of Courtland, Ala., was born in Lawrence county, that state, December 14, 1867. He is the eldest of five children born to James H. and Mary E. (Swoope) Ballentine, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Alabama. James H. Ballentine came to Alabama in 1866, settled in Lawrence county, followed merchandising for a livelihood and died on May 16, 1880. His parents were Andrew M. and Mary T. (Goff) Ballentine, of Ireland and Tennessee, respectively. The parents of Mary E. Ballentine were Rev. Edgar M. and Elmira C. (Watkins) Swoope, the former of Virginia and the latter of Georgia. The Ballentines were among the first settlers of Alabama. Edgar S. Ballentine was reared and educated in Tennessee. He has been a merchant for several years, and now carries a stock of goods worth \$2,000. He also owns a thousand acres of land, 200 of which are under cultivation. For a young man starting in business, without experience, he has been unusually successful. He was married September 26, 1888, to Miss Kate B. Halsey of Kentucky, and to them have been born two children, Edgar S., Jr., and Kathleen H. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ballentine are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and Mr. Ballentine has been a Knight of Pythias for some time. By close attention to business and by adhering strictly to correct methods he has accumulated a handsome property, and is deserving of great credit for his success in life. Politically he is a democrat, though he is no politician, and takes a proper interest as a citizen in seeing that good men hold the offices. Taken all in all he is one of the exemplary young men of Lawrence county.

RICHARD P. BATES, merchant and farmer of Town Creek, Ala., was born in Lawrence county, that state, May 19, 1859. He was the eldest of three children born to J. R. and Sallie (Prenit) Bates, the former of Tennessee, and the latter of Alabama. The father of J. R. Bates was Ezekiel Bates of Tennessee. The parents of Mrs. Sallie Bates were Col. Richard and Maria (Hodges) Prenit, of Alabama. Col. Prenit was a very prominent man in his day, and a very successful business man. He died November 22, 1882. Richard P. Bates was reared and educated in Alabama. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-one, and is now a merchant and farmer of standing in the community. He owns considerable land in the county, and carries a stock of goods in his store worth \$1,500. He was married November 21, 1888, to Miss Annie J. Hall, daughter of J. W. Hall, of Alabama. To them has been born one child, Mary Lee. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bates are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Bates belongs to one of the oldest and best families of the state, and always contributes liberally to the support of any enterprise calculated to promote the general welfare. He is a strong democrat, and performs his part toward the support of the party.

WILLIAM V. CHARDAVOYNE, merchant at Courtland, Ala., was born in

Lawrence county, that state, June 27, 1833. He is the only child born to William V. and Martha (Watkins) Chardavoyne, the former a native of New York and the latter of Tennessee. The former came to Alabama in 1830, and was extensively engaged in buying and selling cotton. He died of cholera in 1833. His parents were William and Rebecca Chardavoyne, of New York. The parents of Mrs. Martha Chardavoyne, were William and Susan (Coleman) Watkins, of Georgia. William V. Chardavoyne was reared in Alabama and educated at the schools of that state. When fourteen years old he entered LaGrange college, of Franklin county, Ala., where he completed his education. He immediately began business as a merchant at Courtland, and has been quite prominent in business in that place. He has also taken a prominent place in politics, having been private secretary to Gov. Lindsay, in 1871 and 1872, and was assistant secretary in the state senate for two years. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced a short time, when he returned to the mercantile pursuits in Courtland, in which he is now engaged. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Lavinia B. Harris, of Alabama, daughter of Daniel Harris. To this marriage have been born three children: Martha G., William H., deceased, and Edward V. Mr. Chardavoyne was in the late war, on staff duty, during his time of service. He served in Roddy's division of Patterson's brigade, and though he was in several sharp engagements, he was in no important battles. He was neither wounded nor captured during the war. Mr. Chardavoyne and family are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is an elder therein. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and stands high in social circles.

ROBERT C. FOSTER, merchant of Town Creek, Ala., was born in Lauderdale county, Ala., January 19, 1845. He is the second of four children born to Thomas J. and Jane (Hood) Foster, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Florida. Thomas J. Foster came to Alabama in 1830, and settled in Lawrence county. He was a planter by occupation, and accumulated quite a fortune. He was also a manufacturer before the war broke out. He was a very large slave holder, and one of the leading citizens. His death occurred in 1887. His parents were Robert C. and Ann (Hubbard) Foster, both of Tennessee. The parents of Jane Foster were James and Mary (Chalmers) Hood, the former from Ireland, the latter from Scotland. The Foster family is one of the best in the state, and was quite prominent in Tennessee. Ephraim H. Foster of that state was an uncle of Robert C. Foster, and served in the senate of the United States, before the war. Robert C. Foster was reared in Lauderdale county, Ala., and educated at Florence high school, until he was twelve years old. He then attended the Georgetown college, Washington, D. C., and finished his literary training in Glasgow, Scotland. He is now a merchant and farmer, and owns 1,300 acres of land. He is a member of the firm of Porter & Foster, which is a prosperous concern, and transacts a large amount of business. Mr. Foster is a very success-

ful business man, and has accumulated a comfortable fortune; he is a substantial and reliable business man, and a good citizen. While a stanch democrat, he is not an office seeker, but is always willing to bear his share of the party's burdens. He always contributes liberally to all laudable public enterprises, and is noted for his hospitality and good sense. Since arriving in Alabama, some of the Foster family have served the state with distinction. Thomas J. Foster served in the Confederate congress during the late war, and after the war was over, was elected to the congress of the United States; but was not allowed to take his seat on account of his participation in the war of the rebellion. Robert C. Foster is at this time one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the county.

JOHN W. GARMON, merchant of Moulton, Ala., was born in Cherokee county, Ga., June 26, 1849. He was the youngest of nine children born to Thompson and Mary (Conner) Garmon, both natives of South Carolina. John W. Garmon was reared in Alabama and educated in private schools in this state. He is, at the present time, a merchant, and has a large and flourishing trade. He owns considerable property in the town and surrounding country. He owns 320 acres of land, 175 acres of which are under a high state of cultivation. He is also a Presbyterian minister, and has been preaching for seventeen years. In this line of work he has been very successful, and is considered a very efficient minister of the gospel. He was married in 1879 to Miss Martha L. Ruthford of Alabama, daughter of Thomas C. Ruthford, of Tennessee. To this marriage there have been born five children, viz.: Mertie L., Arthur W., Willie E., Frank R. and Burney. Rev. Mr. Garmon was not in the last war. He is a democrat in politics, and takes great interest in securing proper men to fill the various offices in the county and in the state. He is a liberal supporter of all enterprises calculated to advance the material or moral interests of the public. He is of German descent, of a good family, and highly respected by all.

JAMES K. P. HALL, merchant of Town Creek, Ala., was born in Lawrence county, Tenn., May 4, 1844. He is the sixth of eight children born to William B. and Sarah O. (Legrand) Hall, both of North Carolina. William B. Hall emigrated to Tennessee, many years ago, and settled in Lawrence county, afterward removing to Ashland, Tenn., where he went in the mercantile business, which he carried on until 1880, when he moved to Town Creek, Ala. He was quite a prominent man in Tennessee. He was an innkeeper on the Florence & Columbia road. His death occurred in 1882, and his widow died in 1885. James K. P. Hall was reared in Tennessee, and attended school in that state until he was sixteen years old, and then he attended Giles college, located at Pulaski, Tenn. The war breaking out at that time, he left college, and entered the army, becoming a private soldier in company A, Third Tennessee infantry. He remained in that regiment until the fall of Fort Donelson, when he was captured and sent to Camp Douglas, where he was held a

prisoner for seven months. He was then exchanged and sent to Vicksburg, Miss., and he afterward joined the Ninth Confederate cavalry, with which he served until the end of the war. He participated in several battles, but was in few of the great battles of the war. Belonging to the cavalry, it was necessary that he should do a great deal of scouting. He was with Forrest in a part of his campaign in Tennessee and Mississippi, with Longstreet in his east Tennessee campaign, and with Wheeler in his Georgia and Tennessee campaign, and he was in the battle at Franklin, Tenn., and had a brother, A. B. Hall, wounded there. After the war he returned to his old home and went into business with his father, with whom he remained seven years, at the end of which time he commenced business for himself, and so continued for two years. He removed to Town Creek, Ala., in 1876, and here he has been engaged ever since. Though he began on small capital, he has succeeded in accumulating considerable property. He is a shrewd and successful business man and a good citizen. He has been married twice, first to Miss Fannie G. Chappell, of Tennessee, daughter of Thomas B. Chappell, by whom he had three children, viz.: Annie C., Laura J., and Eva. He married, in 1892, Mrs. Mattie Brown, of Florence, Ala. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, a Mason in good standing, and a democrat.

GEORGE W. JACKSON, a prominent merchant, farmer and live-stock raiser of Mount Hope, Ala., was born in Lawrence county, Ala., April 24, 1848. He is the sixth of eight children born to James D. and Margaret (Neal) Jackson, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of Alabama. James D. Jackson came to Alabama with his father when quite a young man, and was a farmer all his life, his death occurring in 1880. George W. Jackson was reared and educated in Alabama, and has followed merchandising and farming all his life. He now owns 1,000 acres of land, 350 of which are under cultivation, and he is a prosperous merchant. He was married December 5, 1887, to Miss Jennie Pickens, of Alabama, daughter of James D. and Margaret (Stephenson) Pickens. To this marriage there have been born three children: Maggie, Lucille and James. Mr. Jackson was not old enough to take part in the Civil war. In politics he is a democrat, and takes a sufficient interest in political affairs to urge that proper men are selected to fill the offices. He began life for himself with no capital, but by industry, close application to business and economical living, he has succeeded in accumulating the property he now owns, and is one of the substantial citizens of the county. He has been, and is, a very successful merchant, and a fine business man. He and his family are members of the Missionary Baptist church, and he is a member of Mount Hope lodge, No. 168, A. F. & A. M. He belongs to a good family, and stands well in society. He always takes an interest in everything tending to promote the general welfare.

TERRENCE KELLY, merchant of Moulton, Ala., was born in Ireland, and is the youngest of six children born to Terrence and Mary (Sullivan) Kelley, both of Ireland. Terrence came to the United States in 1850, and settled in Lawrence county, Ala. When the war came on he enlisted in 1861, in company F, Sixteenth Alabama infantry, and served through the war. He was in several of the important battles, among them the following: Shiloh, Fishing Creek, Hodges' Farm, Farmington, Miss., and others. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, while leading his regiment in a charge. He was struck in the left leg by a minie ball. When the regiment started on the charge there were but thirty-four men in it, and only eight of those lived through it. When he was wounded and unable to proceed, he was carried by another soldier to the rear. He returned to his regiment before he was able to walk without the aid of crutches, and was with his regiment until the close of the war. He was paroled at Pond Springs, Ala., and then returned to Lawrence county, where he has lived ever since. He began after the war with no capital, and in 1870 established himself in the mercantile business, and he has thus been engaged ever since. His family are members of the Catholic church, and he is a Mason in good standing. He is one of the best citizens of Lawrence county, and is highly respected by all who know him.

REESE B. PORTER, farmer, merchant and retired physician of Town Creek, Ala., was born in Franklin county, Ala., December 8, 1836. He is the fifth of nine children, born to Reese and Elizabeth (Taliaferro) Porter, the former born in Virginia, and the latter in Georgia. The parents of Reese Porter were William and Mary (Bowen) Porter, the former of whom was shot at the battle of King's Mountain, and afterward died of the wound. The parents of Mrs. Elizabeth Porter were Benjamin and Adra (Snow) Taliaferro, both natives of Georgia. Reese B. Porter was reared in Texas, and educated in private schools of that state, and at McKinzie college. He is now a merchant and a farmer, and owns 1,500 acres of fine valley land, 1,000 acres of which are under cultivation. He is a member of the firm of Porter & Foster, of Town Creek, which firm has a large and profitable business. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Mattie Lightfoot, daughter of Robert W. Lightfoot, of Alabama. He was married the second time, to Miss Fannie Taliaferro, in 1892. Mr. Porter was a soldier in the Confederate army, enlisting in 1861 in company C, Thirty-fifth Alabama infantry, and remaining with that regiment until 1864, when he was transferred to the Fifth Alabama cavalry, with which he served the rest of the war. He participated in some of the principal battles of the war, among them Corinth, Baker's Creek or Champion Hills, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg and Port Hudson. He served principally in Mississippi and Louisiana, and was neither wounded nor captured during the war. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and he has been a Mason since 1859. He is a very successful planter and merchant, and retired from the practice of medicine some years since, after

practicing twenty-five years in Lawrence county. During that time he was quite prominent in the profession. He is a member of a good family and stands high in society.

ANDREW F. REBMAN, merchant of Courtland, Ala., was born in Lawrence county, that state, March 12, 1861. His parents were Joseph D. and Elizabeth (Ludwig) Rebman, both natives of Germany, and he was their third child. They came to America in 1852 and settled in Charleston, S. C. After a sojourn there of two years they removed to Huntsville, Ala., where they again remained two years, engaged in shoe making. They then removed to Courtland, where Mr. Rebman worked at this trade, and conducted a confectionery business until his death, which occurred in 1874. Andrew F. Rebman was born in Lawrence county, Ala., and educated in the school at Courtland, taught at that time by Edward F. Comegys. Mr. Rebman is a merchant and carries about \$5,000 worth of goods. He is also interested in farming. He was married December 27, 1887, to Miss Ina L. Robbins, daughter of Robert P. Robbins, of Tennessee. To this marriage have been born two children, Ione E. and Andrew F. Mr. and Mrs. Rebman are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Rebman is a Knight of Pythias. He is of a good German family, a good business man, and highly respected wherever known. He began business for himself with no capital at the age of thirteen, and by close attention to business, and by the practice of economy, has acquired a fine property. He has educated himself and one brother, and now occupies a high position in society.

JAMES G. ROBERSON, a prominent and successful farmer of Mount Hope, Ala., was born in Lawrence county, Ala., May 14, 1829. He was the youngest of nine children born to James L. and Martha B. (Stenson) Roberson, both of whom were natives of South Carolina. James L. Roberson came to Alabama in 1815, and settled in a vicinity in which there were but three buildings. He was a successful farmer and died in 1858. His parents were Matthew and Elizabeth Roberson, of South Carolina. The father of Mrs. Martha B. Roberson was John L. Stenson, of South Carolina. James G. Roberson was reared in Alabama, and received a fair education in the schools of the state. He was brought up on the farm and has followed farming for a livelihood. He now owns 493 acres of land, 200 of which are under cultivation. Mr. Roberson is a very successful farmer, and a highly respected citizen. He was married September 29, 1853, to Miss Jennie C. Nolen, of Alabama, daughter of Henry and Harriet E. (Childs) Nolen, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia. To this marriage have been born thirteen children, viz.: James H., John T., Sanora F. H. C., William P., Robert G., George W., Charles B., Martin L., Richard, Mattie E., Mollie C., Virginia P., and one not christened. James G. Roberson, in 1862, enlisted in company C, Fourth Alabama cavalry, and served in that regiment until

the end of the war. He was not in any of the important battles of the war, and was neither wounded nor captured. He was on post duty nine months at Huntsville, Ala., and at other times at various places. He and his family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and are highly respected by all who know them.

COL. JAMES EDMONDS SAUNDERS, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Lawrence county, was born in Brunswick county, Va., May 7, 1806. He is the fifth of ten children born to Rev. Turner H. and Frances (Dunn) Saunders, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The parents of Rev. Turner H. Saunders were Thomas and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Saunders, of Virginia, and the parents of Mrs. Frances Saunders were Ishmael and Mildred Dunn, also of Virginia. When James E. Saunders was two years old his parents migrated to Williamson county, Tenn. Here his early education was obtained under private instructors, among whom was the celebrated Rev. Gideon Blackburn, who was then principal of the Franklin academy. He afterward attended the university of Georgia, at Athens, then under the control of the Rev. Dr. Moses Waddel, a very eminent divine of that day. Immediately after graduating from the university of Georgia he entered the law office of Foster & Fogg, at Nashville, as a law student, and began the practice of law at the age of twenty-one. He had removed to Moulton, Ala., in 1826, and remained there three years, when he removed to Courtland, and has resided here continuously ever since, a period of sixty-three years, with the exception of the time spent in Mobile. Soon after removing to Courtland he entered into a law partnership with John J. Ormond, which continued until the elevation of Mr. Ormond to the supreme bench of the state. In 1840 Mr. Saunders was elected to the state legislature, and was assigned to the chairmanship of the judiciary committee, and besides this he held other important positions while a member of the legislature. For many years he was a trustee of the university of Alabama, and in 1837 he contributed to that change in the administration which resulted in the elevation to the presidency of the institution of the Rev. Basil Manly as the successor of Rev. Alva Woods. In 1842 he removed to Mobile, and there engaged in the commission business as a member of the firm of Bradford & Saunders, afterward Saunders & Son. He was appointed by President Polk collector of customs of the port of Mobile, which office he held during his administration. In 1861 he returned to his old home at Courtland just at the breaking out of the war. In 1852 he was a presidential elector on the democratic ticket, and assisted to cast the electoral vote of Alabama for Franklin Pierce for president of the United States. He possessed a very large fortune, having married the daughter of Robert H. Watkins, Esq., formerly of Georgia. Mr. Saunders has written some very fine memorials of prominent families and early settlers of Lawrence county. He was a member of the Douglas convention, held at Montgomery in 1860, and opposed secession as long as opposition

could possibly avail, but when the state of Alabama seceded from the Union he yielded to the general sentiment of the people of the state, and threw himself actively into the southern cause. He was connected with the army from the beginning to the close, and rendered valuable service to the cause. He was the first staff officer of Gen. Forrest, and it was through his influence that Forrest was appointed brigadier-general. Mr. Saunders was wounded in the battle of Murfreesboro by a ball passing through his body. He is honorably mentioned many times in the "Life of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston," the "Campaigns of Lt.-Gen. Forrest," and many other works which treat of the war. After the war Col. Saunders resumed his favorite pursuit, that of agriculture, and is now living a life of elegant retirement at his country seat, near the little town of Courtland. In 1824 he married Miss Mary F. Watkins, of Alabama, the daughter of Robert H. Watkins, formerly of Georgia. To this marriage there have been born eleven children, viz.: Frances A., died young; Robert T., died unmarried in 1879; Fannie, died young; Elizabeth Dunn, married Dr. Poellnitz, of Alabama; Mary Louisa, married H. D. Blair, of Mobile, Ala.; Dr. Dudley Dunn, of Memphis, Tenn.; Sarah, married Dr. J. M. Hayes, of Alabama; Prudence, died young; James, died young; Lawrence, died of imprisonment at Camp Chase during the war; Ellen Virginia, married L. B. McFarland, of Memphis. Col. Saunders practiced law many years with Judge John J. Grmond, one of the most distinguished lawyers in the state of Alabama. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the most highly esteemed citizens anywhere in the state.

DR. ROBERT M. SIMPSON, one of the leading physicians of Moulton, Ala., was born in Lawrence county, Ala., January 14, 1855. He is the eldest of two children born to Benjamin M. and Orlena (Bantley) Simpson; the former is a native of Tennessee and the latter of Alabama. Mr. Simpson came to Alabama in 1852, and settled in Lawrence county, where he taught school for three years, and afterward engaged in farming until 1866. He then engaged in the mercantile business until 1882, when he returned to the farm and has been thus engaged ever since. His parents were Solomon P. and Anna Simpson, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. The parents of Mrs. Orlena Simpson were Robert S. and Lucinda Bentley, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Alabama. Dr. Robert M. Simpson was reared and educated in Alabama, attending public and private schools until he was sixteen years old. He then attended the Union university of Murfreesboro, Tenn., during the years 1870-72 inclusive, and graduated, in 1874, from the Eastman Business college at Atlanta, Ga. In 1884 he attended the medical department of Vanderbilt university at Nashville, Tenn., graduating in 1885, and, locating immediately at Moulton, he began the practice of his profession, and has been thus engaged at Moulton ever since. He has a large and lucrative practice and is considered one of the

leading physicians of the county. He owns considerable property, including some fine farming lands. He has 800 acres of land, 250 acres of which are under a high state of cultivation. The doctor was married, in 1877, to Miss Panola E. Simms, daughter of Thomas D. Simms of Virginia, and to this marriage there have been born five children, viz.: Frances A.; Robert E.; William L.; Edgar M., and Thomas C. Dr. Simpson and his family are members of the Missionary Baptist church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Lawrence county Medical society, and of the board of censors for the county. While he began life for himself at the age of twenty-two years with but small capital, he is now possessed of a fine practice and a comfortable competence for his older years.

GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER. "little Joe Wheeler," member of congress from the eighth Alabama district, is one of the most striking figures in the annals of his adopted state. He was born in Augusta, Ga., September 10, 1836. He was graduated at West Point in 1859, and, as lieutenant of cavalry, served a short while in New Mexico. Leaving the old army he was named a lieutenant of artillery in the Confederate army, and was successively promoted to the command of a regiment, brigade, division and army corps. He was possibly the youngest lieutenant-general on either side, being less than thirty years of age when he achieved that rank. In 1862 he was assigned to the command of the army corps of cavalry of the western army, continuing in that position till the war closed. By joint resolution of the Confederate congress he received the thanks of that body for successful military achievements, and for the defense of the city of Aiken he received the thanks of the state of South Carolina. In May, 1864, he became the senior cavalry general of the Confederate armies. After the war he located in north Alabama, where he still lives, and began a mixed life of planting and practicing law. He was offered the professorship of philosophy in the Louisiana state seminary, but declined it. In 1882 he was elected to congress, and has served continuously since. In congress, Gen. Wheeler has distinguished himself mainly by attention to the needs of the army, but he has been a strong and capable debater on nearly all current questions of public interest, his speech, for example, on the Lodge election bill in the fifty-second congress calling forth wide commendation. He is an untiring worker, conducts a voluminous correspondence, and extends his aid to hundreds every year, who have no right to exact anything of him. He is, of course, immensely popular.

DEWITT CLINTON WHITE, editor of the Moulton Advertiser, was born in Franklin county, Ala., September 14, 1829. He was the second of sixteen children born to Nelson H. and Mary (Pope) White, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Nelson H. White came to Alabama in 1817, and settled in Franklin county. Here he engaged in farming for several years, and then took up teaching school and keeping hotel. He kept

hotel at Tuscumbia and at Moulton until 1855, when he became editor in chief of the Moulton Advertiser, which position he held up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1863. The father of Nelsen H. White was John White, and his mother Patsey White, both of Virginia. The parents of Mrs. Mary White were Thomas and Sarah B. Pope, also of Virginia. DeWitt C. White was reared in Alabama, and received his education in both private and public schools of the state. He is at the present time editor of the Moulton Advertiser, one of the oldest papers in the state. It is a prosperous paper, circulating in all parts of the country. Mr. White has been the editor of this paper for forty-three years, and it is the fourth oldest paper in the state. It is considered one of the very best local newspapers in the state. Mr. White has taken a very active part in the politics of his county, and has been honored with election to the office of superintendent of education for the county, serving in that office for the unusually long time of eleven years, from 1871 to 1882. Mr. White is a very prominent Mason, and served as high priest of the royal arch chapter for twenty-four years. He is a democrat in politics, and, through his paper, exerts a great influence in favor of his party. He was married in 1851 to Miss Mary E. Long, daughter of Abram Long, of Alabama. They have had no children. Mr. White was in the late war a short time. He enlisted, in 1861, in company F, Sixteenth Alabama infantry, and served as sergeant of his company. He was in the battle of Shiloh, but was in no other battle of magnitude. In 1863, he was commissioned by Gov. Thomas H. Watts to raise a battalion in Lowndes county, and succeeded in raising nine companies, but the war closed before his battalion went into active service. Both Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the Christian church. His is one of the oldest families in the state, and stands high in the county and in the community in which he lives. It is of Scotch and English extraction.

LEE COUNTY.

JUDGE J. J. ABERCROMBIE.—In early colonial days there came from Scotland to America two brothers named Abercrombie, of whom one settled in Georgia, and the other in Pennsylvania, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch being descended from the former. The grandfather of the judge, Charles Abercrombie, resided in Hancock county, Ga., was a gentleman of great wealth and influence, and held the rank of major in the patriot army, during the Revolutionary war. He was patriotic in every sense of the word, and while the eventful struggle was in progress, erected a large fort, which was designed as a protection and free use for friends and neighbors in need of its protecting walls. The major married into a family named Boothe, and lived to the age of seventy-seven years. His son, Gen. A. Abercrombie, was born and reared

in Hancock county, Ga., was a very extensive planter, owning an estate with five miles of river front, and he and his sons-in-law held 800 slaves, when they were freed. He represented his county in the state legislature for several years, and was a man of great influence with his neighbors. At the call to arms in 1812, he entered the army as a private, but soon rose to the rank of adjutant-general, having done excellent service at the Calebee fight, and at Ottissee, and having been wounded in the arm in the former. He married Miss Sidney Grimes in Greene county, Ga., but passed the major part of his married life in Hancock county. Early in the thirties, however, he removed to Russell county, Ala., and settled on a plantation, five miles south of Columbus, Ga. He was very kind to the Indians, was honorable and just in his dealings with them, and paid them for his land, and furnished them with corn, etc., gratuitously when they were suffering from hunger. When the trouble between the Indians and the government broke out in open hostility, the red men never molested the property of Gen. Abercrombie, but, on the contrary, protected it. The general was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and died in its faith in 1867, his widow following him in 1876. Of the large family of children born to these parents, seven are still living, viz.: Elizabeth, widow of Judge N. L. Howard, of Columbus, Ga.; Judge J. J., of Opelika, Ala.; Everard H., Columbus, Ga.; Maria L., widow of John R. Berry, Clay Springs, Ala.; Mary F., wife of Gen. F. H. French, Winter Park, Fla.; Florida, widow of ex-Governor James M. Smith, Columbus, Ga.; and Maj. Wiley, now living near Winter Park, Fla. Judge J. J. Abercrombie was born in Hancock county, Ga., but was reared in Russell county, Ala. His preparatory education was acquired at La Grange, Ga., as well as at Emory college, and his professional education was gained at Harvard university, from the law department of which he is a graduate. He opened his law office first in Columbus, Ga., where he was recognized from the beginning as a lawyer of remarkable ability, and where he secured a large clientage, and continued until after the close of the late war, serving during his residence there as one of the judges of the Muscogee district court for four years. In 1862 he enlisted in a company of minute men, and after serving a short time as a private, was for meritorious conduct advanced to the rank of major. After the close of the war he settled in Opelika, Ala., where he has a large practice. His residence is one of the finest in the county, and lies in the suburbs of the city. The major is an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, and a teacher in the Sunday school, while his social position is of the highest rank. He married near Tallasee, Ala., Miss Parthena E. Ross, who has borne him four children, viz.: James A., Ross, John Chappell and Wiley. A staunch democrat, he has always been active and ardent in his labors in behalf of that party, and his name has frequently been suggested by the press as a fit nominee for governor of the state. In this connection the Rome Daily Courier has

said: "The friends of Judge J. J. Abercrombie, of Lee county, are urging his nomination for governor of Alabama, and the *Panola Star* says that his nomination is 'taking on the form of a boom.' Being well acquainted with Judge Abercrombie, and knowing his estimable traits of character, we can only endorse what the *Atlanta Constitution* says of him, that he 'stands high as a lawyer, and a christian gentleman,' but we will add that he is a member of a family distinguished and honorable in the annals of Alabama, and does credit to the name he bears. The state would have in him one of the most upright and patriotic executives who illustrate her history." It may not be amiss to here introduce a copy of a letter to Mr. Abercrombie from the late president of the Confederacy; it reads as follows:

BEAUVOIR, Miss., Oct. 20th, 1886.

Hon. J. J. ABERCROMBIE,

Very Dear Sir:

With pleasure I have received yours of the 17th inst., and have been glad to see, by the paper's notice, that there are yet among us some whom the office seeks, but who do not seek office, and to recognize you as one of that class. When I served in the First regiment of United States infantry, the adjutant bore a name identical with yours. I left him in that position in 1833. Was he a relative of yours?

Respectfully and truly,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WILLIAM H. BARNES (deceased) was a son of Isaac and Ruth (Mobly) Barnes, and was born in Meriwether county, Ga., April 21, 1824. The Barnes family are of Irish extraction, and its earlier American members resided in Maryland prior to the Revolutionary war. From that state the grandfather of William H. removed to Meriwether county, Ga., and later came to Alabama, and settled near LaFayette, Chambers county, where he passed the remainder of his life. William H. Barnes was reared in his native county, and at the age of nineteen began the study of law at LaFayette, Ala., with Robertson & Reese. He was admitted to the bar in his twentieth year, and began practice at Dadeville, Ala., remaining in the place until 1857, when he removed to LaFayette, Ala., where he practiced in partnership with James T. Brock, under the firm name of Brock & Barnes, until January, 1869, and during this interval represented his district in the state senate eight years. In the year last named he moved to Opelika, Lee county, where he conducted a lucrative practice until his death, July 29, 1887. At this time he was a trustee of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, at Auburn, and it was largely due, indeed, to his efforts before the legislature, that this great school was established at that point. Mr. Barnes was an energetic democrat, and was a presidential elector on the Cleveland ticket in 1884. He was a corporation lawyer of great ability, and it is said that he had received fees of \$60,000, in three cases conducted for the same number of railroad companies. He was a Mason, and was a steward in the Methodist

church at the time of his death. His marriage took place at Rock Springs, Lee county, Ala., in 1847, to Miss Ann E. Rawles, and his union was crowned by the birth of nine children, as follows: W. W.; J. C.; C. H., deceased; Augustus; R. B.; Mary E., deceased wife of Daniel Frazier; Annie O., deceased; Ione, deceased, and John R., deceased at twenty-one years of age. The mother of this family now resides at the old homestead, at Opelika. At the demise of William H. Barnes, the Montgomery Advertiser, published the following obituary:

"The news of the death of this eminent and useful citizen will be read with profound regret in every portion of Alabama. None of her citizens was more patriotic, or more devoted to the public weal. No man ever stopped to question 'Where stands Col. W. H. Barnes?' He bore a large and useful part in the public life of the state. He was always at the call of his party, and his people. While he cherished the worthy ambition for public station, to which his abilities and services made him naturally an aspirant, there was nothing of the schemer about him—nothing cold and calculating. He was, by nature, patriotic, impulsive, warm-hearted. He was one of the few men in Alabama who aspired to her very highest honors, who boldly took sides with the doubtful prohibition issue. It was not a part of the man to stop and count the cost where his convictions led. The loss of Col. B. will be severely felt in Opelika, where he was so large a part of the life and character of the town. But no man in Alabama will fail to pause and pay some kindly tribute to one of the state's best sons, and to the happy possessor of the broadest, purest, happiest humor that ever charmed an audience of Alabama's sovereign voters."

Augustus Barnes, the fourth of the children of William H. Barnes, was born in Dadeville, Ala., August 16, 1854, and was educated at the university of Virginia, from which famous institution of learning he graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1872. He then read law under his father, in 1876 was admitted to the bar, and from that time to the present, has enjoyed a lucrative practice at Opelika, his place of residence. He is a staunch democrat, and has served his town as mayor four years; he was a Cleveland and Thurman elector in 1888. February 4, 1883, he was happily married, at Opelika, to Miss Lillie B., daughter of Dr. John B. Barnette, the union being now made more happy by the presence of two children, named Ione and Mary Charles. Mr. Barnes is a Knight of Pythias, and is a steward in the Methodist church, and as a lawyer and gentleman, stands in the front rank of the profession, and in the social circle, none holds a better position.

HON. L. P. BOOKER was born in Wilkes county, Ga., April 9, 1816, and is the son of Richeson and Elizabeth Booker. The Bookers are of Welsh-Irish descent, and were among the oldest families of Virginia, settling there many years before the war of independence. William M. Booker, father of Richeson, was a native of Virginia, in which state he married Edith Clay, an aunt of the great commoner, Henry Clay, whose name is so inseparably connected with the political history of the United States. Richeson Booker was born in Amelia county, Va., about

the year 1790, and was reared to manhood in Elbert county, Ga., where he met and married Elizabeth Simpson, a native of Wilkes county, that state. Mr. Booker was a farmer by occupation, also a merchant, and for a number of years held the office of justice of the peace. His death occurred in Wilkes county, Ga., in 1836. To Richeson and Elizabeth Booker were born several children, only two of whom are now living, namely: John M. and L. P. By a subsequent marriage with a sister of his former wife, Mr. Booker had a family, of whom E. M. and Simpson Booker are the only living members. In his youth L. P. Booker attended the old Penfield school, now Mercer university, Macon, Ga., but did not complete his course, withdrawing from the institution and becoming engrossing clerk of the house of representatives at Milledgeville at the age of nineteen. Subsequently he accepted a clerkship in the surveyor-general's office, in which capacity he continued two years, and then engaged as clerk with a mercantile firm of Milledgeville to manage a branch store at Fort Gaines, where he remained until 1838. From 1840 till 1843, Mr. Booker was engaged in educational work in the county of Wilkes, and the four years following he was similarly employed in Troup county, where he earned an enviable reputation as a popular and efficient instructor. Relinquishing teaching, he made an extensive tour of Texas and the southwest, and returning in 1849 married Elizabeth Gates, and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Troup county, where he resided until his removal to Lee county, Ala., in 1857. During the late war Mr. Booker served as deputy probate judge of Russell county, and was for some time connected with the militia service of the state. In 1876 he represented Lee county in the state legislature, and in 1892 was nominated for the office of treasurer of the county. He also served as county commissioner during a part of the war period, and his official record reflected credit upon himself and was eminently satisfactory to the people of the county. Until recently Mr. Booker followed planting in Lee county, but in 1884 retired from his farm and became a resident of Phoenix City, which he has since made his home. Judge Booker is a man of character and high standing in Lee county, and is justly classed with the most popular citizens of the town in which he resides. He is a democrat in politics, and for a number of years has been a faithful communicant of the Baptist church. He has a family of seven children, whose names are as follows: B. R., Emma, wife of A. N. White; Cora, wife of Warren Williams; Franklin, Nannie, Leslie, and Bessie, wife of T. A. McGraw.

DANIEL BULLARD is one of the oldest inhabitants and one of the most striking figures of Lee county, Ala., and is a resident of Oak Bowery. He was born in North Carolina, September 21, 1811, and came to Alabama when about twenty-three years of age. His father, Robert Bullard, was a native of Robeson county, N. C., was a planter, who spent a life-time of seventy-three years within a half mile of his birth place. He married Mis

Catherine McLean, a native of the Isle of Skye, who came to America when a child, with her father, Charles McLean, who settled in North Carolina before the Revolutionary war. The children born to this marriage were nine in number, all of whom lived to be grown, but of whom four only are now living, viz.: Daniel, of Lee county, Ala.; Priscilla, widow; Catherine, wife of Atlas Jowers; and Elias, of Robeson county, N. C. The parents of these children died in 1856 and 1870, the mother following the father to the grave, at the age of ninety-five years. Daniel Bullard was twenty-two years of age when he first left his home, to pass a year in Houston county, Ga., whence he came to Alabama and located in 1833 about two miles south of Opelika, when that now growing city was a mere Indian village, and a small one at that. At this place Mr. Bullard lived until the year 1844, when he went down the river Chattahoochee, and for three years resided on a plantation in Alabama, opposite Columbus, Ga., and then returned to the old place in Lee county, where he lived until 1876, when he settled on his present place, Oak Bowery. In addition to managing his plantations, Mr. Bullard traveled from 1843 to the end of the late war for the Taylor Cotton-gin company, and on one of his trips was captured by the Union soldiers, within the lines at Vicksburg, and confined in that city during the entire siege of nine weeks. Mr. Bullard was united in wedlock, just below Opelika, August 7, 1835, to Miss Susan Mizell, a lady of French descent, and born near Savannah, Ga. The children born to his union, were twelve in number, of whom one died in infancy, the others having all reached maturity, and, with two exceptions, still living, and intermarried with the best families of Opelika and Lee county, viz.: Martha A., wife of Capt. R. M. Greene, Opelika; Mary, the first wife of the late Dr. Williams, and Elizabeth, his second wife, but now likewise deceased; Susan H., wife of J. S. Hair, tax collector of Lee county, and a resident of Auburn; Sallie, widow of John Richards; Emma E., wife of John S. Davis, Gold Hill, Ala.; Winnie, wife of N. S. Harris, Roanoke, Ala.; Laura P., wife of John R. Chapman, Cedartown, Ga.; Daniel W., of Oak Bowery; Robert Lee, who graduated from West Point, in the class of 1885, and is now first lieutenant of the Sixth United States infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; and Dr. C. C. Bullard, an eminent eclectic practitioner of Oak Bowery. Daniel Bullard is a tall, fine-looking gentleman, with a physique but little impaired by advancing years. He is a democrat, in politics, is a master Mason, and been a member of the Methodist church since early manhood.

JUDGE THOMAS L. FRAZER, the eldest child born to Addison and Mary A. (Florence) Frazer, was born in Lincoln county, Ga., December 21, 1835. Addison Frazer was born in Wilkes county about the year 1809, and was a son of Arthur Frazer, a native of North Carolina, of Scotch-Irish extraction. The Florence family were Georgia people, and Mrs. Mary A. Frazer was born in Lincoln county, that state, where she was married early in the year 1835 to Mr. Frazer. There were six chil-

dren born to this marriage, of whom five are still living, as follows: Judge Thomas L., Mrs. O. F. Casey, living in Auburn, Ala.; Lucy J., living near Auburn; Mrs. H. C. Johnson, of Opelika, and Mrs. L. S. Driver, of Montgomery. In 1836, Addison Frazer came to Alabama, and located in Barbour county, seven miles west of Glenville, but the Indian troubles had broken out at this time, and the property belonging to Mr. Frazer was all destroyed by fire or other means, and he fled to Muscogee county, Ga., where he remained about a year and then returned to his former settlement in Barbour county, Ala. In 1849, he moved to Auburn, Lee county, Ala., where he ended his days in 1872. His widow still resides on the homestead, two miles from Auburn. Judge Thomas L. Frazer, after receiving a sound English education, engaged in the cotton commission business, which has more or less claimed his attention until the present time, being now engaged in the same at Opelika, Ala. He has hosts of friends, and has made himself quite popular in business as well as social circles. He served as probate judge of Lee county from 1883 to 1886, and during his incumbency took an important part in adjusting the bonded debt of the county incurred in favor of railroads by popular vote. The judge was commended by the people for the business-like manner in which he adjudicated this debt. Although an uncompromising democrat, he is no office-seeker, yet is willing to do his whole duty as a citizen when called upon, and has always been closely identified with the politics of the state, being a member of the state democratic executive committee. The marriage of Judge Frazer took place in 1875, near Opelika, to Miss Ella N., daughter of Isaac Ross, three children being the result of the union, viz.: Mary Ella, Thomas R., and John A. The judge is a master Mason, and also a member of the Methodist church.

J. T. HOLLAND.—Prominent among the successful business men of Phoenix City, is the gentleman whose name introduces this biography. He is a native of Georgia, born in the city of Columbus, June 3, 1834, the son of J. C. and Hettie (Day) Holland. Educated in the common schools and reared on the farm. Mr. Holland early became familiar with the practical duties of life, and at the age of seventeen engaged in agriculture upon his own responsibility, and continued the same for a number of years. He also began merchandising where he now lives, a number of years ago, and has ever since given his attention to the business, which he has managed so successfully, that a comfortable fortune is the result of his consecration to the business. Mr. Holland served one term as sheriff of Russell county before the war, was again elected to the office in 1865, and on the division of the county, in 1884, was chosen to represent the new county of Lee in the general assembly of the state. He is prominent in the deliberations of the democratic party, both in local, state and national elections, and at this time is a member of the state central committee. Mr. Holland served in the late war as first lieutenant in Waddill's light artillery, which he joined in 1861, and with which he took

part in the battles of Richmond, Ky., Perryville, Murfreesboro, siege of Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain and Baker's Creek, in the last two of which he was wounded in the head and thigh respectively. He surrendered with his company in 1865, on the hill opposite Columbus, where the last shot of the war was fired from one of the guns of his battery. Mr. Holland was married January 26, 1858, in Russell county, Ala., to Fannie M., daughter of Benjamin H. Baker, a union blessed with the birth of eight children, whose names are as follows: Lena, widow of John Howell; Mary, James C., Orlando M., Glenn B., Maude, Herbert S. and Daisy. Mr. Holland's father, J. C. Holland, was born in Hancock county, Ga., and when a young man located on the present site of Columbus, and became the first sheriff of Muscogee county. In early life he followed the blacksmith's trade, but later engaged in farming, which he carried on successfully until his death in 1853. His wife, whom he married January 1, 1825, was Hettie Day, a native of east Tennessee. She bore her husband eight children, and died in 1886, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Of the family of eight children there are only three living at this time, namely: Emily G., wife of Thomas B. Gibson; J. S. and Hettie J., wife of J. M. Curran.

WILLIAM J. INGERSOLL.—The grandfather of this gentleman was really the discoverer of the electric telegraph system, now so generally in use throughout the civilized world. Dr. Stephen M. Ingersoll was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., March 15, 1792, and was a self-educated youth, but so prepared himself that he was able to secure his degree of M. D. further along in life. He was a surgeon in the war of 1812, and for services thus rendered received a pension from the government. He came south early in the twenties and built the first house on the site of Columbus, Ga.; for a number of years he ran a ferry on the Chattahoochee river and also several saw mills. A man of much prominence in his neighborhood, he was selected by the government as one of the commissioners appointed to remove the Indians to the west side of the Mississippi river. A man of great mental strength, he was given to abstract speculation and to the investigation of the arcana of nature, and it is related of him that while traveling on a stage from Montgomery, Ala., to Columbus, Ga., in company with Prof. S. F. B. Morse, he descanted on the feasibility of electrical transmission of messages. Morse seized the idea, it is claimed, elaborated it and eventually produced the instrument which bears his name. The doctor lived until June 5, 1872, and doubtless had received many a many a message over the wires of a machine of which he had formed the first conception, but had not perfected. Dr. W. J. Ingersoll, son of Dr. Stephen M., was born in Jones county, Ga., and was reared in Lee county, Ala.; he was a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical college, and practiced his profession until his death, in 1851, at the early age of thirty years. William J. Ingersoll, whose name heads this sketch, is the son of Dr. W. J. and Marion (Thompson) Ingersoll, and

was born February 6, 1849, on Ingersoll Hill, Lee county, Ala., and here he still has his residence. Mrs. Marion Ingersoll was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and is residing with her son, William J. She bore her husband four children, who were named William J., Stephen M. (deceased), Josephine, wife of B. W. Edmunds, and Isabella, wife of John Baird. Mr. Ingersoll, since he has reached his majority, has given the greater part of his attention to planting and saw-milling, and is also heavily interested in real estate in Phenix City, and it was at his homestead, Ingersoll Hill, that the last battle of the late war in Alabama took place. Mr. Ingersoll was united in the bonds of matrimony October 18, 1874, with Miss Mollie L., daughter of J. R. Wynn of Talbot county, Ga., although the lady herself was born and reared in Russell county, Ala. Two children have blessed this union, viz.: Earnest L., now aged seventeen, and Mary Lucille, aged eleven years. The family occupy a high social position, being universally respected by their neighbors.

W. P. KENNON.—The Kennon family is one of the oldest families in Alabama, Dr. W. P. Kennon being one of the pioneer settlers of the state. The doctor was born in Jasper county, Ga., in 1813, but in early manhood went to Columbus, Ga., to study law under the famous Colquitt. He was never admitted to the bar, as he preferred the medical profession. Later on, his father's family moved to Dover, Ala., but the Indians becoming troublesome, they found it necessary to retrace their steps. The young doctor elect now laid aside his studies, and joined a company under Capt. Brown's command, fully determined to chastise the redskins, whose acts of violence and theft he deeply resented. He also took part in several battles in Florida, in one of which he had a hand-to-hand encounter with an Indian chief. He often spoke of his many exploits and narrow escapes during these troublesome times. In 1838, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Story, and for several years the pair resided in Oak Bowery, Ala., where the doctor again resumed the study of medicine under Dr. Tucker, a noted botanical physician. Dr. Kennon also practiced medicine very successfully here for several years. In 1850, he moved his family to Wacooche Valley, where he resided on the river-side a number of years. Some time in 1861, another removal was made; this time the family settled in Salem, Lee county, Ala., where the doctor left them, and entered the Confederate army. He served as a physician for his company until 1864, when an attack of rheumatism compelled him to withdraw. In politics, the doctor was an uncompromising democrat, and always took an active part in advancing the interests of his party. He was a gentleman of much ability, and for forty years his services as a physician were in demand by the afflicted, and his death, in 1885, cast a gloom over the whole community. His widow survived him a few years, only. Dr. W. P. Kennon and his wife had born to them twelve children, nine of whom they reared to maturity, viz.: Dixon (died in the Civil war); Warner P., Jr.; Robert; Frank; Mrs. Julia Dunn; Mrs.

Louisa White (deceased); Mrs. Sam. Hill; Mrs. Emma Head, and Mrs. Frank Hill. Warner P. Kennon, Jr., familiarly known to his friends as "Babe," was reared in his native county (Lee), and in 1870 entered the mercantile business on his own account, in Salem, Ala., and has, through strict attention to the wants of his customers and fidelity to their interests, met with more than ordinary success. He is also interested in agriculture, and at present he and his partner, R. L. Kennon, run from sixty to sixty-five plows. In 1892, he erected an ax and handle factory, and this enterprise has also proved a most successful one. In politics, Mr. Kennon, like his father, is a stanch democrat, and is considered one of the best party organizers in the state. He is a county commissioner by appointment, but it is a well established fact that he could win any office within the gift of his fellow-citizens, if he were to put himself in the field. Mr. Kennon's marriage took place in 1871, in Salem, to Miss Margaret Corcoran, a scion of the old Barnwell family, the result of the union being the following children: Mary, William (deceased), Frances (deceased), Stokes, Paul Duncan, Charles, Nellie and little Bernard. In religion, Mr. Kennon is a Methodist, but his wife belongs to the Catholic faith, and has probably imparted to her children a better knowledge of the scriptures and Christian doctrine than that possessed by children of a different faith. The Kennon family is of Scotch extraction, the American branch originating in Virginia, where they can easily trace their ancestry back to the famous Pocahontas.

F. G. McELHANEY, D. D. S.—This genial dentist, planter, and hotel-keeper of Auburn, Lee county, Ala., was born May 11, 1826, in Chester county, Penn., to Samuel and Mary (Cowan) McElhaney. Samuel was also a native of Chester county, Penn., born about 1778. His ancestors were Scotchmen who settled in the north of Ireland, whence the branch that settled in Pennsylvania. The Cowan family were of Welsh origin. Samuel and Mary McElhaney were married in or about the year 1807, in Chester county, and had born to them a family of ten boys and five girls, of whom thirteen grew to maturity and five are still living, viz.: David S., of Martickville, Penn.; John, of Shiloh, La.; Dr. F. G., of Auburn, Ala.; Elizabeth, wife of George W. Lines, of Lanark, Ill., and Mrs. Mary J. Graham, of Pittsburgh, Penn. The father of this family died in 1858, in the Presbyterian faith, the mother having preceded him to the grave in 1857. F. G. McElhaney came south, where a brother had preceded him, about the year 1843, and located in Harris county, Ga., where he attended school a short time, and at the age of eighteen was appointed postmaster of Ellerslie, Harris county. In 1848, he returned to the north and entered upon the study of dentistry under Dr. John M. Anderson, at Kennett Square, Penn., and two years later came to the south again and for a year practiced his profession at Columbus, Ga. About this time his brother died, and the doctor returned to Ellerslie, where he remained until 1853, when he came to Alabama and settled in Auburn, Lee county,

and has here been in practice ever since. In addition to his profession the doctor is interested in farming, and owns a plantation of 600 acres, four miles west of Auburn, and he also is proprietor of the fine hotel property in the village, in the conducting of which he is ably assisted by Mrs. McElhaney. The doctor was first married on the 3d of September, 1852, in Harrison county, Ga., to Amelia Frazer, whose three children were named Carey, a liveryman at Auburn, Ala.; Hortense, single, and Mary, the deceased wife of William O. Trammell. Mrs. Amelia McElhaney died in 1884, and in December of 1886 the doctor won the heart and hand of his second wife, Mrs. Mary J. Carter, niece of his first spouse. To this union have been born no children. The doctor is a democrat in politics and for forty years has been a master Mason. He is a deacon and local preacher in the Methodist church, and is everywhere respected as an upright citizen and genial gentleman.

THOMAS L. PENN, planter and merchant of Opelika, Lee county, Ala., is a native of Oglethorpe county, Ga., and was born September 12, 1831, a son of John T. and Elizabeth Penn, natives respectively of Virginia and Georgia. John T., a native of Patrick county, was born in 1774, was of English descent, and traced his family back to the founder of the "Keystone" state, William Penn. John T. Penn was a farmer and merchant by occupation. He was reared in Virginia, but emigrated to Oglethorpe county, Ga., when a young man, and there married Miss Wallen, about the year 1795, and ended his days in 1839—a Methodist in religious belief, and in politics a democrat. Mrs. Elizabeth Penn survived her husband until 1870. Her people were Georgians for several generations back of her own birth, and were an honored and respected family. She reared a family of seven children, named as follows: William, James and Henry C., all deceased; Thomas L., whose name opens this sketch, Eliza, Matilda, and Mary. Thomas L. Penn was reared in Oglethorpe county, Ga., but at the age of twenty came to Alabama and located in Chambers county, where he began his business life by clerking for a firm at Cusseta, whom he succeeded in business three years later, in partnership with another gentleman, under the firm name of Penn & Scott. They continued together three years—at the end of which period Mr. Penn bought out Mr. Scott's interest and continued in business on his own account, until the outbreak of the war. At the close of the war, he resumed mercantile trade, and carried it on extensively for a number of years, but became gradually interested in farming, and now has a plantation of about 3,600 acres, near Cusseta, and still conducts a plantation store. From 1885 to 1891, also, he was the senior member of the wholesale firm of Penn & Co., of Opelika, the junior member of the firm being his son-in-law, H. B. T. Montgomery. Mr. Penn has always been a safe business man and has profitably invested the wealth that industry and business talent have brought him, being now the owner of considerable

business property in Atlanta, Ga., and Opelika, beside bank stock. Mr. Penn was married December 26, 1861, at Cusseta, to Miss Enoree W. Penn, a distant relative, who bore him two children, viz.: Jimmie Lulu, who was married to H. B. T. Montgomery, but was snatched away by death October 5, 1887; the second child, Walton T., reached his twenty years of life, when he, too, was taken away from his heart-broken parents by typhoid fever September 16, 1885, having graduated only the June previous from Auburn Agricultural and Mechanical college, and having gone into business with Mr. Montgomery, with the anticipation of a long and useful career. The loss of their two children was a most severe stroke to the parents, and the effects of the blow will never be healed. The two bright little boys (Penn and Louis Walton) left by Mrs. Montgomery, are being reared by Mr. and Mrs. Penn, who have a delightful home, which the grandchildren materially brighten by their presence. Mr. Penn was patriotic as a native of the south, and in 1862, entered company G, Thirty-seventh Alabama infantry, which was mustered into service just after the battle of Corinth, but his health broke entirely down and he was compelled to resign. Mr. Penn is a democrat in his politics, and a member of the Methodist church.

WILLIAM C. ROSS.—This flourishing and old-time planter of Lee county, Ala., was born in Troup county, Ga., February 2, 1829, son of Isaac and Narcissa (Sledge) Ross. Isaac Ross, the father, was a native of South Carolina, born near Columbia, about the year 1797, but at the age of fifteen was brought to Alabama with his parents, and their family, who settled near Fort Decatur, having made the trip in the primitive style of wagons known as the "hogshead," hauled by cows. Here in the wilds he was reared, enduring the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and here, in 1827, he married Miss Sledge, shortly after which event, owing to the unhealthy climate of the neighborhood, he moved to Troup county, Ga., locating within a mile of LaGrange, where he kept his residence from 1828 to 1834. In the latter year he came to Chambers county, Ala., and settled on a plantation, now owned by his son, William C. The Indian troubles, which arose soon after, compelled the family to return to Troup county, Ga., but when the trouble had been quieted down, the family returned to the Alabama plantation and resided on it until their children became of school age, when they moved to Oak Bowery, several miles north, to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the schools at that point. In 1853, Isaac Ross moved with his family to Elmore county, Ala., and built a fine residence near Tallassee, in which he passed the remainder of his days, his death occurring in 1865, and that of his widow in 1868. Mr. Ross had been a member of the state militia and saw some service during the Indian war. In politics he was an old-line whig, but never held office, although frequently besought by his fellow-citizens to accept positions of honor and trust. He was an austere moralist, but not a member of any religious denomination; he

was honest to the core, and there was never a slur cast on his good name. A man of energy, industry and business tact, he had accumulated a fine estate before the outbreak of the war, but having great faith in the Confederate government, he bought its bonds in large numbers, which, of course, were never redeemed; but still he did not die an impoverished man. To him and wife were born eleven children, of whom eight still survive, viz.: William C., Clara, now Mrs. A. A. Barton, of Texas; Helen, wife of Thomas Glenn, of Auburn, Ala.; Parthenia, married to J. J. Abercrombie, of Opelika, Ala.; Ella W., now Mrs. Thomas L. Frazer, of Opelika; Isaac, a dairy farmer near Opelika; Walter, a life insurance agent; and Wiley, manager of an alliance store, both of Opelika. William C. Ross received his preparatory education at a Catholic school near Lebanon, Ky., and latter attended the college at Harrisburg, Ky., which he quit when a junior. He has ever since followed agriculture as a vocation, and before the recent war was one of the heaviest producers in the south, raising from 1,000 to 1,500 bales of cotton annually; at present he owns and cultivates about 3,000 acres of land. In 1854, Mr. Ross married, in Portsmouth, Va., Miss Sarah F. Toomer, and his domestic felicity has been increased by the birth of eight children, the following six being still living to comfort the waning years of their parents: James T., Clara E., Alice, Mary, Willia, wife of Osceola Kyle, lawyer, of Decatur, Ala., and William C., Jr. In politics Mr. Ross is a democrat, as will be seen. The Ross family is one of the oldest-settled in this section, and none is more highly respected.

JOHN SUMMERSGILL, the popular and efficient "boss" of a department in the Eagle and Phoenix cotton factory of Georgia, at Phoenix City, Lee county, Ala., was born July 27, 1852, in Columbus, Ga., and is a son of Thomas and Mary (McCallister) Summersgill. Thomas was a native of Manchester, England, and in early life followed the sea. At about the age of twenty-three, being then the mate of a merchantman, he withdrew from the vessel at Pensacola, Fla., and found his way to Columbus, Ga., about the year 1850. He there found employment in the Eagle cotton mill as foreman of the carding-room, and held the position until the destruction of the mill by fire in 1865, when he went to Cedar Shoals, Ga., and had charge of a cotton mill until his death, on the 8th of August, in the year named. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Mary Summersgill was born in South Carolina, is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was married in 1850 to Mr. Summersgill, to whom she bore a family of four boys and one girl, named as follows: John, whose name stands at the head of this sketch; James, mayor of Phoenix City, Ala.; Henry, a resident of Phoenix City; Edward, who died at the age of six years; Emma, wife of John T. Abner, superintendent of the Swift cotton mill at Columbus, Ga., and Thomas, now of Phoenix City. After a widowhood of a few years Mrs. Summersgill was married to W. R. Martin, but is now again a widow and resides with her daughter, Emma.

At the age of fifteen years, John Summersgill entered upon an apprenticeship of four years at the molder's trade with Porter & Tell, of Columbus, Ga., and at the expiration of his term entered the employ of the Eagle and Phoenix Cotton-mill company, with whom he has ever since held various positions of responsibility, being now in charge of the baller department. He has always been a favorite with employers, as well as with the general public. Three times has he been elected mayor of his adopted city by the democrats, and he also holds a commission as a notary public. He has passed all the chairs in his lodge as Odd Fellow, of which order he has been a member many years. The marriage of Mr. Summersgill was solemnized September 13, 1874, to Miss Dona, daughter of Clinton and Effie Dickens. This lady was born and reared in Alabama, is a devout member of the Baptist church, and is now the happy mother of five children, viz.: Henry, Ina May, Clinton, Katie Belle, and a babe not yet named. The family stands high in the esteem of the community in which they live, and certainly by the example furnished by Mr. Summersgill is worthy the emulation of the rising generation, as he has lifted himself, through his industry and integrity, from the condition of a humble mill hand to that of a man of wealth and prominence.

R. J. TRAMMELL, a prosperous planter of Lee county, Ala., was born July 23, 1836, in Meriwether county, Ga. His father, Elisha Trammell, was a native of Clarke county, Ga., was born in 1802, and when twenty years of age moved to Harris county, and thence to Meriwether county, where, in 1832, he married Miss Mary C. Dunlap, which union resulted in the birth of eight children, viz.: Dr. J. D., of Escambia county, Ala.; R. J., of Lee county; John R., deceased; Harrison, who died of small-pox while in the Confederate army at Richmond, Va.; Mary C., wife of D. C. Shutze, of Columbus, Ga.; S. S., wife of Louis Schluessler, a merchant of LaFayette, Ala.; James D., deceased, and D. W., deceased. In 1860 Mr. Trammell moved to Columbus county, Ala., where he engaged in planting and milling, and lately erected, as one of the principal stockholders, a cotton factory on the Chattochoochie river, below West Point. He was a gentleman of energy and ability, and a deacon in the Baptist church for many years, and died in 1886. The Dunlaps are of Irish extraction, but long residents of America. Joseph Dunlap, the grandfather of Mrs. Mary C. Trammell, having been born in Georgia, and having died in Meriwether county in 1858, outliving his granddaughter, Mrs. Trammell, who passed away in 1852. R. J. Trammell, in 1856, began farming on his own account, in conjunction with milling, and was quite prosperous until 1861, when he enlisted in the first company of volunteers that left his county—the Eckles Guards, which were attached to the Eighth Georgia infantry, and designated company D—in which company he was raised from the ranks to the position of first lieutenant. He took part in the first battle of Manassas, the seven days fight around Richmond, the second Manassas battle, and the battle of Sharpsburg. After this last

named fight he was seized with a violent attack of confluent small-pox, which invalidated him for nearly a year, and prevented him from further performing duty as a soldier. On his recovery he engaged in milling, planting and manufacturing, but is now engaged in planting only, having a plantation of about 3,000 acres. At LaGrange, Ga., in 1871, Mr. Trammell was joined in matrimony with Miss Nannie Stephens, who died in 1887, the mother of three children, viz.: Robert J., aged twenty years; Mary Fannie, eighteen, and Harrison fifteen years old. Mr. Trammell is a democrat, a master Mason and a Knight of Pythias, holding the respect and confidence of all who know him.

THOMAS F. WILLIAMSON, a leading merchant of Opelika, Lee county, Ala., was born in Lowndes county, Ala., January 12, 1841. His father, Thomas J. Williamson, was a native of North Carolina, but, when a child, was taken by his parents to Troup county, Ga., where he grew to manhood, and where, in 1837, he married Miss Martha C. Bailey, a native of Tennessee, who, when a girl, was taken to Troup county by an elder brother. To the union of Thomas J. Williamson and wife, were born seven children, in the following order: John E., Thomas F., whose name heads this paragraph; Mary E., widow of John S. Aycock, Waverly, Ala.; Carrie C., wife of James R. Greene, Waverly; Charles R., a Methodist minister, now stationed at Mount Meigs, Ala.; Sarah E., wife of John W. Allen, Gold Hill, Ala., and Samuel Parks. Some years after his marriage, Thomas J. Williamson moved from Troup county, Ga., to Lowndes county, Ala., and several years later to Chambers county, thence, in 1852, to Opelika, where he now resides, having lost his wife in 1880. In his earlier years Mr. Williamson was a Methodist preacher, but afterward became a merchant. Thomas F. Williamson, with whom this sketch has most to do, enlisted, in 1862, in company D, Thirty-seventh Alabama regiment, and in a very short time was promoted to be a sergeant, and, in 1864, was appointed orderly-sergeant. He fought at Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and in the Atlanta campaign; was then ordered to Mobile, and thence to North Carolina, where he surrendered. At the conclusion of the war he settled in Opelika, and has here been engaged as a merchant ever since, now carrying a stock worth \$6,000, and doing an annual business of \$16,000 to \$20,000, and is recognized as a careful and upright dealer, and as thoroughly responsible financially. In 1889 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of Opelika, and was re-elected in 1891. His marriage took place at Opelika, in 1868, to Miss Lavonia Frederick, who has presented him with nine children, of whom eight, still living, are named as follows: Carrie L., wife of J. M. Scott, of Lee county; Annie E., married to Charles Varner, of Opelika; Thomas F., Jr., Robert E., Lillie Belle, George T., Sallie L., and Claude A.—the last six still at home. Mr. Williamson votes the democratic ticket; he is a steward in the Methodist church, and also a Knight of Honor.

H. T. WIMBERLY.—This extensive planter was born January 29, 1844, near his present residence, Loachapoka, Lee county, Ala. His father, L. T. Wimberly, was born in Jones county, Ala., January 16, 1820, was married in Muscogee county, Ga., December 7, 1849, to Miss Hannah Pitts, and soon after this event came to Alabama and located in Macon (now Lee) county, four miles west of Auburn. He made his residence in a one-roomed Indian log cabin, with no neighbors nearer than the town, and there resided until his death in 1880. He was an active worker in the Methodist church and Sunday school, was a chapter Mason, and worshipful master of the blue lodge at Loachapoka. Well informed on all subjects, and especially on biblical literature, he for a number of years taught school, and though no office seeker, frequently gave his aid to the democratic party by delivering speeches throughout the neighborhood in support of its principles. His father, Titus Wimberly, lived and died in Jones county, Ga. The Pitts family originally came from Tennessee, the father of Mrs. Hannah Wimberly having settled in Georgia at an early day; her mother was a native of Muscogee county, Ga., where Hannah was herself born. Of the eleven children born to L. T. and Hannah Wimberly, seven reached the years of maturity, as follows: H. T., the subject proper of this sketch; Mary E., wife of T. L. Sanford, of Loachapoka; T. P., of Auburn; W. N., who died at the age of twenty-six years; L. T., a farmer at Loachapoka; Lucy A., wife of J. H. Webb, of the same place, and Frank, residing with Mr. H. T. Wimberly. The father of this family died August 28, 1880, and the mother March 17, 1885. H. T. Wimberly was educated at the Military school at Auburn. In 1863 he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Alabama infantry, which was assigned to the western army, but, after some service, was honorably discharged for disability, caused by severe attacks of rheumatism. He is now most heavily engaged in planting, owning several plantations and a cotton-gin and mill. He has always been successful in his vocation and freely gives from his accumulations to the churches and schools, and is famous for his liberality. He is well posted in state and national politics, and is bitterly opposed to "boss-ism." December 7, 1882, Mr. Wimberly was happily married, at Opelika, to Miss Cornelia P. Ware, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of James H. Ware, of Montgomery, and niece of United States Senator John T. Morgan, her mother's maiden name having been Octavia Willis. The Ware family are from Georgia originally, from which state Mrs. Wimberly's grandfather migrated to Montgomery county, Ala. There he bought land from the Tuckahatchee Indians, on the Tallapoosa and Coosa rivers, stretching from two miles below Tallassee to a distance of twenty-five miles from that town. The father of Mrs. Wimberly was reared on this plantation, twelve miles from Montgomery, and first married Mary Stokes, who bore him three children, two of whom are still living, viz.: Mrs. Anna W. Holmes, of Montgomery, and Wade, now living near Tallassee. Mrs. Ware having been called from earth, Mr. Ware

married Octavia Willis, at Talladega, and to this union were born three children, one of whom died in infancy; the surviving two are Jimmie, now Mrs. Mack Wimberly, of Greenville, and Cornelia P., wife of H. T. Wimberly, as stated. James H. Ware died in 1867; his widow at present resides with Mrs. H. T. Wimberly. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Wimberly are three in number and are named Libbie H., Louis L., and Persia.

T. S. YOUNG, prominent business man of Columbus, Ga., and resident of Phenix City, Ala., is a native of Georgia, born in the county of Upson on the seventh day of December, 1835. His father, Williamson B. Young, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., in the year 1810, moved to Phenix City, Ala., in 1858, and departed this life in November, 1869. He was by occupation a carpenter, and is remembered as a most excellent citizen and prominent member of the Methodist church. He was married about the year 1834, in Upson county, Ga., to Winnie Ogletree, daughter of Thomas Ogletree, a veteran of the Indian war of 1836, and became the father of nine children, three of whom are living at this time, namely: T. S., Mary J. and A. O. Young. Sherwood Young, father of Williamson B., was also a native of Georgia, born in Wilkes county, of Scotch-Irish parentage. The widow of Williamson B. Young is still living, a hale old lady of seventy-eight years, clear of intellect and remarkably sound of body for one of her age. T. S. Young was reared in Monroe county, Ga., on a farm, and began life for himself as a workman in a cotton-mill, in which capacity he continued three and a half years. Subsequently, he found employment as clerk in a store, and in May, 1862, enlisted in the Third Georgia cavalry. Within a short time after enlistment, he and about 200 others of the regiment, while on a raid near Haginsville, Ky., were captured and taken to Louisville, thence to Alton, Ill., where he was exchanged after four months' confinement. Rejoining his command in middle Tennessee, Mr. Young participated in a number of skirmishes, and in 1863 was transferred to company K, Forty-sixth Georgia infantry, with which he served in the Atlanta campaign and Hood's raid. His command surrendered in North Carolina, but he surrendered at Columbus, Ga., in April, 1865, being ill at the time of the surrender of his command, and, returning home, worked for some time at the carpenter's trade, and later became a member of the Columbus police force, the duties of which position he discharged for a period of three years. He next embarked in the mercantile business at Columbus, and has since been prominently identified with the commercial interests of the city. In his business ventures, Mr. Young has been quite successful and is now one of the large property owners of Columbus and Phenix City, his real estate in the two places being estimated at over \$30,000. He was the first mayor of Phenix, and has ever taken an active and prominent part in its welfare and improvements. Mr. Young was married October 14, 1880, to Beulah, daughter of Thomas and Ellen Wor-

rell, to which union three children have been born, namely: Beulah May, Sherwood Magnus and Zada Winnie. Mr. Young's political affiliations are with the democratic party, and he is an active member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity.

LIMESTONE COUNTY.

CAPT. PORTER BIBB, one of the worthy citizens of Limestone county, Ala., and a grandson of ex-Gov. Thos Bibb, deceased, was born in 1838, a son of Porter and Mary P. (Betts) Bibb, both natives of this state. The father was a graduate of the university of Virginia, and was always a farmer. He was a son of ex-Gov. Bibb, and his wife Miss Permelia (Thompson) Bibb, both natives of Virginia, who came to Alabama about 1813, settled first in Madison county, Ala., and remained until 1818, when he bought in Limestone county about 2,560 acres of some of the finest land in Alabama. Here he opened up a large plantation, on which he remained till his death. He was one of the leading politicians of the state, and was president of the senate when his brother, William Bibb, was governor, and upon the death of William he became governor. In 1818, there was a combination of some capitalists to purchase all the lands in this section of the country, and, not being in the combination, his land was knocked down to him at \$75 per acre, but he and others went before congress and had the price reduced. In 1826, he erected a fine, large brick house, which is in good state of preservation to-day, and is now occupied by Capt. Porter Bibb and known as the Belle Mina farm. He served in the legislature, and was a member of the constitutional convention. He was at one time the largest planter in the state of Alabama. Mrs. Mary P. Bibb, mother of Capt. P. Bibb, was a daughter of Elisha and Martha (Chambers) Betts, both natives of Virginia, who were early settlers in Alabama. Elisha was a captain in the war of 1812, and after the war he settled in Madison county, Ala., in the woods and opened up a farm. Porter Bibb was reared on the farm where he now lives; he attended the common schools of the neighborhood, and attended Greene academy of Huntsville. In 1859, he began the study of law with Charles Kortrecht as preceptor in Memphis, Tenn., but in 1860, the war came on and he gave up the law and entered the southern army and came home and organized a company and entered the army as first lieutenant in 1861, in company E, Fortieth Tennessee regiment, but when they offered their services the Alabama quota was full and they were rejected. The company then proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., and was admitted in the Fortieth Tennessee regiment. They enlisted for twelve months, and when the time expired they were prisoners of war at Johnson's Island, remained in prison six months, and were then exchanged at Vicksburg. During his service in the field and in prison he was thrown in contact with Col. Alpheus Baker of Eufaula, Ala., and they became great friends—and

upon their release Col. Baker received a commission from Senator Pugh as brigadier-general, and on the receipt of this commission he went to Capt. Bibb and said: "Here is something from Pugh," and stated what it was, and added, "I want you with me; I want you for brigade quartermaster." Here Capt. Bibb served till the close of the war. After the war he returned to Limestone county, and settled on the old Belle Mina farm, and since that time he has been engaged in farming. On coming home from the war, his father having died in the meantime, he had the estate to settle and has since remained in possession of the farm. In 1883 and 1884, he represented Limestone county in the Alabama legislature. He is a notary public and ex-officio justice of the peace. In 1864, while in the war and a short time after he had been paroled in Marengo county, Ala., he met and married Amelia Bradley, daughter of Nathan and Amanda (Taliaferro) Bradley, who were early settlers of Alabama. Thirteen children were born to this union; eight still survive: Nathan B. and Mary P. (twins), Augusta K., Thomas P., Robert C., Benajah, William J. and Allen D. The mother was born in 1845, and raised in Marengo county, Ala. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of the Masonic order and K. of H. He is one of Limestone's best citizens, and he and family occupy a front rank in society.

S. M. CLAY, of Limestone county, Ala., was born October 13, 1844, in Simm's settlement, which afterward became the town of Elkmont. His parents were Samuel M. and Eliza (Henderson) Clay. The father was a native of Greenville county, N. C., and the mother from Abbeville district, S. C. The father was born October 19, 1787, died August 25, 1844; the mother was born June 1, 1816, and died March 1, 1886. The father came to Alabama in 1825, and settled near Elkmont, where he remained till his death. He built the first gin in Limestone county, Ala., and was also a stockholder in the bank of Decatur, when that bank failed in 1837, and S. M. Clay now has the clock that was used in the bank at that time. Samuel Mitchell Clay was a son of Samuel and Martha (Walls) Clay, both natives of Virginia. The grandfather was a close relation of Henry Clay, and was in the legislature several terms in North Carolina. Mrs. Eliza Clay was a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Grigby) Henderson. Her father was a native of Virginia and was a soldier in the war of 1812; her mother was a native of Virginia, and came to Alabama in 1821, and settled on Piney creek, Limestone county. Thomas Henderson was a son of Nathaniel Henderson, who was a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. S. M. Clay was reared on the farm, received a good education and finished it at Danville, Ky.; this, however, was after the war. In March, 1862, he enlisted in company F, Ninth Alabama regiment, under Capt. Thomas B. Hobbs, and served till July 2, 1863, when he lost his left arm in battle, Gettysburg, Penn. After finishing his schooling he returned to Alabama. In 1866 he married

Mary V. Daly, daughter of Thomas B. and Ann (Abernathy) Daly. Her father was a native of Virginia and her mother was a native of Tennessee. Three children blessed their union, two living, William T. and Samuel N. The mother was born February 23, 1847, and died June 25, 1873, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. On August 6, 1875, Mr. Clay married Clara P. Hartsell, daughter of J. W. and Eliza J. (Petty) Hartsell. The father was a native of North Carolina, and the mother a native of Alabama. This union has resulted in the birth of five children—four still living, viz.: Francis H., Clara E., Pryor H. and Alice N. The mother was born in Madison county, Ala., August 12, 1854, and is an author, poet and composer of considerable local reputation. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. After marriage Mr. Clay farmed one year, then engaged in the mercantile business in Giles county, Tenn., and in 1872 removed his business to Limestone county, Ala., continued it till 1873, when he returned to Tennessee and resumed farming for several years. He was engaged in teaching school, however, upon his return from the war, but was interrupted by the Federal soldiers. He then taught one year in Tennessee, and one year after he returned to Alabama. In 1888 he was elected county superintendent of education of Limestone county, and served one term, and is still a member of the board; he has also been the principal assistant postmaster at Elkmont. When the war was over he was left, like all others, without anything, but by close economy he has succeeded well and now owns 1,000 acres. Mr. Clay established the Elkmont Enterprise in 1890, and was the editor and proprietor of that paper one year, when he removed the same to Athens and consolidated with the Limestone Advertiser, a party democratic paper of which he was the editor and proprietor a short time, and then sold out on account of an attack of sciatica, which prostrated him.

WM. N. HAYES, a prominent citizen of Limestone county, was born on August 17, 1839, in Lincoln county, Tenn., son of John N. and Mary J. (Blake) Hayes. The father was born in North Carolina in 1809 and came to Alabama with his parents in 1822, and settled in Madison county, Ala., and remained but a short time, when the family went to Tennessee, where John N. Hayes was reared. He was a son of Charles Hayes. The grandfather and grandmother (Howze) were natives of North Carolina. The maternal grandparents were John W. and Mary (Morgan) Blake, who were natives of North Carolina and Virginia, whose parents came to America before the Revolution. Wm. N. Hayes was reared in Tennessee, received a good common school education, and spent two years at Cumberland university Lebanon, Tenn. During the late war he acted for the Confederacy, as a telegraph operator. In 1863, he married Mary E. Hussey, daughter of E. M. and Mary A. (Thach) Hussey, and of the eight children born to them, six are living: William H.; Anna M., wife of C. E. Haile; John, Thomas, Helen B., and Baker. William H., married

Minnie Lykes; John married Effie Townes. The mother of these children was born and reared in Mooresville, Ala. She is a member of the Christian church and he is a member of the Masonic order of the royal arch degree. In 1868, he was appointed solicitor of Limestone county by Judge James S. Clark, and served three years, and in 1888 he was elected state senator from the first district and served till 1892. In 1858, he began the study of law with Hon. Luke Pryor as preceptor, but before he completed his education, the war came on and stopped for the time his law study. After the war he returned to Athens, and began the practice of law and remained about twelve years, when he removed to the farm near Mooresville, where he now lives, and began farming, which he has since continued, and in 1886 he developed a valuable water power and engaged in cotton ginning and milling business and has since that time conducted a large business. He began life without a dollar, and the early part of his career was attended with great hardship. At one time he got behind while studying law and had to go to work at railroading to earn money to pay up his debts. He now owns 1,720 acres of very fine land near Mooresville, which is one of the best improved farms of the county. He is one of Limestone county's best citizens.

DR. HENRY W. HILL, one of the old and prominent physicians of Limestone county, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., January 9, 1827, a son of Abram and Clarissa (Callaway) Hill. The father was a native of North Carolina, born September 4, 1775, and died October 4, 1852. The mother was a native of Georgia, born January 5, 1790, was married December 4, 1806, and died December 26, 1855. These parents had eight children: Josiah W., John M., Sarah A., Albert G., William G., Abram M., Ely and H. W.; of these children, the doctor is the only living representative. The father was a son of Henry and Sarah (Cotton) Hill—he, a native of Virginia. The grandfather was of Irish descent, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The grandmother was a native of North Carolina, of Scotch descent. Mrs. Clarissa Hill was a daughter of Joseph and Miss (Reagen) Callaway, both natives of Georgia. The maternal grandmother was a daughter of David Reagen, of North Carolina, who also was in the Revolutionary struggle. Dr. Henry W. Hill was reared in Georgia, and received a good education at Brownwood university, at La Grange, and when he had passed through this school his father removed to Mississippi. In 1846, he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. B. Calhoun, as preceptor, and in the same year, he entered the South Carolina university at Charleston, and remained through 1846 and 1847, and in the spring of 1847 he entered the university of the city of New York, and graduated in medicine in 1848. He first located for practice at Blackhawk, Miss., and remained in Mississippi, but at different points, until the war came on. In 1862 he enlisted, was with Gen. Chalmers, and served on his staff about six months, when he was taken sick and returned home, where he remained eight months, and then returned to the army as a surgeon of

Col. Fisher's regiment until the close of the war. After hostilities ceased, he opened a drug business in Memphis, but only remained about one year, when he went to Texas, where he practiced two years, and while there had the yellow fever. He then came to Alabama, where he remained two years, then returned to Mississippi and remained till 1873, when he went to Germantown, Tenn., where he remained till 1881, when he came to Mooresville, Ala., where he has since remained and now has a large practice. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the council degree, royal and select master. On July 12, 1849, he married Mary E. Lipscomb, daughter of Baker and Almeda (Callaway) Lipscomb. Mrs. Hill was born in Georgia, January 10, 1833, but left the doctor a widower; and on March 27, 1855, he married Ann T. Hall, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Wood) Hall. This union has been favored with two children; one is living—James A., who is also a practicing physician. The mother was born in Mississippi, June 16, 1835, died October 25, 1857, and on February 25, 1859, the doctor married Mrs. Mary E. (Poitevent) Girault. She was also a native of Mississippi, born in February, 1827, and died November 14, 1885. All the wives were members of the Baptist church. He is also a member of the same church. His son, Dr. J. A., was educated in medicine, first, at New Orleans, and graduated at Vanderbilt university, in Nashville, in 1884. He was born February 8, 1856, and married Elizabeth W. Woodroof, daughter of James and Harriet A. (Wright) Woodroof. This union was productive of five children, two living—Anna Atwood and Henry W. Dr. J. A. Hill and wife are members of the Baptist church. He is a member of the K. of P. He has been in full partnership with his father since he began the practice.

GEORGE S. HOUSTON, of Limestone county, is a son of ex-Gov. George S. and Mary (Beatty) Houston. The father was born in Tennessee in 1809, received an elementary education at an academy in Lauderdale county, and entered a law office as a student. His law course was completed at Harrodsburg, Ky., and he was admitted to the bar in 1831. In 1832 he was elected to represent Lauderdale county in the general assembly of Alabama. He was laborious in his professional engagements, so that he was soon elected to the office of circuit solicitor. From this position he was elected to congress in 1841. He then became generally known to the people of the state—that election under the general ticket system having been determined by a vote of the entire state. He was again elected in 1843 and 1845 and 1847, but in 1849 he declined re-election and resumed his law practice. In 1851 he was again elected to congress and continued to hold his seat by re-election until 1861, when he retired from the house in obedience to the will of the people of Alabama, as expressed in their ordinance of secession. In 1855 he was elected to the senate of the United States by the legislature of Alabama, but was not admitted to his seat. In 1874 he was elected governor of Alabama and re-elected in 1876. At the expiration of his first term he was

again elected United States senator, but he had again been chosen governor, and the people would not consent to relieve him of the service until he had completed fully the wise course of policy he had inaugurated during his first term. At the end of his second term he was again elected United States senator, but death cut him off and he died before he took his seat. While in congress he was chairman of the ways and means committee, chairman of the house committee on judiciary. He was one of Alabama's greatest sons. He was a son of David and Hannah (Reagan) Houston, both natives of Ireland, who came to America before the Revolutionary war and settled in Tennessee, where they raised a family of eleven children, and came to Alabama in 1813. George S. Houston's mother was born in Missouri and came to Alabama at an early day. George S. Houston received a liberal education. He attended school in Washington, D. C., and then attended a military school at Nashville, Tenn., three years, but before he completed his course the war came on, and in 1863 he enlisted in Roddy's command and was a lieutenant in Roddy's escort, and served until the close of the war. After the war he returned to his old home in Alabama and settled on the farm. On January 6, 1870, he married Margaret Irvine, daughter of James and Emily (Boggs) Irvine. The father was a native of Ireland and the mother was a native of Pennsylvania. James Irvine became one of the prominent citizens and attorneys of Florence, Ala., and served in the legislature before and after the war. Mrs. Houston was born and reared in Lauderdale county, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. He and his wife are among the most prominent people of Limestone county.

HECTOR DAVIS LANE, commissioner of agriculture, was born in Huntsville, Ala., in 1852, and educated at the academy taught by Dr. Carlos B. Smith. Leaving school about 1872, he commenced to read law with his uncle, Nick Davis, and, in 1873, was admitted to the bar in Union county, Ill., whither he had gone in 1871. He then returned to Alabama in 1873, and formed a law partnership with his uncle, Nick Davis, in Huntsville, which continued until the fall of 1875, when he devoted himself to his agricultural interests, which still engage his attention. He was elected to the legislature from Limestone county in 1890, and served two years. In September, 1891, he was appointed commissioner of agriculture by Gov. Jones, and now holds that office. He is a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the farmers' alliance, and was the only man who voted against the St. Louis resolutions in 1888. Mr. Davis Lane was married in January, 1878, to Madge G. Mason, a daughter of Dr. Joseph G. Mason, of Giles county, Tenn., and to them have been born three children, one son and two daughters. George W. Lane, father of Hector D., was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., in 1806. He came to Alabama with his mother in 1815, who settled in Limestone county, where he lived until about 1850, and then moved to Huntsville, in Madison county, Ala. He was a lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. He was elected pro-

bate judge of Limestone county, Ala., for one term, and was then elected circuit judge, and served for sixteen consecutive years. He represented Limestone county several times in the legislature. At his death, in Louisville, Ky., in November, 1861, he held the office of judge of the United States district court of northern Alabama, under Lincoln. He was an old line whig, and a Union man. He married Martha Nicholas Davis, a daughter of Capt. Nick Davis, a native of Hanover county, Va., and the first president of the Alabama state senate. To this union there were born, eleven children, of whom seven lived to maturity, and four now survive, as follows: Kate L., widow of Col. Robert R. Towns, of Illinois; May, wife of Dr. Theodore Westmoreland, of Athens, Ala.; Hector D., of Athens, Ala., and Charles P. Lane, editor of the Huntsville (Ala.) Mercury. Robert Wilson Lane, one of the sons, was captain of the North Alabama mounted cavaliers, which troop was organized in Madison county, Ala., but went into the service as lieutenant at the beginning of the war. He died in the fall of 1862, from exposure, two days after his arrival home. Grandfather Jonathan Lane, was a native of Georgia, and a planter. The maternal great-grandfather, John Davis, was a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The Lanes are of English stock and of Huguenot descent, and the emigrant ancestor was Ralph Lane, who came over with Sir Walter Raleigh, to Baltimore. The Davis family is also of English descent.

ANDREW C. LEGG, one of the old pioneers of Limestone county, Ala., was born in Madison county, Ala., July 24, 1820, and is a son of William and Nacy (Coffman) Legg. The father was a native of Virginia, and came with his parents to Tennessee, in 1793, where he grew to manhood, and came to Alabama in 1817, settled in Madison county, and was appointed by the first legislature of Alabama to lay out the county seat of Jackson county. He was a son of Edward and Sarah (Garrett) Legg. Grandfather Legg was a native of England, city of Manchester, and came to America before the Revolution, and was a soldier in that struggle. William Legg was a soldier in the Creek war. Mrs. Nacy Legg was a daughter of David Coffman, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Alabama in 1818, and opened up a farm. William Legg served in Limestone county as commissioner of roads and revenues, twenty-eight years. He and wife were members of the Baptist church. Andrew C. Legg attended school in the old schoolhouse, and had to walk two and a half miles, doing the chores at home night and morning before going to and after coming from school. When his parents were married, their families objected to the union, and they married without their consent; when they went to housekeeping they had nothing, and the mother wove cloth, and the father split rails to buy their first bacon and the first cow, but they worked hard, and soon accumulated enough money to remove to Alabama, and in 1818, bought their first land, which was opened out of an unbroken forest, and remained till 1824, when Mr. Legg settled on Elk river,

where he opened another farm, and remained till his death in June, 1865, beloved by all who knew him. Andrew C. Legg began teaching school after he had become well enough advanced, and continued to teach six years. In 1847 he married Mrs. Tera (Easter) Walker, daughter of Champeon and Miss (Rucker) Easter. This union was crowned with the birth of four children—one living—Pamphylie. The mother was born in Madison county, in 1818, and died December 16, 1852, and on September 8, 1853, Mr. Legg married Martha Gray, daughter of Leven and Sarah (Wade) Gray. The father was a native of South Carolina, and the mother a native of North Carolina, and came to Alabama in an early day, settling in Limestone. To the union of Mr. Legg and wife six children have been born, four living, viz.: Emma T., Sarah A., Laura and Andrew C. The mother was born in 1836, within one half of a mile of where she now lives. He and wife are both members of the Baptist church. Mr. Legg began life without a dollar, and the first thing he ever owned was ten cents given him by an uncle, with which he bought a chicken and raised chicks until he had accumulated \$2.50, with which he bought a sow. When he became twenty-one years of age his father gave him a horse, and with this began life. The first saddle he ever owned, he earned making maple sugar, and bought it for \$24.00. After his father resigned as commissioner of roads and revenues, he was appointed in his place and was re-elected until he served eleven years. He has been a hard working man in his time, and at one period owned 3,700 acres of good land. He is now one of the best citizens of the county.

HON. R. A. McCLELLAN, one of Limestone county's leading attorneys, was born in Tennessee, December 24, 1843, son of Thomas J. and Martha F. (Beattie) McClellan, both also natives of Tennessee. The father was raised on the farm, and received a limited education. He settled in Alabama, served in the legislature of this state in 1861, and was a member of the secession convention, and was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1865. He lived in Limestone county till his death, in 1886. He had always been a whig in politics until after the war. He was opposed to secession and fought hard against it, but went with the south in the end, and furnished three sons, who served in the Confederate army during the war. When he was candidate for office, it was without his consent or solicitation, but he never lost a vote in his beat. His parents were both natives of Virginia, and of Scotch descent. His ancestors came to America sometime in 1700 and first settled at Pittsburg and afterward drifted to North Carolina. Mrs. Martha F. McClellan was a daughter of John Beattie, who settled at Nashville about 1800. R. A. McClellan was reared on a farm, and came to Alabama with his parents in 1844. He attended the common schools until interrupted by the war. In 1862 he enlisted in company C, Seventh Alabama cavalry, under Col. J. C. Malone, and served until the close of the war. The last year he was in command of company I, although a lieutenant only. After the

war he accepted a clerkship with his brother as probate judge of Limestone county, and served till 1868, when the reconstruction turned him out of office. He then read law one month, received his license, began practice, and has been in practice at this place ever since. Thus he was thrown in contact with such men as Hon. Luke Pryor, Gen. George S. Houston, Judge W. H. Walker, Judge J. A. Malone and others of almost equal renown, and was successful from the start, and for many years has stood at the head of the profession of Limestone county bar. In 1875, he was elected to the constitutional convention without opposition, and in the same year was elected to the state senate and served one term. His friends put him in nomination for congress, in 1880. For several ballots he received a majority of all votes cast, but it required two-thirds to nominate, and he was withdrawn from the contest. In his practice of law at Athens, his success has been almost phenomenal. He was always on one side of all cases, and usually has preference of the side he takes, and seldom loses a case, which is due, to a large extent, to the interest he takes in every one that is intrusted to his care. It is said of him that he takes the same interest, and works with the same energy in a case where there is but a few dollars involved, as he does if the case involved thousands. In 1872, he married Aurora Pryor, daughter of Hon. Luke Pryor. This union has been blessed with four children, two living, viz.: Thomas C., a law-student at Lebanon, Tenn., and Memory. The mother was born and reared in Limestone county.

JOHN T. PEEBLES (deceased) was one of the pioneers of Alabama; born in Northampton county, N. C., in 1812, a son of Henry and Miss Ba relay) Peebles, both natives of the Old North state. His parents came to Alabama in 1815 and settled in the woods. He was reared on the farm. He received but a limited education, but was well posted on all subjects of general interest. In 1841, December 2, he married Martha A. Tisdale, daughter of Shirley and Anna E. (Blick) Tisdale. Shirley was a native of Virginia, and was a lieutenant in the Petersburg volunteers in the war of 1812, and came to Alabama in 1839 and settled in Limestone county, and remained till his death in 1865. The mother was born in Brunswick county, Va., and was a daughter of Major Blick, of Revolutionary fame. To the union of John T. Peebles and Martha Tisdale, nine children were born—three living—H. T., John H., Mary, wife of B. F. Harn. The father and mother were both members of the Christian church. Mr. Peebles remained with his parents until his marriage, then he began life without anything, and, in 1842, he entered into a partnership with his brother, Robert B., and engaged in general merchandising, at Mooresville, in the store which is now occupied by H. T. and John. When they first began business it was on a very small capital, but by close application to business and fair and honest dealing, they soon built up a large trade and were soon one of the most substantial business firms of the county; but during the war they retired from their business for about

eighteen months, and lost all they had at that time except their land. After the war, Mr. Peebles settled on the farm and spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He died September 29, 1874, beloved by all who knew him. His wife died March 23, 1886. H. T. Peebles, the eldest son now living, received a good education, and, in 1864, enlisted in Roddy's escort company of cavalry, and served till the close of hostilities. After the war he returned to Mooresville, and, in 1866, entered the store as a clerk, and on January 1, 1873, was admitted as a partner in the business; from 1880 the firm name was Peebles, Zietler & Co., till January 1, 1890, when his brother, John H., came into the business, and since that time the firm name has been Peebles & Bro. He is one of the prominent democrats of the county, and attended the conventions that nominated Grover Cleveland two different times. He is a member of the Knights of Honor. John H. was reared in Limestone county and received a limited education. In 1881 he married Elizabeth Withers, daughter of Dr. S. and Emily (Stewart) Withers. This union has resulted in the birth of four children: John H., Anna, Withers, and Emily. The mother was born and reared in this county. Mr. Peebles is one of the leading democratic politicians of the county, and for many years was chairman of the central committee. The family is one of the best and leading families of the county.

COL. LUKE PRYOR, one of the old pioneers of Alabama, was born July 5, 1820, a son of Luke and Ann B. (Lane) Pryor. The father was a native of Virginia, and was educated by his eldest brother. In the olden times the eldest brother came in possession of the estate. The family comprised four boys and one girl, as follows: Richard, Samuel, Luke, Phillip and Mary. The eldest brother schooled all the children, and when they all became of age, he called them together and divided the estate himself, by having them turn their backs to him, when he would point out one part of the estate and have his brother Philip say who would have so or so, and in this way the estate was settled, and when it was distributed he made this memorable remark: "The woman is the weaker vessel, and I give my fifth to Mary, in addition to her share." The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and it is thought he also belonged to the Virginia Blues. He was a son of John and Miss (Dennis) Pryor. The grandfather was a native of England, who came to America sometime in 1700, and purchased land in Virginia, and was a warm friend of Patrick Henry and William B. Giles. He was an enthusiastic farmer and was elected to many positions of trust and honor. The grandmother was of Scotch descent. Mrs. Ann B. Pryor was a daughter of Benjamin and Sylvia (Perry) Lane, both natives of old Virginia. Luke Pryor, the elder, was one of those "big-hearted" men who could not refuse any one who asked his assistance, and by going security, lost all his worldly possessions. In 1820 he came to Alabama, and first located in Madison county, four miles north of Huntsville, where he remained two years,

during which time he taught school and did some farming. Then he removed to Limestone county, where he remained until his death. They had ten children only two of whom are living: Luke, whose name heads this sketch, and Mary D. Kimbell, who now makes her home with her brother Luke. The mother was a strict member of the Presbyterian church. The father was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and was buried under the auspices of that order, in June, 1851, at the age of eighty-one years. Col. Luke Pryor was reared in Alabama. He attended school in the old pioneer log school house and paid for all his schooling by money he earned by hard work, although he remained with his parents, and being the only boy at home, it worked as a very great hardship upon him. Often he would get up early in the morning and work in the field until school time and he would also take odd jobs at any work by which he could make a dollar, and by this way he advanced himself in the world. It can be truthfully said that he is a self-made man. He had not only to aid in the support of his father and mother, but also that of all his sisters, and although they were poor people they were most highly respected by all who knew them. He was, in fact, devoted to his father, mother, and sisters. At the age of twenty years, he entered Washington college, Mississippi, but had been in college about three months when he returned home, and in 1841, began reading law with Judge Coleman. In December, 1841, he was licensed to practice, and in 1842 and 1843 was in partnership with Judge R. C. Brickle, the first part of 1843, he entered into partnership with E. J. Jones, and in the spring of 1844 he and Gen. L. P. Walker were appointed bank attorneys at Decatur; in 1845, he was re-appointed, with D. C. Humphries, as attorney for same bank, which brought him in contact with all the prominent attorneys of the state; during this term all kinds of cases were brought, and he had to meet such men in the practice as Judge Chilton, Rice, McClure, Parsons, and Coopers, and many other distinguished attorneys; and he feels sure that that was the best law school he ever attended when he had such men as these to fight on legal questions. On August 20, 1845, he was united in marriage with Isabelle V. Harris, daughter of John H., and Frances (Rousey) Harris, both natives of Virginia. The father was a captain in the war of 1812, and Mr. Pryor has now his old sword, which he carried through the war. The Harris family was one of note, respectability and wealth, and came to Alabama in 1817, and settled in Limestone county. To the union of Mr. Pryor and Miss Harris were born eight children, seven of whom are still living: Aurora, Richard, Memory, Ann, Francis Snow, Mary, and Hattie. The deceased one was named Isabella. The mother was a native of Alabama, born January 7, 1826. After marriage, Mr. Pryor resigned his bank attorneyship, and continued the practice of law in connection with farming at Athens, and soon built up a large and lucrative clientage. After the war he continued in the practice with George S. Houtou, as a partner, till 1874.

when Mr. Houston was elected governor, and the partnership dissolved. Mr. Pryor continued the practice alone until December, 1879, when Mr. Houston, then in the United States senate, died, and the governor of Alabama appointed Mr. Pryor in the following January, as his successor. He served one term, and declined to take the position the second time. He then abandoned the law, and gave his attention to the farm. He remained in quiet life two years, when the eighth congressional district was in the hands of the republicans, and the democrats were in need of a Moses to lead them out of the republican wilderness; whereupon, in convention assembled at Decatur, Mr. Pryor was nominated for congress, without his knowledge or consent, and by acclamation. The news was telegraphed to him at Athens, that he must take the nomination, and that the party would not take no for an answer, and when the committee went in search of him, was out on the chase, of which he was very fond, and when found, he was coming home with a fox, and his pack of hounds following. After consulting with his true wife, he gave his consent to run, and adopted his own way about his campaign, and it was a new one; he believed in the true, open and honorable war, made no promises to give anything for a vote, and would tell voters from the stump that he had no money or whisky for them, and that if they voted for him, it should be from principle, and it is hardly necessary to say that he redeemed the eighth district. He served two years and notified the people that he would not have the office again; but the eighth district has since been true to democracy. Mr. Pryor was a member of the legislature, however, in 1855, and in 1856 while in that body, secured the bill to raise a tax to build the L. & N. railroad, and D. & N. & S. railroad, and was induced to go to the legislature on these grounds.

WILLIAM N. RICHARDSON, one of the largest planters in Alabama, was born in Athens, Ala., January 29, 1849; son of Joshua and Mary P. (Richardson) Richardson. The father was a native of Tennessee, and came to Athens, Ala., in about 1847, to practice law, and was married in 1848. He remained in Athens until 1850, when he returned to Tennessee and continued the practice of the law. In 1853, he was elected to the legislature, and served one term, when he died. He was also a lieutenant in the Mexican war. After the death of Joshua Richardson, the mother returned to Athens. She was a daughter of William and Anna (Davis) Richardson. The grandfather was a native of Virginia and came to Alabama sometime in the early part of the nineteenth century, and began teaching school, and afterward took up law and became one of the legal lights of Alabama, remaining in the practice at Athens till his death. The grandmother was a daughter of Capt. "Nick" Davis, who was once governor of Alabama, and was among the early settlers of the state. Mrs. Mary P. Richardson was born March, 1830, in Athens, Ala., where she grew to womanhood. When the war came on her father fled to Georgia. He had four sons in the Confederate army, viz.: Dr. "Nick"

Richardson. William Richardson, Edward Richardson and James Richardson. William N. Richardson was raised in Athens, and attended the common schools up to the time of the war, and at age of fifteen years entered the Confederate service, and was in the Georgia militia three months and in the siege of Atlanta. When the militia was abandoned he went with Ward's battery and served till he was captured at Selma about three weeks before Lee's surrender. When he was captured he was thrown in the stockade at Selma, where he and others remained two weeks and almost starved for something to eat and drink; he was then sent to Montgomery, where he was paroled and the first thing he did was to try to find something to eat. He selected the finest residence and rang the door bell, and when the lady came to the door he made his wants known. She insisted on his coming in the house, seeing that he was a mere youth, saying that any Confederate soldier was welcome; but he replied that he was too dirty to enter such a house. She retired to the kitchen and returned with a service well laden with all the good things to eat that she could get. He sat down on the steps and began to eat while she stood by and talked; he was so embarrassed that he did not eat all he wanted, and when he left there went but a few blocks farther, when he again stopped and begged some more to eat. After he had satisfied himself, he started for his home in Athens. There were some Yankee soldiers camped on his road, and when he came up to them he was tired walking, and seeing a negro with a fine horse, he picked up a brick and demanded the horse; the negro called upon the Yankee soldiers to help, but they were not disposed to interfere, and he took the horse and started on his way home, which he reached without further trouble. Soon after the war he was known as one of the "dare-devils" of Limestone county, and when some of the Federals would excite the negroes to some villainy he was always the first man to lead a posse of men to restore order. At one time he, in company with three or four others, took Col. Dan H. Bingham out of the Jackson hotel, and tore nearly all the clothes off him, and blacked him with lampblack and linseed oil. They went unmasked and took him out of the hotel where there were several Federal officers. Mr. Richardson stood the crowd off with a revolver and also did the blacking himself. Others met a similar fate, when they would make an incendiary speech to the negroes. After he returned home he attended school in Athens a short time, and then entered a commercial college in Pittsburg, Pa., and after finishing his business course, he went to Trigg county, Ky., where he accepted a position as clerk for D. H. Hillman in a rolling mill, remaining one year and then accepted a position as clerk in a dry goods store in Nashville, where he remained ten years; then returned to Athens, and in April, 1875, married Minnie Harris, daughter of Schuyler and Anna (DeWoody) Harris, both natives of Virginia. The father was born and reared on the farm where Mr. Richardson now lives. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson eight children were born, six

now living: Anna D., Minnie L., Ruby, William N., Schuyler and James B. The mother was born and reared on the farm where she now lives. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Richardson now owns 2,000 acres of fine land, well improved.

W. S. WHITE, one of the best and most prominent farmers of Limestone county, was born in Madison county, Ala., in 1837, a son of Fleming B. and Catharine (Alexander) White, both natives of Virginia. The father was born in 1801, and left an orphan when about two or three years of age, was reared by his half brother, Samuel Smither, and came to Alabama with him in 1806, crossing the mountains in wagons and on pack mules. Their principal food during the trip was wild game. They settled in Madison county, Ala., in the woods, where they opened a farm. F. B. White owned and operated a tannery and manufactured harness, shoes and saddles, which were sold to supply the large cotton plantations in the surrounding country, in addition to his farm. He was a son of Ewel White, a native of Virginia, and one of the prominent and wealthy citizens of the state. Mrs. Catharine White was also a native of Virginia. W. S. White was reared in Madison county, Ala., and attended the common schools of the county. In 1859 he taught school, and in 1860 entered the store of T. W. Martin, at Madison Cross Roads, as clerk. In 1861, he enlisted in company I, Fourth Alabama infantry, under Capt. E. D. Tracy, and served until July 3, 1863, when he was captured at the battle of Gettysburg, Penn., and was taken to Fort Delaware, via Baltimore, and was held until June 15, 1865, when he was released and returned to Alabama. In 1868 he came to Limestone county and engaged in the drug business three years, when he engaged in the general merchandising business and remained till 1875, when he sold out and bought the farm where he now lives, and in 1877 settled on the place, and since that time has given his attention to farming. In 1875, in April, he married Eliza S. Collier, daughter of Charles E. and Elizabeth M. (Stewart) Collier. The parents were natives of Virginia, and came to Alabama in 1819, and settled in Madison county, the father being about fourteen years old when the family came here. The father was a son of James and Elizabeth (Boleyn) Collier. The grandfather was a native of Virginia, and was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, carrying to his grave a scar on his cheek that was made by a sword cut in the hands of a British soldier. To the union of W. S. White and wife two children have been born—Emily C. and Elizabeth Stewart. The mother was born September 25, 1841, in Madison county. Mr. White is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and his wife of the Episcopal church. He is a member of the Masonic order and the K. of H. He began life after the war without anything, but by hard work and close economy has succeeded in securing one of the best improved farms in Limestone county.

Dr. S. J. WITHERS, a native of Limestone county, was born in 1828, a son of Dr. John W. and Palmyra S. (Jordan) Withers. The parents were

both natives of Virginia, but the father became an eminent physician of Alabama. He was a graduate of the college of physicians and surgeons of New York, and was in the practice about twenty years. He was a son of Judge John and Mary H. (Jones) Withers, the former a descendant of Lord Withers. Judge Withers was a son of William and Priscilla (Wright) Withers, and was a native of England, who came to America before the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Palmyra Withers was a daughter of Samuel and Jane (Scott) Jordan, natives of Virginia. Her father was a son of Sam Jordan, also a native of Virginia. Grandfather Jordan came to Alabama in 1818, and settled in Limestone county. Judge Withers came to Alabama with his family in 1808, settled near Huntsville, and built many of the forts and stockades on the Tennessee river. Dr. S. J. Withers was reared on the farm, received a good education, and in 1847 began the study of medicine with John Y. Bassett, and in 1848 entered the university of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1850, and first located in Madison county, Ala., and after one year went to Arkansas, where he practiced three years, then returned to Alabama and settled in Mooresville, where he has since remained. In 1851 he married Emma Collier, daughter of Charles E. and Elizabeth M. (Stewart) Collier. This happy union has been blessed with five children—Elizzie, C. S., John W. and Charles W. (twins), Ella Lee and Emma B. The mother was born and reared in Alabama, and he and wife are member of the Episcopal church. John W. is a physician, having graduated in 1878, from the New York city Medical college. Dr. S. J. Withers is a member of the Masonic order, and Knights of Honor. He began life without anything beside his education, and by close application to business, accumulated considerable property, but the war came on and swept all he had away. After the war he had to start life anew, and in the meantime has built up his present fortune, and is now one of the substantial citizens of the county, as well as one of the leading medical practitioners.

JAMES W. WOODROOF, one of the pioneer settlers of Limestone county, was born in Greenville county, Va., November 28, 1813, son of William and Elizabeth (Avent) Woodroof. The father and mother were both natives of Virginia. The father died when his son, James W., was one year old, and his mother remarried; with his stepfather she came to Alabama, in 1822, and settled in Limestone county. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died while in that war at Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Woodroof was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Avent, natives of Virginia. James W. Woodroof was reared on the farm, and educated in a primitive little log school-house. He is well posted on all subjects, acquiring the information through the avenues of books and papers. His vocation was that of a farmer until about seventeen years of age, when he accepted a clerkship in a store, at Mooresville, with Thomas H. Thach; he remained with him until he was twenty-one years of age, and at the age of twenty-three years he formed a partnership with R. B. Peebles,

and entered into a general merchandising business in Mooresville, and remained four years, and since that time his calling has been that of a farmer. In 1853, he married Harriet A. Wright, of Madison county, Ala., daughter of William Wright. This union has been blessed with the birth of five children, three living: Waltoa W., Betty W., wife of Dr. Hill, and James W., Jr., who was married in 1884 to Sarah Sanders, daughter of Benton and Eliza (Thach) Sanders. To this union three children have been born: Benton, Hattie and James W. Mrs. Harriet A. Woodroof was born in 1821. She was a member of the Baptist church, while her husband is a member of the Christian church. He came to Alabama with his stepfather when this was a new country, and when he began life for himself all he had was a negro woman and her children, but he worked hard, and being economical he came up rapidly in this world, and by the time the late war came on he owned ninety-six slaves, and about 3,500 acres of land, but the war set all his slaves free, and they were worth on an average, about \$500 or \$600 each, and when the war was over, his land only was left, and he had to begin life anew; but he has succeeded well, and a few years ago he divided a part of his land with his three children, giving them 700 acres each, and retaining the land on which he made his beginning in life, consisting of about 1,400 acres. He is one of Limestone county's best citizens, and is liked by all who know him. He lost his wife in 1883, and since that time his daughter has made her home with him and attended to trivial wants.

LOWNDES COUNTY.

DR. ANDREW BOWIE, a prominent physician and surgeon of Benton, Ala., was born in Edgefield C. H., S. C., in 1830. He is a son of Dr. Samuel W. and Julia R. (Bonham) Bowie, the former of whom was born at Abbeville C. H. in 1808, and the latter in Edgefield district, in 1823. They were both liberally educated, he graduating at Nashville, Tenn., and she at Columbia, S. C. Dr. Bowie afterward graduated from the university of Pennsylvania, and practiced medicine in South Carolina until 1835, when he came to Lowndes county, and here spent the rest of his life, dying in 1885, having practiced medicine forty years. He was also extensively interested in planting. He was of Scotch ancestry. At first three brothers came to America, and settled in Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina. Dr. Bowie was one of a family of five children, four sons and a daughter. His mother belonged to a distinguished family of South Carolina, one of her brothers, Gen. M. L. Bonham, being a brigadier-general in the Virginia army for some time; but resigned to become governor of South Carolina. After the war, he was a member of congress for some years. James Bowie was a Virginian by birth, and a relative of Dr. Samuel Bowie. He was the inventor of the

bowie knife, went west at an early day, and was killed in a duel in Louisiana, with a knife of the kind he had invented. A son of his, Col. James Bowie, a very talented man, was killed at the Alamo, with Col. Crockett, in the Texas revolution. Dr. Andrew Bowie is the eldest of a family of seven, four sons and three daughters, viz.: Andrew, James S., who joined a squad of Alabamians for the settlement of Kansas, and died in Brunswick, Mo., en route; Capt. Malachi Bonham was a captain of a cavalry company all through the late war in the Tennessee army with Gen. Wirt Adams. During a raid on Vicksburg he was detailed with three companies to cut off Gen. Grierson's forces. He held the enemy in check all day, and had four horses killed under him. The people of Vicksburg, therefore, presented him with a fine horse, and that was also shot, but not killed. He, another time, took two companies down the Mississippi river, and captured a trading boat heavily loaded with freight, a very hazardous undertaking; Capt. Milledge L. was captain of company M, Sixth Alabama infantry in the army of northern Virginia, all through the war. He was wounded several times, at Antietam, in the Wilderness, and at other places; and at Spottsylvania, on May 12, 1864, while at the head of the Sixth Alabama, he was severely wounded, rendering necessary the amputation of the leg above the knee joint; Sarah E., wife of Dr. J. S. Peake, now of Selma. Dr. Peake was assistant surgeon in the army, and was captured once, and was for a time held as a prisoner of war; Sophia Smith, wife of Thomas Riggs, of Pleasant Hill, Dallas county; Rosy E., wife of Joseph R. Dudley, one of the leading planters of Lowndes county. Dr. Andrew Bowie was well educated in his youth, and afterward spent six years at the university of Georgia, and graduated from Charleston, S. C., Medical college, in 1854. He began the practice of medicine at Bragg's Store, and remained there until the war, when he joined the army, and spent two years in the hospitals around Richmond. He was then made surgeon of the Third Alabama infantry, and served in the field till the close of the war. In the meantime he had been promoted to the rank of brigade surgeon and was, ex-officio, surgeon of the Third Alabama. After the war, he located in Benton, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is one of the oldest physicians in the county, and stands at the head of the profession in the county. He has a powerful constitution, and, notwithstanding the arduous duties of his calling, he is still well preserved. During the sickly season he has gone two weeks without going to bed, getting what sleep he did get, in the saddle. He has, however, always enjoyed excellent health. He inherited his strength from his father, who had a very robust constitution, who was thoroughly devoted to his profession, and won the esteem of the entire community. Since 1855, Dr. Bowie has belonged to the State Medical association, and has filled all the offices of the Lowndes county Medical society. He was married first in 1856, to Mary Ann, daughter of Dr. Adam Arthur, of

Dallas county, a South Carolinian, but an early settler in Dallas county, where he died, having lived, however, a short time in Monroe county. Mrs. Bowie was born in Monroe county, and died in 1863, leaving three children, viz.: James S., of Tuscaloosa county; Sarnael E., of Wilcox county, and Mary Julia. Dr. Bowie was married the second time, in 1865, to Miss Sarah Turnley, daughter of Edward Turnley, who was a wealthy farmer. Mrs. Bowie was the youngest of twenty one children, and died in Virginia in 1873, of consumption. She left two sons, viz.: Ira M. and Edmond Peake, the latter an orange grower of Florida. Dr. Bowie was married, a third time, in 1878, to Mrs. Anna Bowling Keener, daughter of Col. John Walker, who came from Georgia to Alabama in an early day and died at Benton. Mrs. Bowie was born at Benton. Dr. Bowie has devoted his attention almost exclusively to his profession, but takes great interest in politics, and bears his share of party support. So far as he knows, his forefathers have always been democrats. His first two wives were Baptists, and his third wife was a member of the Presbyterian church.

HON. WILLIS BREWER, a prominent lawyer of Hayneville, Ala., was born in Sumter county, March 15, 1844. He is a son of Robert Willis and Jane (Hadden) Brewer, the former of whom was born in Perry county, Ala., in 1819, and the latter in Abbeville district, S. C., in 1823. They were fairly well educated people, married in Sumter county, Ala., and died in Wilcox county, Ala., the former in 1876 and the latter in 1868. Mr. Brewer was a farmer and country merchant in moderate circumstances, always honest and industrious. He served in the artillery branch of the service about three years, in the late war, in the western army. He was a good and brave soldier. His father was William Brewer, a native of South Carolina, who came from Wilkes county, Ga., to Alabama, in 1818, and died in Macon county. He was a son of William Brewer, who, though of Welsh ancestry, was born in America. William Hadden, the father of Mrs. Jane Brewer, was a Revolutionary soldier, and died in South Carolina. His wife was a Miss DeFoe, an energetic lady. Mr. Hadden was a worthy and substantial citizen. Hon. Willis Brewer was reared principally on a farm, and received an academic education. At the age of fourteen he entered a printing office, and at seventeen he and an old schoolmate, now Judge Deloach, edited a paper at Milton, Fla. During the late war he volunteered three times to serve in the Confederate army, but owing to ill-health he was not able to perform active service. He was engaged in post duty at various places, and was deputy provost marshal, enrolling officer, etc. For a short time he was on the staff of Gen. Wirt Adams, in Mississippi. In 1865, he was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of the governor, and the same year was admitted to practice law. He did not, however, engage in the practice of law for some years. After the war he edited a semi-weekly paper, the Wilcox

Times, about two and a half years, and in 1868 removed to Hayneville, and established the Hayneville Examiner, which he edited until 1880. Since then he has devoted himself principally to the law, planting, etc. In 1871 he was appointed treasurer of Lowndes county, by Gov. Lindsey, and served in that office a few months. In 1876 he was elected state auditor on the democratic ticket, and was re-elected in 1878. In 1880, he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, and served on the ways and means committee as chairman. In 1882 he was elected to the senate from Lowndes and Autauga counties, and in the senate was chairman of the committee on internal improvements. He was re-elected to the senate in 1886, and was chairman of the committee on finance and taxation. In the meantime, in the year 1882, he served as chairman of the committee which investigated the embezzlement of state treasurer Vincent. In 1890, the senator belonged to Autauga county, and Col. Brewer was elected to the lower house again, and made chairman of the ways and means committee. He was re-elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1892. He was president of the state press association in 1876. In 1872, he published the "History and Resources of Alabama," a very popular work, and in 1884, he published "The Children of Isachar." He was a member of the Camden lodge, F. & A. M. In 1839, he was married to Mary Baine, daughter of Gen. David W. Baine, who was killed at Frazier's farm, as colonel of the Fourteenth Alabama infantry. Mrs. Brewer was born in Cherokee county, Ala., and is a most estimable lady. Col. Brewer is a director in the Montgomery, Hayneville & Camden Railroad company, whose road is now in process of construction. He was a presidential elector for the state at large on the Cleveland ticket in 1892, and is one of the most prominent gentlemen in the state of Alabama.

WILLIAM M. BRIGHTMAN, of the firm of J. P. Streety & Co., general merchants, of Hayneville, Ala., was born in New York city in 1828. He is a son of Adolphus and Amelia (Travis) Brightman, who were both born in New York in 1800, and who lived there all their lives, the former dying in 1880 and the latter in 1883. They both died at Albany, where they had lived for fifty years. Adolphus was a contractor and builder by trade, and was an energetic and prosperous man. In politics he was a whig, but he was not a politician. He was of English descent, but his father was born in Nova Scotia and died there when Adolphus was a child. Nathan Travis, the father of Mrs. Amelia Brightman, was also a native of Nova Scotia, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was a hatter by trade, and died in Westchester county, N. Y. William M. Brightman was the eldest of a family of seven, four sons and three daughters. He is the only one who came to Alabama. He was educated at the Albany public schools, and at seventeen began life for himself in Albany, in the cigar and tobacco business. In 1850, he came to Alabama, locating at Hayneville and there engaged in the cigar and tobacco trade. In 1856, he was married to Mary E. Tobler, who was born in Mobile in 1833. Her father

died in Mobile when she was an infant. She then removed with her mother to Hayneville, where she was educated, married, and died in 1872, the mother of five children, viz.: Willett T., of the firm of J. P. Streety & Co.; Maggie L., wife of R. S. McWhorter; Charles H.; Mary C. and La Rue. Mr. Brightman in March 1862, joined company K, Fifth Alabama infantry, as a private soldier, and served in the Virginia army fighting at Seven Pines, the seven days' battles, second Manassas, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville, around Richmond and in the Shenandoah Valley with Early, and was neither wounded nor captured during the war. At the time of the surrender, he was home on special furlough of one from each company. During the last three years he was orderly sergeant. In 1866 he was engaged as clerk for J. P. Streety & Co., and in 1869 became a member of the firm. He has been a member of the firm ever since, and the firm is now doing an annual business of over \$90,000. In 1890, the firm erected a fine cotton gin, one of the best in the state. The company owns over 3,000 acres of land, which is cultivated by tenants. Mr. Brightman started with nothing, and what he now owns has been accumulated by his own efforts. He is a member of the board of revenue of Lowndes county. He has always been a democrat, and while not a politician yet he has always supported his party liberally. Mr. Brightman is an elder of the Presbyterian church, and his wife was of like faith at the time of her death, and both highly respected people.

JUDGE ANDREW E. CAFFEE, probate judge of Lowndes county, was born in Lowndesboro, in 1848. He is a son of John Hooper and Mary E. (Ivey) Caffee, the former of whom was born in Montgomery in 1821, and the latter at Holy Ground battle field in Lowndes county, in 1824. They were liberally educated, and were married in 1840. Mr. Caffee accumulated a good fortune, which he lost during the war. He served a short time in the Third Alabama infantry in Virginia, was afterward a blockade runner, and was captured and imprisoned at Fort Lafayette, was paroled by Gen. Dix, and made his way through the lines to Vicksburg. He then supplied the western army with cattle and provisions. Since 1866 he and his wife have resided in Indianapolis, Ind., where he has made a fortune. He is a prominent Mason, and is a Catholic. His father, Hooper Caffee, was born in Guilford county, N. C., in 1794, was married there in 1819, came to Alabama, settling in Montgomery county, and dying there in 1835. He was a wealthy planter. In 1832 he owned the paper that was afterward merged into the Montgomery Advertiser. His wife died in 1836. His father, John Caffee, was born in Ireland, but came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he was a soldier, settled in North Carolina, and in 1819 he and six of his sons came to Alabama, he and five of the sons dying in Montgomery county. One of his sons, Thomas, represented Montgomery county in the legislature, as also did a brother of Thomas. Jesse Ivey, father of Mrs. Mary E. Caffee, was a native of Virginia, but at an early day came to Alabama, locat-

ing in Lowndes county, where his wife died, he dying in Louisiana, a wealthy planter. Judge Caffee is the youngest of a family of five children, four sons and one daughter. One son and one daughter died when young. Albert Hooper, the eldest brother living, has resided for twenty-six years in New York city, where he owns a printing establishment. He was in the Third Alabama infantry in Virginia for a short time, and then in the Seventeenth Alabama in the Tennessee army. He was severely wounded at Peach Tree Creek in the thigh, which terminated his active service in the war. He was at that time lieutenant of his company. James P., now a planter of Louisiana, was in the Third Alabama infantry, and was very severely wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., captured and taken to Point Lookout, where he was held until July 1, 1865. Judge Caffee was reared at Lowndesboro, where he received his early education. Later he attended Central institute in Coosa county, and in 1864 joined Sayre's battalion, and was at Mobile supporting a Mobile battery for a short time. He then joined the Montgomery Blues, Lee's battery, but did not get into the field until the close of the war, and surrendered at Greensboro, N. C. His life since then has been a checkered one. He clerked for a short time in Montgomery, was engaged in merchandising in Tuskegee, and in 1866 went to New York, where he clerked for a short time. He was next with Maximilian in Mexico, returning on horseback some 600 or 700 miles. He was then connected with a newspaper, the Mirror, in Indianapolis, Ind., a few years, and then he spent about eight years in exploring the Pacific and Rocky mountain states and territories. In 1875 he returned to Montgomery, and in the same year married Minnie McLemore, and afterward spent a short time in newspaper work. This was in Chicago, and he next went to Iowa, where he edited a newspaper. His wife died in 1878, and he returned with her remains to Alabama. In 1881 he married Annie Haynes, a daughter of William B. Haynes, who was born in Lowndes county, and is the mother of two sons and one daughter. Since 1880 he has resided in his native county. In 1880 he was appointed sheriff of the county by Gov. Cobb, but soon afterward resigned. The same year he was chairman of the county central committee and a member of the state democratic executive committee. In 1884 he was a delegate at large to the democratic national convention at Chicago, and he was a delegate from his congressional district to the St. Louis convention in 1888. In 1886 he was elected probate judge of Lowndes county, and he was re-elected in 1892. He has been more or less connected with newspaper work all his life, and has been prominently identified with the democratic party for twenty years. He now owns two farms near Lowndesboro, upon which he is breeding the celebrated Hambltonian horses. He now owns some of the most valuable of that stock in the country. In religion he is inclined to the Methodist Episcopal church, south, while his wife is a Presbyterian. Judge Caffee is the pioneer breeder of high bred trotting horses in Alabama, and his

ambition is to see this industry adopted generally, as he believes it will prove more remunerative than cotton and less variable.

DR. PHILIP NOBLE CILLEY, a practicing physician and surgeon of Lowndesboro, Ala., was born at Weare, Hillsborough county, N. H., March 9, 1821. He is a son of Hon. Seth Noble and Sarah (Cavis) Cilley, the former of whom was born at Weare in 1783, and the latter at Bow, N. H., in 1791. They were both liberally educated and spent all of their lives in their native state, the former dying in 1861, and the latter in 1850. They were married March 23, 1813. Mr. Cilley was a farmer, and was for several terms a member of the lower house of the state legislature. He also held various minor offices. He was a prominent Mason, and a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a son of John Cilley, who was born in 1739, and married Elizabeth Fowler, of Salisbury, N. H., and removed to Weare, where he died at the age of eighty-nine. His wife died at the age of ninety-two. He was a farmer by occupation, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was also in the French and Indian war. His great-great-grandfather, Capt. Robert Seely (that being the family name then) of Watertown, Mass., married in 1630, removed to New Hampshire, and died at Weare. He was one of the two brothers, who came from the Isle of Man, one of whom located at Weare, and the other at Nottingham. Many of their descendants became prominent in public affairs in the New England states, as member of the legislature and of congress. Richard Cilley, the third child of Robert, was a magistrate at the Isles of Shoals; in 1653 he removed to Hampton Falls. He had three children: Benoni, third child of Richard, married Eleanor Gatchell; they had eleven children. Thomas, third child of Benoni and Elenor Cilley, born 1707, married, first Elizabeth Fowler, second Lydia French, and had seven children, of whom John, above named, was the second. Nathaniel Cavis, the father of Mrs. Sarah Cilley, was a native of Merrimack county, N. H., and spent all his life in that state. He was a farmer by occupation, and was in the Indian wars of his time, and also in the Revolutionary war. He died at Bow, N. H., at the age of eighty-six, his wife dying at the age of eighty-five. Dr. Philip N. Cilley was the fourth in a family of four, two sons and two daughters, viz.: John Cavis, who was born March 10, 1814, and died March 25, 1893, in the old Cilley house at East Weare; Elizabeth Louise, born June 9, 1815, was the wife of Hon. John Langdon Hadley, who was once secretary of state in New Hampshire, and register of deeds in Hillsborough county for many years. He was also a member of the legislature, having been elected when twenty-one years of age; Mary Ann, born January 31, 1817, married Nathan McCoy, now deceased, and she is also now dead. Dr. Cilley, the fourth of the family, was educated at Weare and New Hampton, and began life for himself at sixteen, teaching school in the winter in his native county, and Merrimack, and in Massachusetts until 1841, when he went to Union district, S. C., and taught school there one year. He then

removed to La Place, Macon county, Ala., where he taught school for five years. In 1846 he commenced reading medicine under Dr. Burr Johnston, of Macon county, Ala., and subsequently removed to Lowndesboro and read medicine with Dr. H. V. Wooten, and in 1848 graduated from the university of Louisiana, now the Tulane university at New Orleans, and in the same year located at Sandy Ridge, in Lowndes county. At the end of one year, his former preceptor, Dr. Wooten, tendered him a co-partnership in the practice of his profession at Lowndesboro, which he accepted and returned there. This co-partnership continued until Dr. Wooten removed to Memphis, Tenn., and accepted the chair of professor of principles and practice of medicine in the Memphis Medical college, and Dr. Cilley has practiced at Lowndesboro ever since, with success. He thus has practiced in this county for nearly half a century, and is, perhaps, the oldest practitioner in the county. He has for many years held the office of censor in the Lowndes county Medical society, and was formerly a counselor in the state Medical association. He was married April 21, 1851, to Miss Caroline Sarah Saffold, daughter of Judge Reuben Saffold, of Dallas county, one of the pioneer citizens of Alabama, and one of the first supreme justices of this state. He was an able lawyer, and died near Pleasant Hill, Dallas county, where Mrs. Cilley was born. She was educated in the Judson institute at Marion, and married at her sister's, Mrs. Bolings, in Hayneville, Ala., and died June 17, 1856, and was the mother of three children, viz.: Mary B., who died in 1855; Philip Noble, died in 1857, and Sarah Cavis, who still survives. On April 14, 1859, Dr. Cilley married Sarah Kast, daughter of James K. Whitman, of Lowndesboro, Ala., who was born in Halifax county, Va., in 1813, and when young went to Tennessee, and when about twenty-one years old removed to Lowndesboro, where he married Mary Brown McCall, and lived there the rest of his life. He was a merchant and a planter, and died in 1880. Mrs. Whitman was born in Camden, S. C., in 1818, and died in 1874. Mrs. Cilley was born in Lowndesboro, educated at her home school, and is the mother of two children, viz.: Elizabeth Louise, wife of T. W. Howard, and Rosa Bibb, wife of Rev. R. M. Hunter, a Baptist minister of Jasper, Walker county, Ala. Dr. Cilley has been engaged in planting for some years. In 1886 and 1887 he was a member of the state legislature, served on the committees on temperance, education and public buildings. He has always been active in public affairs, and has always taken part in the advancement of the public interests. He was a member of Acacia lodge, No. 72, F. & A. M., and has taken both the chapter and council degrees. He is a member of the Sons of Temperance, and of the I. O. G. T. He was the author of the law to prohibit the sale of intoxicants in Lowndes county. He has always been a very zealous temperance worker, is a deacon of the Missionary Baptist church, and he is an active worker in, and is superintendent of, the Sunday school. Dr. Cilley's first wife was a member.

and his present wife and two of his daughters, are members of the Baptist church, while another daughter, Miss Cavis, is a Presbyterian. All are zealous workers for the cause of religion. Dr. Cilley was not subject to military service during the war of the rebellion, but whenever he could hear of any of the army boys in distress, he spared no pains nor expense in ministering to their wants and necessities.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM N. CLEMENTS, general merchant, ginner, planter, etc., of Fort Deposit, was born in Orange county, N. C., in 1838. He is a son of Capt. Payton C. and Angeline (Rencher) Clements, the former of whom was born in Wake county, N. C., in 1805, and the latter in Orange county, same state, in 1822. They were married in 1836, and in 1838 came to Alabama, settling in Greene county when the country was a wilderness. They spent their lives in that country, and died in 1870, within a few days of each other. He was a farmer by occupation, energetic, industrious and self made. He was a captain of the state militia some years. He was the youngest of seven sons born to William Clements, a native of Scotland, reared and married in his native country, and came to America prior to the Revolutionary war. He and two brothers served in that war on the side of the colonies, and afterward settled in North Carolina, William Clements dying when Capt. Payton C. Clements was a boy. His profession was that of a civil engineer, and he was employed by the government of that state. Nelson Rencher, father of Mrs. Angeline Clements, died in Greene county, Ala., when Capt. William N. Clements was a boy, and his wife died in Lowndes county at the age of eighty-eight. Capt. Clements was the eldest of a family of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters. Three of the sons were in the late war, viz.: Wiley H., who was in the Forty-fifth Alabama infantry all through the war, and died in 1874; Quincey E., who was in the same command with his brother, and died in 1877. Both were wounded in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and William N., who began life for himself at the age of nineteen, as a clerk at Forkland, Greene county, Ala., for three years. He then, in 1859, removed to Fort Deposit, when there were but few railroad houses in the place. He purchased a stock of goods, and on March 19, 1859, commenced business and sold the first goods sold in the place. On February 16, 1861, he joined company C, First Alabama state troops for one year, but was soon regularly enrolled in the Confederate army, and was among the first troops to be enrolled. On June 2, he was made second lieutenant, and in the following January, he was made first lieutenant. He spent the first year at Pensacola, and in the spring of 1862 the command to which he belonged, was ordered to Island No. 10, Mississippi river, where he was taken prisoner, but soon made his escape, and made his way down to Fort Pillow, where he was in charge of a water battery until the fall of that post. He then went to Memphis, Vicksburg, Grenada, Miss., Holly Springs, and thence to Corinth, where he fought the second battle at that place.

He then returned to Holly Springs, where he was assigned to duty on Gen. John D. Villepigue's staff, with the rank of captain. They then went to Port Hudson, where Gen. Villepigue died, and Capt. Clements rejoined his old command, and was in the siege of Port Hudson, La., fifty-two days. At the fall of the place he again made his escape through Gen. Banks' army of 35,000 men, being four days getting five miles from the fort. He then went to his home, and afterward to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army at Meridian, Miss., and secured leave of absence until his command should be exchanged. He was assigned by Gen. Johnston as assistant quartermaster to the parole camp at Cahaba, Ala., until January, 1864, when the exchange was effected and he was then ordered to Meridian, and thence to Mobile, where he had charge of a battery for sixty days, when he was ordered to Dalton, Ga., and fought all the way down to Atlanta, but, shortly before the fall of that city, when in charge of a supply train, he was surprised about daylight one morning, and captured by McCook's raiders. About nine o'clock that night, it being very dark, he again made his escape. He reached his command after considerable difficulty. He returned with Hood to Tennessee, fought at Franklin, and then returned to Mississippi, and to Mobile, whence he was ordered to North Carolina, and fought at Kingston, Bentonville and Smithville, surrendering at Greensboro, N. C. He was wounded but once, at Port Hudson, while in command of a battery, when Admiral Farragut attempted to pass. After the war he returned to Fort Deposit, then went to New York, compromised with his creditors, purchased a new stock of goods, resumed his former vocation, and has been thus engaged ever since. He has since the war been unusually successful as a business man, and has accumulated a handsome property. He now owns 2,800 acres of land in different parts of the county, and also one of the best cotton gins in the county. In 1868 he married Fannie Gilmer, daughter of William B. Gilmer, a native of Georgia, who came to Alabama in 1818, and died at Fort Deposit. He was a man of no little prominence, and one of the first settlers in the county. Mrs. Clements was born in Montgomery county, and died in 1875, leaving one son, William Early. On December 16, 1885, Capt. Clements married Miss Willie Kirby, daughter of Moses B. and Hattie Kirby, of La Grange, Ga. She was born in Troup county, Ga., and has three sons, viz.: Kirby, Murphy and Otis. Capt. Clements is not an aspirant for political honors, but for about nine years prior to 1890 he served as county commissioner by appointment. He is a member of Chevalier lodge, No. 40, Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. His first wife was a Methodist. It is worthy of note that his grandfather was one of three brothers who came to America, the name at that time being Clement.

DR. JOSEPH T. HEARNE, retired physician and surgeon, and extensive planter of St. Clair, Lowndes county, was born in what is now Lowndes

county, February 7, 1819. He is a son of Thomas and Abigail Hearne, both born in North Carolina, the former in 1780, and the latter in 1782. They both went with their respective parents to Georgia, where they were married, and in 1818 came to Alabama, settling in the woods in what is now Lowndes county, near where the city of Lowndesboro now is. Mr. Hearne died there in October, 1836, and Mrs. Hearne in 1865. He was a planter, and was conservative in politics and other public affairs. He was one of the first settlers in Lowndes county, and the very first in his own immediate neighborhood. His father, Elisha Hearne, was a native of Delaware, who went to sea for a term of years. Afterward he married and removed to North Carolina, and later to Georgia, where he died. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. A brother of his, William Hearne, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Hearne, was also in the Revolutionary war. He came to Alabama in 1819, and died in Lowndes county in 1832. He was a planter and mechanic, and was a sailor for some years in early life. His wife also died in Lowndes county, aged eighty-six years. His father, Ebenezer Hearne, was a native of Wales, and died in Delaware, when the sons were boys. Dr. Joseph T. Hearne was the youngest but one of a family of nine children, eight of whom lived to years of maturity; but of whom only three are now living, he and his two sisters. He was reared on a farm in the pioneer days of this county, and received a good academic education at Lowndesboro, after which he studied medicine under Dr. H. P. Perry, in 1842, and graduated from the university of Pennsylvania, in 1844. After practicing a short time in the city hospitals of Philadelphia, he returned to his home, and practiced there until 1857. Since then he has turned his attention to farming and planting. He was married, in 1853, to Ann Henrietta, daughter of Gen. John Archie and Ann Elmore, both born in Virginia, married in South Carolina, and came to Alabama, where they settled in 1817, in what is now Elmore county, and it was after them that the county was named, and there he died in 1834. He was a general in the war of 1812, was a planter after coming to Alabama, and also ran a saw-mill. He was one of the very first settlers of Elmore county. His eldest son, Hon. Franklin Elmore, succeeded Hon. John C. Calhoun in the United States senate from South Carolina. The other sons were Thomas and William. The latter died in Philadelphia in 1891. He had been a resident of New Orleans since 1835, and was superintendent of the mint there until the outbreak of the war: Capt. Rush Elmore commanded a company in the Mexican war, and was territorial judge of Kansas; Hon. Henry Elmore was probate judge of Macon county, prior to the war; John A. Elmore was one of the most distinguished lawyers of Montgomery; Albert Elmore, now of the old home in Elmore county, is the only son now living. Gen. Elmore was very popular in his day, and one of the most widely known men in the state. His wife died in 1855. Mrs. Hearne was born in Elmore county, in 1829, and was educated in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. She

has had two children, both of whom are now dead. During the war Dr. Hearne remained at home providing for soldiers in the field and their families at home to the best of his ability. Although frequently requested to do, he never permitted his name to be used in connection with office. From 1870 to 1880 he did a very large advance business to farmers. He now owns about 1,800 acres of land. He was formerly a Mason and an Odd Fellow, but he has allowed his connection with these orders to lapse. His wife is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Dr. Hearne is doubtless the oldest native resident of Lowndes county, and is one of its best known citizens. He is a typical southern gentleman and is very energetic for a man of his years.

DR. DANIEL STILES HOPPING, physician and surgeon of Letohatchie, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., in 1830. He is a son of Ephraim S. and Parmelia A. (May) Hopping, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, in 1799, and the latter in Oglethorpe county, Ga., December 12, 1807. Mr. Hopping was educated at Princeton college. He then came south and married in Georgia. He was professor in the state university at Athens for some years. Afterward, he devoted his attention to the manufacture of cotton. He was a man of ability and influence, and was a delegate to the democratic national convention that nominated James K. Polk for the presidency, in 1844. In religion, he was a Presbyterian, was one of two sons and two daughters, and the only one of the family who ever came south. He died in 1853. His father, Daniel Hopping, was a native of Amelia county, Va., was of English descent, and was a farmer. He has some distinguished relatives, one of whom was, at one time, the governor of Rhode Island. Mrs. Parmelia A. Hopping is still living. She is a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth May, both natives of North Carolina, whence they removed to Georgia, dying in Oglethorpe county. Philip was a wealthy farmer and an Episcopalian. Dr. Hopping was the second in a family of nine, five sons and four daughters. All the sons were in the late war, viz.: Daniel Stiles; May, was in Wheeler's cavalry all through the war, and now lives in Texas; Paul was in Stonewall Jackson's command, was shot at Gettysburg through the chest, and is now an orange-grower in Florida; Augustus, now of the Indian Territory, and a stockman, was in the same command with his brother May; Samuel was also with Wheeler, though quite a young man, and is now a merchant of Texas. Dr. Hopping was educated at Athens, remaining there two years, and then read medicine at Lexington, Ga., and graduated from Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, in 1852. He practiced medicine at Lexington, Ga., until 1857, and then removed to his present home, where he has since been in practice except during the years he was in the army. In May, 1862, he joined company A, and was in the hospital service of Bragg's army during the entire war. He was at Atlanta at the time of the surrender. He immediately resumed his practice at home, and is now one of the oldest physicians in the county. He was one of

the vice-presidents of, and is now one of the counselors of, the State Medical association, and has read some able papers before that body. He was married, in 1856, in Oglethorpe county, to Miss Mary H. Hanson, daughter of Richard and Sophia Hanson, natives of Maryland and Georgia, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson died in Georgia. Mr. Hanson was a lawyer and farmer. Mrs. Hopping was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga. Dr. Hopping has a stock farm where he breeds Hambletonian horses, in which he takes great pride. He was formerly a Mason in Georgia, but has permitted his membership to lapse. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Hopping is one of the most genial of gentlemen,

ISAAC N. JORDAN, general merchant of Fort Deposit, was born in Lowndes county, in 1858. He is a son of Samuel and Mary (Blackwell) Jordan, the former a native of Georgia, and the latter of Alabama. When but twelve years old Samuel Jordan came with his mother to Alabama. In that state he received a limited education, married and settled down in Lowndes county, where he spent the rest of his life, dying in 1881, at the age of seventy-three. He was a prosperous farmer and a self-made man. He was a member of Fort Deposit lodge, No. 291, F. & A. M., and a member of the Baptist church. He was married three times, his first wife being Sophia McFarland, by whom he had five children, viz.: James M., of Texas; Prof. Samuel, one of the proprietors of the Highland Home college in Crenshaw county, and a minister of the Christian church; David L., of Texas; Mary, deceased wife of William Jones, of Texas; Flora, widow of George Tankersley, of Texas. Samuel Jordan's second wife was the mother of Isaac N. Jordan, and died when he was quite small. She was the mother of five children, viz.: Fannie and William, who died young; Georgia; Josephine, wife of W. L. Hairston, and Isaac N. The latter was reared on a farm and received a good common school education at Strata academy, under Prof. J. M. Barnes, now president of Highland Home college. He then clerked in Montgomery for two years, when he removed to Fort Deposit and worked there for a short time, then farmed a year, and afterward engaged in merchandising at Highland Home for two years, and since 1887, he has been a merchant at Fort Deposit. He is now one of the leading merchants of that place, owns 400 acres of land and considerable town property beside. He also owns stock in a flouring mill at Estill Springs, Tenn. In 1882 he married Eugenia Lightfoot, daughter of William and Martha Lightfoot, the former of whom was a native of Georgia and the latter of Autauga county, Ala. Mrs. Jordan was born in Lowndes county. She is the mother of four children, three of whom are living. Mr. Jordan is a member of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Baptist church, while Mrs. Jordan is a Methodist.

WILLIAM D. MCCURDY, a prominent planter and breeder of fine horses, of Lowndesboro, was born in Troup county, Ga., in 1836. He is a son of Edward S. and Mary J. (Harris) McCurdy, the former a native of North

Carolina, and the latter of Hancock county, Ga. Mr. McCurdy attended school but a few weeks, his parents being poor, and he was apprenticed early in life to the gin making trade. This trade he followed a good many years with marked success. He became moderately wealthy, and was an extensive planter at the time of his death, in 1865, owning at that time, about 3,000 acres of land. He was strictly a self-made man, industrious, progressive, of sound judgment and of an indomitable will. He went to Georgia a young man, married there, and about 1838 removed to Chambers county, Ala., where he spent the rest of his life. He was extremely averse to office holding, but was a devout Methodist. He was one of a family of two sons, and three daughters, born to his parents, who were of Scotch descent, and who died in Meriwether county, Ga., in 1866, living at the time with his second wife. He was a very poor man, and his son Edward S., at his death, made provision in his will for his support, and that of his wife. Mrs. Mary J. McCurdy is still living in Chambers county, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her father, Edmund Harris, died in Chambers county, while on a visit to a son, being a resident of LaGrange, Ga., at the time. He was a large and prosperous planter, was a self-made man, was a strict Methodist, and reared a large family of children. His wife was an aunt of the eminent ex-congressman, Dixon H. Lewis. William D. McCurdy is the eldest of a family of eight, five sons and three daughters, viz.: William D., Rebecca, widow of Nathan Robinson; James F., of Chambers county, who served in the late war; Lenora A., deceased wife of John A. Jones, also deceased; Edward S., was in the army of Virginia, as a cadet from the university of Alabama, and died in 1853; Lewis H., a prominent planter of Lowndesboro; Addie, deceased wife of Isaac Reese, of Chambers county, and Edmund B., who was killed, in 1890, while on duty as conductor, on the Louisville & Nashville railroad. William D. was educated at Oak Grove, near home, and in 1853 graduated from Emory college at Oxford, Ga. He then taught school for a few years, and then engaged in farming. In 1859, he married Cornelia H. Reese, daughter of Nathan and Amy Reese, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter a native of Autauga county, Ala. Mr. Reese came to Alabama a young man, married here and spent the last years of his life at Lowndesboro, on the farm upon which Mr. McCurdy now lives. He died in 1860, his wife having died some years before. Mrs. McCurdy was born at Lowndesboro, educated there, and at LaGrange Methodist college. She is the mother of five children, four of whom are living. Mr. McCurdy has followed farming all his life, but in 1880 he became acquainted with the Tennessee Coal & Iron company, was engaged in the mining business at the Pratt mines about seven years. In 1887, he and Col. J. F. B. Jackson purchased the Florence Hotel, which they ran until 1892, when they sold it. During this time Mr. McCurdy spent most of his time with his business, but his home was still at Lowndesboro. He is one of the most

extensive planters in the county, owning 5,300 acres of land, most of which he has acquired by his own efforts. He is also one of the leading breeders of horses in the state, and owns some of the best stock in the Gulf states, and some of his horses are well trained. He is also engaged in breeding thoroughbred Jersey cattle. He is well known as one of the leading horsemen in the state. He has a fine home, and is an earnest worker for the success of the Methodist church, of which both he and his wife are members.

HON. JOHN V. McDUFFIE, a prominent planter of Hayneville, Ala., was born in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1841. He is a son of Isaac and Cynthia (Baker) McDuffie, the former of whom was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1803, and the latter in Pennsylvania in 1805. Isaac McDuffie was a man of more than ordinary education and took a very active part in local politics. By trade and occupation he was a blacksmith, and died in 1892, his widow being still living. He was and she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a son of William McDuffie, who was born and died in New York. His father, William McDuffie, was born in Scotland and came to America in 1758. A son of his, named Thomas, was captured and killed by Tories and their Indian allies during the Revolutionary war, at White Plains. Samuel Baker, father of Mrs. Cynthia McDuffie, was born in Connecticut in 1761, and died in 1854. He belonged to the Dutchess county volunteers from 1781 to 1783, serving at Stony Point and at other places during the Revolutionary war. He was a sergeant in the war of 1812. His wife, a Miss Easter Fields, was a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, who was killed at White Plains. Judge McDuffie is the fifth in a family of six, three sons and three daughters. When yet quite young, he went west, and received his early education in Illinois. At the breaking out of the war he was attending the Lutheran college of Iowa, and in July, 1861, he joined company B, Second Iowa cavalry, serving first as sergeant and later as sergeant-major of the regiment. After drilling at Davenport, Iowa, and St. Louis, Mo., he went to southeastern Missouri, whence, with his command, he was ordered to assist the reinforcement of Grant at Fort Donelson. He was also present at the engagements at New Madrid, at Island No. 10, before Corinth, after Shiloh, during the first Mississippi campaign, the siege of Vicksburg, Iuka, Corinth, October 3 and 4, and other battles—his last general engagement being the battle of Nashville—after which engagement he participated in the chase after Hood into Alabama and Mississippi, coming on into Alabama, and being mustered out at Selma. He soon afterward removed to Lowndes county, and purchased a large plantation and has since resided in that county. In 1870 he married Mrs. Martha Alice Kelley, a daughter of Christopher and Emily (Johnson) Quinn. Mr. Quinn was born in county Down, Ireland, and Mrs. Quinn in Ohio, and they both died at Painesville, Ohio. Mrs. McDuffie was born in Lake county, and married

Mr. Kelley and lived at Monticello, Mo., where Mr. Kelley was killed during the war as a Confederate soldier, and Mrs. Kelley and family fled as refugees to Alabama. She is the mother of four children by her last marriage, two of whom survive, viz.: Edwin, born in January, 1875, and Maud, born in March, 1877. In August, 1868, Mr. McDuffie was elected probate judge of Lowndes county, and served twelve years, and he has been a member of all the republican state conventions since the war, and he was a delegate from his congressional district to the national republican convention at Philadelphia in 1872, and to that at Cincinnati in 1876. He was an alternate delegate at large to the Minneapolis convention in 1892, but did not attend. In 1886 he was a candidate for congress against Col. Davidson. He contested the election, but was not seated. In 1888 he again made the race for congress against Congressman Turpin, contested the election of Mr. Turpin, and was seated. In 1890 he was again a candidate for congress, and is now contesting the election of his opponent. He was elected a member of the state constitutional convention of 1875, but did not qualify. He is a member of Montgomery Odd Fellow lodge, and of the W. B. Wood post, G. A. R., at Montgomery, and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

TERRIE M. MCPHERSON, druggist and pharmacist of Fort Deposit, was born in Lowndes county in 1864. He is a son of Duncan and Susan (Hamilton) McPherson, the former of whom was born near Raleigh, N. C., and the latter in Lowndes county, Ala. Duncan McPherson received a common school education and came to Alabama a young man. He married in Lowndes county, and spent the rest of his life there except a few years in Montgomery county. He was a farmer, a liveryman and a merchant. He died at Fort Deposit in 1884, aged fifty-nine years. He was in the service of the Confederate States for a short time on the coast. In religion he was a Methodist, and in life he was an honest and industrious man. His father, John McPherson, was a native of Scotland, but came to the United States after his marriage and lived and died in North Carolina, as also did his wife. They were the parents of five sons and one daughter, viz.: Duncan, Dr. Malcomb, who was surgeon in an Alabama command, and was killed near Chattanooga; Sanderson; Hugh, who also served in the war; John, who disappeared in North Carolina, and was never heard of afterward, and Irene. All came to Alabama except John. Mrs. Susan McPherson is still living with her son Terrie. She is a daughter of John and Martha Hamilton, both natives of Georgia, but early settlers in Lowndes county, Ala., where Mrs. Hamilton died. Mr. Hamilton died in Coosa county. He was a farmer by occupation, and was a soldier in the late war. He and his wife were Methodists. Duncan and Susan McPherson reared a large family of children, eight in all. Of these eight Terrie M. was the third. Their names are as follows: Carrie, deceased; Hamilton H., Terrie M., John G., railroad agent in Texas; Irene, deceased; William W., railroad fireman in Arkansas; Duncan A., railroad agent at

Cuthbert, Ga., and Bettie. Terrie M. McPherson was educated at Fort Deposit and attended the junior year at the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn, Ala. He then spent two and a half years in the drug business at Fort Deposit, and afterward five years at Montgomery, when he returned to Fort Deposit, where he has remained in business ever since. He is one of the prominent business men of the city. He was married, in 1889, to Miss Carrie Little, daughter of Rufus J. and Lizzie Little, natives of Lowndes county. Mr. Little was a merchant at Fort Deposit. He served in company G. Sixth Alabama cavalry, when a mere youth, with Gen. Forrest, and was severely but accidentally wounded in Tennessee. Mrs. McPherson was born in Lowndes county and was educated at Marion seminary. Mr. McPherson is a member of Fort Deposit lodge, No. 291, F. & A. M., and of Chevalier lodge, No. 40, Knights of Pythias, and he is the keeper of the record and seal. Both he and his wife are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

JOSEPH NORWOOD, of the firm of Norwood & Hattemer, general merchants, of Fort Deposit, was born in Darlington county, S. C., in 1854. He is a son of Hon. James H. and Mary R. (Brooks) Norwood, the former of whom was born in Darlington county, S. C., in 1824, and the latter in Greenville county, S. C., in 1824. They were both liberally educated, and the former graduated from Wake Forest college, North Carolina, and practiced law in South Carolina for twenty-five years with marked success. He was a member of the legislature of South Carolina several times, and was collector of internal revenue after the war. He served about two years in "Hampton's Legion" during the late war, and in 1866, removed to Lowndes county, and was for some time engaged in the practice of the law at Greenville, but for some years he has resided at Montgomery and has devoted his time to planting, being one of the most prominent planters of Lowndes county. He is a Mason, and takes an active interest in the general welfare of the county. He is one of a large family born to Joseph Norwood, who was probably born in North Carolina, but who died in South Carolina, and his wife, Sarah McIntosh, also died in the same state. John W. Brooks, the father of Mrs. Mary R. Norwood, was a native of South Carolina, and both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. Joseph Norwood's mother is still living, and has had four children, of whom he was the eldest. The other three were John W. B., deceased; James H., died when an infant, and Florence, wife of Fred S. Rauschler, of Denver, Col. Joseph was educated at Greenville, S. C., high school, and also at Greenville, Ala. He attended the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn one year, and at seventeen engaged as a clerk in his father's store at Fort Deposit. From 1878 to 1881, inclusive, he was railroad agent at Fort Deposit. He then engaged in merchandising as a member of the firm of Lightfoot & Norwood, which afterward became Norwood & Tyson, which continued until 1882, when it was succeeded by the present firm, which is one of the strongest firms

in southern Alabama, doing a business of \$100,000 annually. Mr. Norwood also owns one of the best cotton gins and grist mills in the county, the gin having a capacity of thirty bales per day. He also owns 8,000 acres of land in Lowndes county. He was married, in 1830, to Miss Virginia Tyson, daughter of John A. Tyson, and a sister of Judge John R. Tyson, of Montgomery. She was born in Lowndes county and is a graduate of Marion institute, at Marion, Ala. Mr. Norwood is one of the most thorough-going business men in the county, and is a very pleasant and popular man. He is a member of Fort Deposit lodge, No. 291, F. & A. M., and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He has not been an office-seeker, and is not a politician, but always performs his part toward party support.

SEYMOUR H. POWELL, one of the original settlers and since prominent planters of Lowndes county, was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., in 1817. He is a son of Seymour and Martha Ursula (Cowling) Powell, who were also natives of Georgia, where they received a fair English education, and lived until 1819, and then came to Alabama, settling in the woods where Lowndesboro is now situated, and lived there the rest of their lives, he dying in 1834, and she in 1867. Mr. Powell was industrious, energetic and scrupulously honest in his transactions with his fellow-men. He was one of the leading farmers and best known men of his day. He served as circuit court clerk some years, when the county was in its infancy, and was a most efficient and satisfactory official. He was one of a large family born to Seymour Powell, and probably died in Georgia. Slaughter Cowling, the father of Mrs. Martha U. Powell, was a school teacher for many years, but for some years before his death he was blind. He and his wife both came from Alabama with Mr. Powell, and died in this state. Mr. Cowling was of Dutch descent. Seymour H. Powell is the second of a family of nine children; William F. was in the late war in the Virginia army, and is now deceased; Josiah W., another brother, was also in the war. Seymour H. Powell was reared on a farm with a fair English education, and at the death of his father, he being the eldest son, the main burden of the family support fell upon him for some years. In 1832 he married Josephine J. Rice, daughter of Rev. William and Charlotte Rice, who were early settlers of the county, where they died after the war. He was a Methodist minister for many years. He had one son, Wesley, who was in the late war. Mrs. Powell was born in Lowndes county, and has borne nine children, viz.: William S.; Kate E.; Charlotte R., wife of S. A. Tyson; Benjamin S.; Frank C., of Birmingham; Martha U., deceased; James M., of Cincinnati, Ohio; the eighth died in infancy, and Gaston. Mr. Powell has lived in the neighborhood of his present home for seventy-three years. He grew up among the Indians, and has been a planter all his life. He now owns about 700 acres of land. While he is decided in his political opinions he is not a politician. He and his wife have been Methodists for any years.

DR. JOHN A. PRITCHETT, physician and merchant of Hayneville, Ala., was born near this place July 19, 1849. He is a son of Dr. Edward Hill and Frances A. (Swanson) Pritchett, both natives of Pittsylvania county, Va., where they were reared and married. Dr. Pritchett graduated in medicine from the university of Pennsylvania, and about 1846 came to Lowndes county, Ala., where he spent the rest of his life. He lived some years in the country, and later moved to Hayneville, where he was engaged in merchandising in connection with his practice until his death in 1883. His wife died in 1867, and he afterward married her sister. Dr. Pritchett was a man of superior intelligence and a man of fine attainments, and excellent business qualifications. He accumulated a good fortune. He was very successful as a physician as well as a business man. Early in the war he enlisted and served a short time as a private soldier, but was soon made a surgeon of the Thirty-fifth Georgia infantry, serving in that capacity through the war in the Virginia army. He was not a politician, was a master Mason, was a member of no church, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. His father, Maj. John Pritchett, was a native of Virginia, where he and his wife, Sarah Inge, both died, having reared a large family of children. He was a major in the war of 1812, and was stationed at Norfolk, Va., a portion of the time. His father belonged to a Huguenot family, settling first in Brunswick county, Va., but died in Pittsylvania county. John Swanson, father of Mrs. Frances A. Pritchett, was a native of Virginia, was of English origin, was a merchant, farmer and tobacco manufacturer. His wife was a Miss Cook, of Halifax county, Va. Dr. John A. Pritchett is the eldest of a family of three, one son and two daughters. The daughters are Fannie, wife of Charlie Rogers, railroad agent at Letohatchie, and Lucy, wife of Prof. James Kilgore, of Texas. Dr. Pritchett received his early education at Hayneville, Ala., and vicinity, and then took a course of study at the university of Virginia, graduating in medicine in 1870. Since that time he has practiced his profession in Hayneville, among the people with whom he was reared. He is now recognized by the leading members of the profession as one of the most brilliant and successful of the physicians in the state. He is a prominent member of the State Medical association, and is president of the Lowndes county Medical society. On the death of his father he assumed charge of his mercantile business, and has continued to conduct that business ever since, under the firm name of Pritchett & Co. In February, 1885, he married Bettie Cook, daughter of Philip and Meliora Cook, natives of Alabama. Mr. Cook died about 1867, and Mrs. Cook some years before, both in Lowndes county. Mrs. Pritchett was born in Lowndes county. Dr. Pritchett, while not a politician nor an aspirant for political honors, is yet a liberal supporter of his party, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

ELI T. ROBINSON, retired planter of Benton, Ala., was born in Lowndes county, in 1851. He is a son of Hon. Cornelius and Martha W.

(De Jarnett) Robinson, both of whom were born in Anson county, N. C., the former in 1805, and the latter in 1812. They were liberally educated and came with their respective parents to Alabama, he in 1817, his parents settling in Autauga county, and afterward removing to what is now Lowndes county, where they probably died. Mr. Robinson was a wealthy planter and reared a large family of children. Hon. Cornelius Robinson lived in Autauga and Montgomery counties before moving to Lowndes county, where he was a very extensive planter, and for some years prior to the war was in the commission business in Mobile. He served in the Creek war as captain, and afterward was general of militia in Lowndes county. During the late war he was on Gen. Bragg's staff until his health failed, when he returned to his home and was appointed to the Confederate congress by Gov. Eli Shorter to fill an unexpired term, but after a few months' service retired on account of ill health. He then lived on his plantation in Lowndes county until his death, which occurred in 1867. He was one of the most prominent men in the county, and a leader in all public matters, either of local or state interest. His widow is still living, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Her father, John P. De Jarnett, was a native of North Carolina, a wealthy planter, and spent all his life in his native state. His widow came to Alabama and died in Lowndes county. Eli T. Robinson is the youngest of a family of ten children, of whom only he and one sister are now living. Three of the brothers were in the late war, viz.: Cornelius B. was a second lieutenant in the Third Alabama infantry, and died in 1866; Mumford De Jarnett was in the militia by special call various times, was in delicate health, and was superintendent of education of Lowndes county at the time of his death in 1878; John W. was in the Third Alabama infantry all through the war, and afterward followed farming until his death in 1884. Eli T. Robinson was reared on a farm and began life for himself at the age of nineteen, as a planter, and continued this line of work for eight years. Since then he has been in the insurance business, etc. He was married in 1870 to Emma C., daughter of Dr. John N. of Connecticut, and S. R. Kendall of South Carolina, whence they came to Alabama and died in Benton, where Dr. Kendall practiced medicine for many years. Mrs. Robinson was born and educated in Benton, and is now the mother of five children. Mr. Robinson has 1,500 acres of land, which he has acquired mostly by his own efforts, and he is one of the leading planters in the county. He was a member of Rising Star lodge of the order of K. P., until that lodge ceased to exist. He is now a member of Lowndes lodge, No. 2,770, K. H., at Benton. Mumford De Jarnett, the great-grandfather of Eli T. Robinson, on his mother's side, was a French Huguenot exile, who settled in North Carolina and served under Gen. Marion in the Revolutionary war as a captain.

ELI W. ROBINSON, a prominent planter of Lowndesboro, was born in the house in which he now resides, in 1849. He is a son of William and

Eliza J. (Ware) Robinson, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, February 8, 1799, and the latter in Georgia. They came to Alabama when young, he in 1817, received a liberal education, were married April 15, 1823, and settled in Lowndes county on the river, and later on the place on which Eli W. now resides, taking possession of the house built by the distinguished ex-congressman, Dixon H. Lewis. Here Mr. Robinson died in 1882, his wife having died in 1876, aged sixty-nine. Both were members of the Protestant Methodist church for many years. He was a wealthy planter, and one of the best known citizens of the county. In his private affairs he was industrious, and a good manager, and in public matters he was active and public spirited. He was one of the nine children born to Todd and Martha Robinson, who were probably natives of North Carolina, but in 1817 came to Alabama, and settled in Autauga county, when that county was a wilderness. They both died in that county, he in 1838, aged seventy-three, and she in 1822, aged fifty-eight. One of the sons, Todd Robinson, went to California at an early day, and became a member of the supreme court of that state. He was one of the most prominent lawyers of the state. Another son, Cornelius, was at one time a member of the Alabama legislature from Lowndes county, and a grandson, Todd Caldwell, was once governor of North Carolina. Nothing is known of grandfather Ware, father of Mrs. Eliza J. Robinson. Martha Terry, wife of Todd Robinson, was a daughter of James and Ann Terry the former of whom was born in 1746, and the latter in 1756, and died in 1816 and 1801, respectively. Eliza J. Robinson was a sister of Dr. Robert J. Ware, a once prominent citizen of Montgomery and a member of the legislature. Eli W. Robinson is the youngest of a family of twelve children, viz.: Robert T., deceased; Henry W., of Texas; William, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness as captain in a Texas regiment; Gilbert M., who was in the late war as a soldier in the Third Alabama infantry, was once captured, and is now deceased; Cornelius, was a captain in the Third Alabama infantry all through the war, now deceased; James R., killed when a young man at Mobile; Charles, died young; Martha J., deceased; Todd, died young; Mary E., wife of Capt. Thomas Brown, and Kittie A., deceased; and Eli W. Mr. Robinson was reared on the farm upon which he now resides, near Lowndesboro. He began life for himself at twenty-one years of age, working on a farm and then farming for himself. In 1878 he married Juliet Isadora McCain, daughter of William and Bettie McCain, natives of Montgomery county, Ala., but now of Elmore county. Mr. McCain was in the Tennessee army during the late war, and is now a planter. His mother was a Miss Fargeson, of Kentucky. From 1873 to 1881 Mr. Robinson lived in Elmore county, and then lived one year in Benton. Returning to the farm upon which he was born, he has lived there ever since. He carried on merchandising two years at Lowndesboro, and now has a store at Robinson's Switch. He is extensively engaged in planting, owning 3,800 acres of land, all in

Lowndes county. A portion of this land was inherited, but the most of it he has himself acquired by his own industry. While Mr. Robinson has always liberally supported the party to which he belongs, yet he has never neglected his private or domestic affairs for politics. He and his wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist church.

DR. JOHN H. RUSSELL, physician and surgeon of Sandy Ridge, Lowndes county, was born in this county in 1822. He is a son of Robert and Louisa W. (Stone) Russell, the former of whom was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., in 1799, and the latter in Clarke county, Ga., in 1805. They both came to Alabama when young, he in 1817, and they were married in 1822, in Lowndes county, where they spent the rest of their lives, she dying when Dr. Russell was an infant, and he in 1888. He was a farmer by occupation, and was deputy sheriff when this county was a part of Montgomery county. He was a member of Sandy Ridge lodge, F. & A. M. No. 222, and he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church seventy years. He was married twice, and reared two families of children. He was of the very first settlers in this part of the county, then a vast cane brake and an unbroken wilderness. His father, Robert Russell, lived and died in Georgia, and the wife of Robert Russell was a member of the distinguished Rutherford family of North Carolina, where Mr. and Mrs. Russell were probably born. Warren Stone, the father of Mrs. Lucinda Russell, was born in Maryland, whence he removed to Georgia. He came to Alabama in 1818 and settled on the Alabama river in what is now Lowndes county, being thus one of the first settlers in that county, owning there a large tract of valuable land, and becoming one of the county's most popular and wealthy citizens. He was a man of education and culture, lived in good style, and was married several times. He died in 1849. Dr. Russell is one of six children by his father's first wife, only two of whom are living, an elder brother of the doctor, the Hon. Robert W. Russell, a prominent farmer of Lowndesboro, who was a member of the legislature in 1884-85. A half brother, now a farmer of Evergreen, was all through the war as a soldier in the Sixth Alabama infantry and served in the Virginia army. At Antietam he had an arm broken, and at Appomattox he had the other arm broken. He was captured at this time and taken to Washington, where the Federal surgeons removed the ball. Dr. Russell was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. He then attended Emory college at Oxford, Ga., a short time, and then entered the junior class of the university of Tennessee at Knoxville, where he stood at the head of his class, and delivered the address for the Chi Delta society of that institution. He then read medicine with a cousin, Dr. Thomas M. Stewart of Georgia, after which he attended the Reformed Medical college of the south, at Macon, Ga., at which was taught the eclectic system, and in 1857, graduated from the Metropolitan college of New York. He began practice in Sumter county, Ga., in 1855, and soon afterward, and before graduating, located at Union Springs.

Bullock county, Ala., where he married, in 1856, Miss Theresa H. Lassater, daughter of Lenore Lassater, who was born in North Carolina and died in Clarke county, Ala. Mrs. Russell was born in what is now Bullock county, Ala., and died in 1887, having borne eight children, viz.: Robert L., who married Miss Clara Crenshaw, of Mobile, Ala.; Mary L., who died in the second year of her age; Dr. W. Payne, a graduate of Atlanta Medical college, who married Miss Mildred Brewer, of Hayneville, Ala.; Kate Coleman, wife of H. W. Haynes; Elizabeth B.; Elmira J.; J. W. Stone, and Maria G. After living a short time in Union Springs, Dr. Russell spent two years in Dale county, and since then he has been a constant resident of Lowndes county, and is one of the oldest physicians of the county. He has also been engaged in farming for a good many years and in merchandising at Sandy Ridge. He was a county commissioner for some years after 1866, and in 1888-89 he was a member of the lower house of the legislature, serving on the committees on temperance and health. He was the choice of the Kolb faction, in 1892, for membership in that body. He has been an active worker for his party, and is an able stump speaker. He was at one time worthy master of Sandy Ridge lodge, No. 222, F. & A. M., but is now dimitted, and he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for a good many years.

HON. ROBERT W. RUSSELL, planter of Lowndes county, was born in this county, while it was a part of Montgomery county, in 1824. He is a son of Robert and Louisa (Stone) Russell, the former of whom was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., in 1799, and the latter in Clarke county, Ga., in 1805. They both came to Alabama when young, married in this state, settled in Lowndes county, where they spent the rest of their lives. Mrs. Russell died in 1835, Mr. Russell married again and died in 1888. He was a planter all his life and prosperous before the war. He was a Mason and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was active in all public matters. He was one of the earliest settlers in Lowndes county, in which he lived about sixty-five years. His father died in Georgia. Mr. Russell had one brother, William, who came with him to Alabama, and died in Monroe county. Warren Stone, the father of Mrs. Louisa Russell, was a native of Maryland, whence he removed to Georgia, and in 1818 or 1819 came to Alabama, locating in what is now Lowndes county, being thus one of the very first settlers in that county. He died there in 1849, his wife having died some days before. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. He had ten children, four sons and six daughters, all of whom lived to have families of their own. Mr. Stone was one of the wealthy planters and prominent citizens of his time. Robert W. Russell was the eldest of a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, viz.: Robert W.; Martha J., deceased wife of William Pierce of Arkansas; Dr. John H.; William, died when young; Mary Caroline, died young; Edward Ruthland, died young. Hon. Robert W. Russell was reared on a farm with about two years



of schooling in the country schools. At eighteen he left home and followed clerking for eighteen months, and he then managed his grandfather's store and plantation three years. In April, 1847, he married Clara Powell, daughter of Seymour and Ursula M. Powell, both natives of Georgia, but who came to Alabama at an early day and settled in Lowndes county, where he died in 1834, and she in 1867. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and reared a large family. Mrs. Russell was born in Lowndes county, was the mother of nine children, and died in 1870. Four of her nine children are now living, viz.: Mattie L., widow of Henry L. Smith; Callie P.; Bettie, wife of R. M. Williamson, and Josiah. The other five died young. In 1879 Mr. Russell married Mrs. M. E. Powell, née Miller, who was born in Montgomery county, educated at Lowndesboro, after the death of her parents. Since January, 1848, Mr. Russell has lived on his present farm, and has followed farming all his life. In 1864 he was for a short time in the state militia. He served eight years as commissioner of the board of revenue, and in 1884 resigned. He was elected to the legislature, and served on the committees on temperance, on public highways, and on other important committees. He became a Mason during the war at Lowndesboro. His first wife was, and he and his present wife are, members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN P. STREETY, general merchant and planter of Hayneville, Ala., was born in Bladen county, N. C., in 1820. He is a son of William and Anne Jane (Poynter) Streety, both natives of North Carolina, in which state they spent all of their lives, the former being for twenty-one years sheriff of his county, and holding that office at the time of his death. Argulus Poynter, the father of Mrs. Anne Jane Streety, died in North Carolina before John P. Streety was born. The latter was the youngest of six children, viz.: William T., who came to Butler county, Ala., at a very early day, and later went to Texas, where he died; Griffith J., who died in Florida; Bela, now of New York; Mrs. Mary J. Rinaldi, Mrs. Lucy Smith, and John P. He was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education. At the age of thirteen he attended school at Fayetteville, N. C., and in 1835 went with his brother-in-law, Mr. Rinaldi, to Apalachicola, Fla., and spent one year there as a clerk. He then came to Butler county, Ala., and spent one year in the office of his brother, who was circuit court clerk. He next removed to Lowndes county, and became a clerk in a drug store at Hayneville; and still later in a general store until 1841, when he engaged in mercantile business for himself, going to New York to purchase goods, where he was compelled to remain a few weeks until he should attain his majority in order that he might be able to make a legal transaction. For more than fifty years since then he has transacted business in the same place, with the exception of a few years during the war, and since 1841 he has carried on his business in the same building, and has never had any loss by fire.

In 1846 he was married to Anna Marvin, daughter of Ebenezer Marvin, of New York, who came south at an early day. After residing in the south many years, he returned north and died in Canada. Mrs. Streety was born in New York, and died June, 1852, leaving two children, Cynthia I., widow of Dr. J. P. Muskat, and John P., Jr., who died during the war. He was in what was called the Boy Command of Montgomery. One child died young. Mr. Streety was married April 22, 1854, to Ellen A., daughter of Hugh and Mary McCall, both natives of North Carolina, but who came to Alabama, settling in Lowndes county in 1818, where they spent the rest of their lives. He was a farmer, and a justice of the peace for many years. Mrs. Streety was born in Lowndes county, and is the mother of two children, one of whom died in infancy, and the other, Anne Mary, married W. R. Houghton, an attorney of Birmingham. She died young, leaving one child, Harry Streety Houghton. In the summer of 1863 Mr. Streety joined company D. Fifty-third Alabama mounted infantry, Hannon's regiment, and was in the office of the quartermaster of the regiment the remainder of the war. This regiment operated in northern Alabama as a portion of Wheeler's cavalry, was in the Georgia campaign, and followed Sherman to South Carolina, where it was disbanded in May, 1865, Mr. Streety returning home on horseback. During the war he was home twice on furlough, was never either wounded nor captured, nor was he ever sick nor in the hospital. He was always present at roll call, and always ready for duty. During the war his family lived in Montgomery, but after it was over they returned to Hayneville. Mr. Streety was appointed county commissioner by Gov. Houston, and served some years, the only office he ever held. He is the owner of several thousand acres of land individually, and the firm of J. P. Streety & Co. owns considerable land, and also one of the best and most complete modern cotton gins in the state. It is of the Munger system, 4-60 saw gins, Pratt's invention. Mr. Streety started with nothing, and through his own industry and untiring zeal, and superior business qualifications, has amassed a considerable fortune. He has passed through all the financial crises of the last fifty years, and, as he expresses it, "has never struck his colors," but has always paid 100 cents on the dollar of all his obligations. He is well known in the commercial world, and the credit of Streety & Co. stands very high. He is a most genial gentleman, and is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church.

DR. CHARLES TALIAFERRO WEATHERLY, physician and druggist of Benton, was born near Atlanta, Ga., in 1852. He is a son of Dr. Job S. and Eliza G. (Taliaferro) Weatherly, the former born in Marlborough district, S. C., in 1828, and the latter near Atlanta, Ga., in 1833. Mr. Weatherly, Sr., was well educated, and graduated in medicine from the university of New York. He at once removed to Georgia, married near Atlanta, and in 1857 came to Montgomery county, Ala., where he con-

tinued in active practice until his sudden death in July, 1891, after a successful career of nearly half a century. He stood high in his profession, and was several times president of the State Medical association, and once vice-president of the American Medical association. He was in fact one of the most distinguished physicians of the entire south. He acted a prominent part in the late war, and all felt that in his death, Montgomery lost one of its best citizens. He was a Mason, and an Episcopalian. He was a son of Job Weatherly, who was of Scotch parents, a farmer, and died in South Carolina when not more than of middle age. His death was caused by a wound received in the Mexican war. He had two sons and two daughters. His wife was a Scotch lady, and also died in South Carolina. Charles Taliaferro, the father of Mrs. Eliza G. Weatherly, was a native of Virginia, and removed to Georgia when a boy. He married there and spent the rest of his life there as a farmer, and as a cotton dealer the latter part of his life. He was a colonel in the Mexican war, was a self-made man, and became quite wealthy. His wife also died in Georgia. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Weatherly is still living. Dr. Weatherly is the eldest of a family of eight children, seven sons and one daughter, five of whom are living. He received his early education at Montgomery, and graduated from the university of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., in 1870. He then read medicine with his father, and in 1871 and 1872 he attended Louisville Medical college, the next year Charleston Medical college, and in 1874 graduated from Atlanta Medical college. He practiced with his father two years, when he went to his father's old home in South Carolina, and practiced there seven years. He then returned to Benton, where he has since followed his profession. He is a member of the State Medical association and of the Lowndes county Medical society. He is also a member of the board of censors, ranks high as a physician and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. One of his father's brothers, Thomas, was a prominent politician in South Carolina, held various minor offices, and during reconstruction days was a candidate on the democratic ticket for governor. Dr. Weatherly's brothers are as follows: James M., a prominent attorney of Birmingham, was educated at Montgomery and Sewanee university, and graduated in law at the university of Alabama; Frank G., a druggist of Montgomery; Thaddeus L., of New Mexico, and George G., of Montgomery.

MACON COUNTY.

D. C. ARMSTRONG, the leading merchant of Notasulga, Macon county, Ala., was born in 1841, in Walker county, Ga., and is a son of H. H. and E. L. (Sloan) Armstrong, born respectively in Wilkes county, Ga., in 1810, and Edgefield district, S. C., in 1812. These parents were married in Walker county, Ga., and in 1843 came to Alabama, located in

Macon county, and died in 1886, and 1888, members of the Missionary Baptist church. H. H. Armstrong was a gentleman of considerable ability, was at one time a member of the Georgia legislature from Wilkes county, was an advanced Mason, and a successful business man. His father, James Armstrong, was a native of Scotland, was a young man when he came to the United States, where he married, and held charge of a Baptist church at Savannah, Ga., but during the war of 1812, sought refuge in Wilkes county, where he died many years ago. The maternal grandfather of D. C. Armstrong was Adam Sloan, who died in South Carolina. The children of H. H. and E. L. (Sloan) Armstrong are nine in number and are named as follows: Mrs. T. P. Harvey, of Rome, Ga.; James, of Main City, Mo.; Col. H. Clay, a prominent citizen of Auburn, Ala. During the late war he was on Gen. Ross's staff, later was state superintendent of education, was once a member of the state house of representatives, and under President Cleveland was United States consul to Rio Janeiro; he is also one of the leading Masons of the state, being past grand master of the grand lodge, and past grand high priest of the chapter. D. C. Armstrong is the fourth born in the family; the fifth is Mrs. E. Dellridge; the sixth, A. S., deceased, was with Gen. Ross during the war; the seventh is also deceased, and was named R. D.; the eighth is Mrs. Corrie Reese, of Rome, Ga.; and the ninth and youngest is R. T., of the same city. D. C. Armstrong was educated at Notasulga, at Ervin college, Tenn., and at Rome, Ga. In 1861 he joined company B, Sixth Alabama reserves, in which he remained until after the first battle of Manassas; he then went to the front and took part in the fight of Seven Pines, and following this, in nearly all the engagements of the Virginia campaign, including Antietam and Gettysburg. At the last-named place he was severely wounded and captured, and for three months was unable to turn over. After being confined in Baltimore for a time, he was released, and went to Texas, where he passed four years in the hide and wool business. He then returned to Alabama, and engaged in merchandising at Loachapoka, in Lee county, for a few years, and thence went to Florida, where he passed four years, and finally settled in Notasulga, his present place of residence, where he is doing a successful business, and also has considerable farming interests. His nuptials took place in 1872, with Miss Susie R., daughter of Maj. H. E. J. Harris, now a resident of Georgia. Mrs. Armstrong is a native of Stewart county, Ga., and in religion is a Methodist. Mr. Armstrong is a member of Loachapoka lodge, F. & A. M., and has served as its worshipful master.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, senior member of the firm of Campbell & Wright, bankers and merchants of Tuskegee, Macon county, Ala., and the oldest firm in the state, was born in Montgomery county, Ala., in 1828, a son of Moses and Macy (Gatlin) Campbell, natives of Mecklenburg, N. C., and Warren county, Ga. Moses Campbell went to Georgia when a young man, was married there, and in 1815 came to Alabama, and

located in Montgomery county, where he improved a farm, resided for some years, and then moved to Macon county, and for a while was engaged in merchandising in the western part. In 1836, he was elected circuit clerk of Macon, being the second person to fill the office, and for twelve years was county tax collector. He located in Tuskegee in 1837, and died in 1858, at the age of seventy-seven years. In 1836-7 he performed active service in the Indian war, although he had always been on friendly terms with the savages. His father was a Scotchman, was a Revolutionary soldier, and died in North Carolina, leaving two sons, Moses and George. Mrs. Macy Campbell died in Tuskegee in 1888, aged eighty-eight years. She was a daughter of Jephtha Gatlin, who was for many years a farmer in Butler county, Ala., but who died in Florida, in 1874, at the advanced age of nearly one hundred years. George W. Campbell, the only child born to his parents, was educated at Tuskegee, where, at the early age of fourteen years, in 1843, he began his business career as a clerk, and so continued until 1849, when he engaged in merchandising on his own account. In 1852, the firm of Campbell & Wright was formed, and has proven to be one of the most successful in the state. Merchandising engaged their attention almost exclusively, until 1871, when, together with Mr. E. T. Varner, still living, they constructed the railroad from Tuskegee to Chehaw, on the Western railroad of Alabama, a distance of about six miles. This road they have equipped and operated with success ever since. In 1882 they established the only bank in the county, which has also proven to be a great success. In December, 1851, Mr. Campbell married Miss Eliza Jane, daughter of John and Elizabeth Wright. Mr. Wright, a native of Lincoln county, Ga., came to Alabama in 1847, located first in Macon county, and later moved to what is now Bullock county, where he died in 1864. Mrs. Campbell was born in Lincoln county, Ga., and died in May, 1892, at the age of fifty-eight years, a sincere member of the Baptist church. Her eight children were born and named in the following order: John W., a banker of Mountain Home, Idaho; Macy E., wife of W. G. Swanson, of Abilene, Tex.; Pauline, now Mrs. L. W. Mizell, of Atlanta, Ga.; Lucerne E., married to Judge D. G. Hill, of Texas; George Lee, banker, of Columbia, Ala.; Moses G., of the Atlanta Medical college; William W., a civil engineer, and Flora, widow of Dr. W. J. Gautier. These children are all temperate, moral, and members of the Baptist church. Mr. Campbell is a member of Tuskegee lodge, No. 57, F. & A. M., and for many years has been an energetic worker in the Baptist church. He began life with no capital save a sterling capacity for business, but has acquired a fortune and stands among the highest in the financial circles of central Alabama.

JAMES EDWARD COBB.—James Edward Cobb was born in Thomaston, Ga., October 5, 1835, and was educated at the schools there until he reached the age of nineteen. He then entered the junior class of Emory college at Oxford, Ga., and was graduated in the summer of 1856. He

then taught school at Ford Valley, Ga., at a large female school, studying law at the same time. He returned to Thomaston, Ga., and went to reading law with Hon. Thomas W. Goode, and was admitted to the bar at Zebulon, Ga., in November, 1857. He left soon after for Texas, locating first at Quitman, Tex., and there began to teach school being without means, and after four months' teaching opened a law office. A year later he moved to Henderson, Tex., and opened a law office and practiced law until 1860, when the town was burned. Mr. Cobb lost by this fire his library and his clothing. His loss was a great blow to his advancement. He then went to Galveston, Tex., but not finding an opening there went to Liberty, Tex., where he engaged in teaching. While out looking for a place in which to locate, he walked 200 miles from Henderson to Beaumont. He taught school at Liberty until Texas seceded, when he joined a company, which afterward became company F. of the Fifth Texas volunteers, of the army of northern Virginia. Mr. Cobb joined as a private, but on the organization of the company was made second lieutenant, and served as such until early in 1862, when he was made first lieutenant, and served as such up to the battle of Gettysburg. In that fight he was captured, and was taken to Fort McHenry near Baltimore, thence to Fort Delaware, and a month later to Johnson's Island, where he remained until February, 1863. He was then taken to Point Lookout to be exchanged, but was not exchanged, and a month or two later with 600 others, was taken down to Charleston Harbor to be placed before the Federal batteries. He was not so exposed, retaliation being threatened. Six weeks later, he was taken to Fort Pulaski, and thence back to Fort Delaware, and was not released from there until Gen. Lee surrendered. Mr. Cobb was in the following battles: Gaines Farm and Malvern Hill. When McClellan was being pressed back in the swamps of the Chickahominy, Mr. Cobb took chills and ague, and was furloughed, returning in time to join his command at Sharpsburg on the battle field; then he was next in the battle of Fredericksburg February 11, and 12, then on with Gen. Lee to Pennsylvania, then to Gettysburg, where he was captured, at Round Top on the second day of the fight. After the war, he returned to Thomaston, Ga., and after resting a little while he went to his present home, Tuskegee, Ala., where he opened a law office, going into partnership with Gen. George W. Gunn in the practice of law. This partnership continued from December, 1865, to October, 1867, when he dissolved the partnership and opened an office alone. After practicing alone sometime, he formed a partnership with Hon. Robert F. Ligon, afterward lieutenant-governor of Alabama, and the partnership continued until November, 1874, when his partner was elected lieutenant-governor and Mr. Cobb himself was elected judge of the ninth judicial circuit, comprising at that time Macon, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Lee and Russell counties. He served six years (one term) and shortly before the general election of 1880, his circuit was made the fifth circuit, composed of Macon, Tallapoosa and

Chambers of the old circuit, to which was added Elmore, Autauga, Chilton, Bibb, Coosa and Randolph, and he was elected judge of the new circuit. He served six years. In the summer of 1856, he was elected for the third time, without opposition, receiving all the votes cast by both parties. Before qualifying as judge, he was, in September, 1856, nominated for congress by the democrats to represent the fifth congressional district. He at once resigned the office of judge, and made the race, was elected and served in the fiftieth congress. He was re-elected to the fifty-first, to the fifty-second and the fifty-third congresses. His record in congress has been a brilliant and useful one. Judge Cobb was married October 24, 1867, to Miss Caroline E. Hunter, daughter of Dr. James W. Hunter of Tuskegee, Ala., and to them were born seven children, of whom six now survive. Judge Cobb's father, William A. Cobb, was born in Columbia county, Ga., in 1798, and his mother was Jane MacMurphy, a native of Augusta, Ga. William A. Cobb served in the Indian war of 1836, in Florida. He was for thirty years elected to the office of ordinary of Upson county, Ga., where had moved soon after his marriage, about 1824. He finally settled in Thomaston, Ga., and engaged in business there. He held the office of ordinary at his death in 1877.

THOMAS C. DRAKEFORD, of the firm of T. C. Drakeford & Co., general merchants, Tuskegee, Ala., was born in Kershaw district, S. C., in 1833, and is a son of John and Sarah A. (Carlos) Drakeford, natives of South Carolina, and born respectively in 1799 and 1812. In 1836 the family came to Alabama, located at Montgomery, moved to Tuskegee the next year, remained a year or two, went back to Montgomery for another year, and finally settled in Tuskegee, where Mr. Drakeford died in 1858, and Mrs. Drakeford in 1859—he a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and she of the Christian church. While in South Carolina, Mr. John Drakeford had followed farming, but on coming to Alabama engaged in merchandising, which occupied his attention until his retirement to private life, a short time before his death. The Drakeford family are of English descent; the Carlos family are of Spanish extraction; and both reached America long before the Revolutionary war freed the country from the control of England. William Drakeford, a brother of John Drakeford, father of the John named above, held the rank of colonel in patriot army. William C. Carlos, the maternal grandfather of Thomas C. Drakeford, was a farmer, and died in Montgomery county many years ago. Thomas C. Drakeford was the second born in a family of six sons and three daughters. Of these, William H. was a member of company A, Third Alabama infantry, and was in all probability killed at Gettysburg, as he was never seen or heard of after that great battle. Thomas C. was educated at Tuskegee, and at the age of eighteen years engaged as a clerk in mercantile business, which has occupied his attention ever since, he being now the oldest and most successful merchant in the county, having begun on his own account after the accumulation of a few hundred

dollars, saved from his salary as clerk. He has also invested somewhat in real estate, which he rents. The marriage of Mr. Drakeford was solemnized November 15, 1870, with Mrs. S. C. Dyer, daughter of Benjamin Dyer, a North Carolinian, but an early settler in Montgomery county, Ala. This lady was born in Montgomery county, and is the mother of four sons, Thomas and Benjamin Dyer, by her first husband, and John H. and William C. by her second husband. Mr. Drakeford has had his experience as a soldier, having early in 1862 joined a company of partisan rangers, which was subsequently attached to the Fifty-sixth Alabama regiment of cavalry, and was known as company A. He saw service in northern Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and in North and South Carolina, and served until the close of the war, being near Greensboro, N. C., at the surrender. To the marriage of John and Sarah A. Drakeford were born the following children: May A., wife of W. L. Benham, West Point, Ga.; Thomas C., whose name heads this sketch; John S., present tax collector of Macon county, Ala.; Elizabeth, married to T. J. Calhoun, of Montgomery, Ala.; Paul, Alexander H., business partner of Thomas C.; Sallie, wife of George Sandusky, of Kentucky, and Rich P., who died in infancy.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. HURT was born in Macon county, Ala., in 1846, the only son of Elisha Fletcher and Amanda A. (Marshall) Hurt, natives of Putnam county and Talbot county, Ga. E. F. Hurt was a boy when brought by his parents to Russell county, Ala., where he received a common school education, and grew to manhood. Returning to Georgia, after reaching his majority, he married Miss Marshall, in Talbot county, and then located in Macon county, Ala., where he died in the prime of life, when Judge Hurt was but an infant. He had won for himself the reputation of being a skillful and progressive farmer, and an upright citizen. He was one of the large family of Henry Hurt, who was probably of English descent, and who came from Georgia to Russell county, Ala., at a very early day in the history of the state. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Amanda A. Hurt was married to James T. Burt, and died in Lee county, Ala., about 1880. She was a daughter of Hon. William B. Marshall, of Talbot county, Ga., a man of much prominence, who had been a member of the state legislature, and of the secession convention of 1861. By vocation, he was a farmer and mechanic. William H. Hurt was reared a farmer boy, and at the early age of fifteen, in 1861, joined company C, Fifteenth Alabama infantry, and took part in many of the hardest fought battles of Virginia, including Winchester, Port Republic, seven days around Richmond, Cross Keys, second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, where he was captured July 2, 1863, and confined in Fort Delaware until June, 1865, nearly two years. He served as orderly-sergeant of his company during a portion of his term of service, and was once slightly wounded. On his return home, he attended school a short time, and then engaged in farm-

ing, which has been his life-long pursuit. In 1867 he married Miss Theresa E., daughter of Dr. James S. Moore, of Georgia, but an early settler of Macon county, Ala., whose death occurred at Warrior Stand, Ala., shortly after the close of the war. He was a graduate of West Point Military academy in the class with Robert E. Lee, and was for many years a successful physician. Mrs. Hurt was born in Macon county, became the mother of five children—all still living—and died, a devout Methodist, in August, 1884. In 1888 the judge married Mary Jessie, a daughter of Prof. G. A. Granberry, now a teacher at Dothen, Ala., but formerly of Harris county, Ga., where Mrs. Hurt was born. From 1875 to 1880, Mr. Hurt served as tax collector of Macon county; in 1886 he was elected probate judge, and was re-elected in 1892, so satisfactory had been his attention to his duties. He is a member of Tuskegee lodge, No. 57, F. & A. M., is a member of the Knights and Legion of Honor, and, with his wife, of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN MASSEY, LL. D., president of the Alabama Conference Female college, at Tuskegee, Ala., is a native of Choctaw county, Ala., and was born in 1834, the son of Drewry and Vashti (Gorham) Massey, of South Carolina. Drewry Massey was quite a young man when he left his native state and went to Tennessee, whence he came to Alabama and located in Choctaw county, where he followed farming. He served in the war of 1812, under Gen. Andrew Jackson, and died in 1849, at the age of about sixty-five years, a member of the Baptist church, his widow surviving him until 1857. These were the parents of three children, viz.: Drewry, who was killed at Resaca, Ga., in 1864, while serving as a private in the Twenty-third Alabama infantry, in which he enlisted in 1862; Joel, who died before the war, and John, whose name introduces this sketch. The last named was reared on a farm and received his preliminary education at the common schools; he then passed six years in Clarke county, Miss., under the tutelage of Dr. S. S. Mellen, and three years at the State university of Alabama, from which he graduated in 1862. He was then requested by the president of the university to accept an assistant professorship, but the war had aroused his patriotism, and he determined to try a soldier's life. Accordingly, in 1862, he joined Hilliard's legion—later known as the Alabama legion—of which he was made adjutant of the first battalion, and operated in the department of east Tennessee until 1864, when, by special request of the president of the State university of Alabama, the governor of the state appointed him to an assistant professorship in that institution of learning, which position he held until the buildings were destroyed, April 3, 1865. After the close of the war he returned to his native county, where he taught school for a year with marked success. He was then offered the presidency of the Centenary institute at Summersfield, which offer he accepted, and for eight years successfully managed that institution. He then moved to Mobile, and after teaching two years in Mobile he was chosen president of the Ala-

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Engraved by F. W. F. 17

John Massey.

BRANT & FULLER, PUBS.

Conference Female college. This college is situated on a high ridge that constitutes the dividing line between the cotton and mineral belts of Alabama. Occupying a position midway between the debilitating temperature of the extreme south and the rigor of a more northern latitude, it is highly favored in the uniformity and salubrity of its climate. As may be seen by reference to the statistical maps published by the government at Washington, Tuskegee is located in a small area which is less liable to malarial diseases than any other portion of Alabama, middle Georgia or middle Tennessee. The idea of founding this school was the conception of Mrs. Martha Alexander, who, though "dead, yet speaketh" through her philanthropic enterprise. It was chartered by the legislature of Alabama in 1854, under the name of Tuskegee Female college, and its title and management were placed in the hands of a board of trustees. It was organized and began its career February 11, 1856. Under its original name it continued to prosecute its work until 1872, when the Alabama conference became the owners of the property in fee-simple, had the name changed by legislative action to Alabama Conference Female college, and appointed a board of managers to supervise its administration. This board makes contracts with the president, who employs the teachers and manages its affairs. The first president was the Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, D. D., LL. D. The superior æsthetic and literary culture of Dr. Lipscomb crowned the enterprise with eminent success from the outset, and gave tone to an educational movement of a unique and elevated order, in which taste and criticism found a higher developement than has been hitherto attempted in female education. In 1859 Dr. Lipscomb retired, and Dr. G. W. F. Price was placed in charge of the institution. In 1862 the board of trustees sold the property to the Rev. Jesse Wood, who assumed control of the school. In 1863 Mr. Wood sold the property to Dr. C. D. Elliott, who managed its affairs until the spring of 1865, when Dr. Price was again placed in the presidency, which he held until 1872. In 1872 the Rev. H. D. Moore, D. D., was placed in charge of the institution by the board of managers, and presided until December, 1875, when he was recalled to the work of the ministry. Upon his retirement the Rev. E. L. Lovelace, D. D., the preacher in charge of Tuskegee Station, filled the vacancy for the remainder of the school year. In June, 1876, John Massey was elected president by the board of managers for a term of five years. At the expiration of this term, in 1881, he was re-elected for another term of five years. In 1886, he was re-elected for a third term of five years. In 1891, he was re-elected for a fourth term of five years. Dr. Massey has proven himself to be one of the foremost educators in the south, and since assuming the presidency of this college has been earnestly solicited to accept the presidency of several of the most prominent colleges of Georgia and Alabama, but has steadfastly declined relinquishing his present position. Dr. Massey was first married, in 1866, to Miss Fredonia A. Taylor, of Clarke county, Ala., who died in 1871. In

1873 he was again married to Miss Elnora F. Dallas, a native of Greene county, Ala., and a daughter of Alexander Dallas, a Scotchman by birth, but an early settler of Greene county, where he was extensively engaged in planting. Dr. Massey has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, since he was twenty years of age, and is also a member of the Knights of Honor. His degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the university of Alabama in 1869.

NEIL C. SMITH, deceased, was one of the most prominent business men of Tuskegee, for many years. He was born and reared in Edgefield district, S. C., and there married Caroline M. Henessee, a native of the same state. In 1857, Mr. Smith and his wife came to Alabama and settled in Tuskegee, where Mr. Smith engaged in carriage and wagon manufacturing, and continued so employed until his death. He was an energetic, industrious, progressive and honest citizen—a Mason and a Methodist. He was the eldest child born in a family of one son and eight daughters, whose father, a Scotchman, came to America when a young man, and was married in South Carolina, to a Miss Boatwright. Mr. Smith was prominent as a Baptist minister; a sister of his, the only other member of the family that came to the United States, married Rev. Mr. White, also a Baptist minister, who erected the first Baptist church in Savannah, Ga. Mrs. Neil C. Smith was a daughter of John Henessee, a carriage dealer and general speculator of Columbia, S. C. She died in 1884, aged about sixty-six years, a Methodist, and the mother of six sons and two daughters, viz.: John C., who died in 1892, a very prominent man of Tuskegee, and who, on the death of his father, took charge of the business, and, in 1867, changed the firm name to that of John C. Smith & Bro., under which style the surviving brother still does business. For some years past a furniture department has been carried on in connection with the carriage trade, and the company also run a grist mill, and a cotton-gin, and since 1888, have operated the Tuskegee oil-mill. At the beginning of the war the estate was valued at \$60,000, and consisted mostly of negroes, which were, of course, lost; but good management has restored the concern to its former prosperity. Mr. John C. Smith was once sheriff of Macon county, was always active in public affairs, and in the church; he was also one of the board of managers, and a member of the executive committee of the Alabama Conference Female college. He left a wife and three children. The second son of Neil C. Smith, was George H., deceased, who was captain of a battery stationed at Mobile most of the time during the war; afterward, he became a member of the carriage and furniture firm. Ellen L. is the elder of the two sisters. The fourth child is Campbell E., the senior member of the present firm, who, at the breaking out of the Civil war, was one of the first to offer his services to the Confederacy, by enlisting in company C, Third Alabama infantry, early in 1861. His first active service was at Pensacola for about six weeks, when he was transferred to Virginia, where, with the exception

of the first battle of Manassas, he fought in every engagement in which the great army of Virginia participated, serving as corporal all through, and never absenting himself save once, when he had a furlough home for thirty days. At Gettysburg, he was wounded in the shoulder and in the head, which disabled him for a few weeks, when he was again at the front, and remained there until the surrender at Appomattox, since when he has passed all his time with the carriage and wagon firm. The fifth member of the family, Charles Alexander, now a member of the firm, was also a soldier in the late war, in the same command, was captured at Petersburg, early in 1865, and imprisoned at Point Lookout until the close. The sixth child, James D., deceased, was in the same corps with his brother, George H., from some time in 1863. The youngest son, Dr. M. M. Smith, a graduate of the Kentucky Medical college, at Louisville, is a resident of Birmingham, Ala., where he stands at the head of his profession. The younger daughter, and youngest child, Mattie, deceased, was the wife of Rev. Wiley Denson, a Presbyterian divine.

CHARLES W. THOMPSON, prominent as a banker and merchant of Tuskegee, is a native of Macon county, Ala., and a son of William P. and Mary W. (Jordan) Thompson, who were respectively born in Talladega county, Ala., in 1839, and near Richmond, Va., in 1840. Mrs. Mary W. Thompson came to Alabama with her parents, and was married in Macon county, where she still resides; William P. Thompson died in January, 1891. He had passed nearly all his life in Macon county, and although possessed of limited capital at the start, became one of the county's most successful and wealthy merchants, and held the implicit confidence and esteem of the community. He served through the late war as a private in the Forty-third Alabama infantry, and also served as sheriff of Macon county from 1880 until 1884. He died a Mason, and a member of the Primitive Baptist church. His father, Alfred Thompson, died about 1882, in Macon county, of which he was a pioneer farmer. He had three sons in the Confederate army, viz.: James, who was killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864, while serving with the Forty-third Alabama, William P., as already mentioned, and Robert, who was also a member of the Forty-third regiment. Charles W. Thompson is the eldest of a family of nine sons and two daughters. He was educated at Tuskegee, and in 1880, at the age of twenty years, assumed charge of his father's mercantile business, which he has ever since controlled with marked ability, doing now a trade that reaches the immense sum of \$100,000 per annum. In 1890 he organized the Tuskegee Alliance Warehouse company, of which he is the present secretary and treasurer. He is also largely interested in planting, and is one of the shrewdest and most successful business men of the county. He is a member of the city council, and in 1885 was county superintendent of education. His marriage took place in 1880, to Miss Estella, daughter of William Alley, a machinist, who is now deceased.

Tuskegee is the birthplace of Mrs. Thompson, and in its Female institute she received her education, being a refined and cultured Christian lady. Mr. Thompson is C. C. of the K. of P. council, No. 107, and is a member of the A. L. of H., also a steward of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Sunday school superintendent.

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, of the firm of Campbell & Wright, bankers, and doing business at Tuskegee, Macon county, Ala., was born in Lincoln county, Ga., in 1827, the son of Hon. John and Elizabeth (Walker) Wright, natives of Columbia and Lincoln county, Ga. Mrs. Wright died in her native county in 1846, and in 1847 Mr. John Wright came to what is now Bullock county, where he died in 1863, aged about sixty-seven years. He was a farmer in his calling, but he was a man of much prominence among his neighbors, having served as their representative in the Georgia legislature. John H. Walker, the maternal grandfather of William H. Wright, was a native of Kentucky, but died in Walton county, Ga., having followed farming during life. William H. Wright is the second in a family of four sons and three daughters, born to his parents, as follows: Mary, widow of Charles B. Dill; William H.; James, deceased, a private in the Confederate army during the Civil war, but who was chiefly employed in a recruiting camp, owing to disability physically; Martha, deceased wife of J. B. Neal; Eliza J., deceased wife of George W. Campbell; John, who served all through the late war, but is now deceased, and Moses, who was a soldier until 1864, when he died in the hospital at Richmond, Va. William H. Wright came to Alabama with his father, and after following his calling of farmer for a year or two, at the age of twenty-one entered the employ of Bedell & Lanier as clerk. In 1852 he became a partner of G. W. Campbell, his brother-in-law. In the fall of 1863 he joined Wheeler's cavalry, served as a private, was later in the ordnance department, and at the close of the war was an ordnance officer in Hannon's brigade. He was in the Georgia campaign, followed Gen. Sherman to the Carolinas, and surrendered at the close, near Columbia. After the restoration of peace he passed a year and a half in the store, but the firm at that time purchased a plantation near Union Springs, of which he had the management for five years, when, in 1871, E. T. Varner, L. V. Alexander and Campbell & Wright built the Tuskegee railroad, of which he has had control ever since, and has managed with much success. Mr. Wright was married in December, 1858, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Alfred and Nancy Carter, natives of Georgia, whence they came to Butler county, Ala., in 1819, and where Mrs. Wright was born. The children born to this union were ten in number, of whom seven are still living, viz.: Ida, wife of S. B. Johnston; George C., of Tuskegee; James C., chief engineer of the Savannah, Americus & Montgomery railroad; Lorraine, Inez, Bessie and Moses. Capt. Wright is a member of Tuskegee lodge, F. & A. M. No. 57, and, although not an office-seeker, is a stanch supporter of the democratic party.

MADISON COUNTY.

MILTON COLUMBUS BALDRIDGE, M. D., eldest son of William F. and Elizabeth Caroline (Mitchell) Baldridge, was born in Cornersville, Marshall county, Tenn., May 12, 1822, being a descendent of Scotch-Irish parents. William F. Baldridge was born in North Carolina in 1809, and moved with his parents to Giles county, Tenn., where, in due time, he learned the tanner's trade, in which business he was subsequently engaged for many years. In 1854 he located near Huntsville, Madison county, Ala., at which place he established the first fruit nursery in that portion of the country. His wife having died in 1866, he married Miss D. H. McDonnald of Huntsville, Ala., and subsequently moved to Plano, Tex., where he died May 31, 1891. Milton C. Baldridge was reared on a farm, receiving only a limited education in the common schools of the country. At the age of sixteen he chose the vocation of his father, and accordingly followed the tanner's trade for several years, but being desirous to acquire a more liberal education, in order that he might be prepared for a wider field of usefulness, he again returned to school for a preliminary training, preparatory to the study of medicine. Accordingly he began the study in 1850, near Florence, Ala., under the instructions of Dr. Jefferson P. Mitchell. In 1853 he attended lectures in the Medical college of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and practiced medicine under a license from a state board of examiners until 1874, when he graduated in Bellevue Hospital Medical college, New York. At the breaking out of hostilities between the states, he connected himself with the medical department of the Confederate army, and served as assistant surgeon in the Twenty-seventh Alabama, and the Forty-eighth Tennessee, regiments respectively, for a time, until failing health compelled him to abandon the service. After the close of the war, he located in Madison county, where for several years his practice was large and remunerative, until 1871, when that location was changed to the city of Huntsville, since which time he has been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. The doctor is ex-president of the State Medical association, grand senior counselor, president of the Madison county Medical society, chairman of the board of medical examiners, member of the Amer. Public Health association, and fellow of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association. He has contributed several papers to medical journals, and the transactions of the State Medical association. Though the doctor has been abundant in professional labors for nearly forty years, he has devoted much time to benevolent and charitable institutions. Being a member of all Masonic bodies, from entered apprentice, to the Scottish Rite, Knight Templar inclusive; also an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias, and Knight of Honor. The doctor was married January 16, 1855, to Miss N. C. Neeley, eldest daughter of Anderson P. and Eliza M. Neeley of Lauderdale county, Ala. Unto them were born seven children, namely:

James Alexander, Viola Beatrice, Mollie Bettie, Felix Edgar, Stella Corrin, Percy, and Katie. The doctor's wife died April 13, 1878, and September 19, 1880, he married Miss Ella M., daughter of Andrew and Sarah E. Johnson of Huntsville, Ala. To this marriage was born one son, Milton C., Jr. The doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in which he has served as steward from 1856 until the present time.

HENRY S. BRADFORD, of Huntsville, Ala., was born in Madison county, Ala., near Huntsville, March 15, 1856, and was educated at Huntsville. He was engaged in farming until 1891, when he removed to Huntsville to educate his children. He is an encampment Old Fellow, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married March 27, 1878, to Dora Hereford, daughter of Dr. Hereford, of Madison county, Ala., and to them were born five children: Sallie W., Mame D., Annie, Martha and Roberta. The father of Mr. Bradford was H. G. Bradford, of Madison county, Ala. He married Susan Ward, of that county, and they had two children—Sallie, wife of Dr. E. G. Case, of Hopkinsville, Ky., and Henry S., of Huntsville. In 1892, Mr. Bradford was elected a trustee of the Huntsville Female college.

JUDGE ROBERT COMAN BRICKELL is a native of Colbert county, Ala., but now a resident of Madison county. His father, who came from North Carolina, was a printer and journalist in Huntsville, Tusculumbia and Athens, and represented Limestone in the house in 1832. His mother was the sister of Hon. J. P. Coman, of Limestone. The son was born in 1824, and labored in the printing office of his father to obtain money to secure his education. He then read law under Judge Coleman in Athens, and was admitted to the bar about the year 1844. Repeated failures in his early professional career were occasioned by his diffidence, but persistence has crowned his efforts with such success that he ranks among the first lawyers of the state. In 1846, he came to Madison, where he has since resided. Only in 1856 was he a candidate for office, and then within the line of his profession. It was for supreme court judge, but he withdrew his name. He is a "book-worm," and has a singularly retentive memory, which he applies with great advantage. His arguments are profound, and he is sure "to make the worse side appear the better." He has long been associated in the practice with Gen. L. P. Walker. Of late, he has devoted much of his time to a digest of chancery decisions, which will crown his hard-earned fame when published. Mr. Brickell is small of stature and delicate.

DR. P. L. BROUILLETTE, of Huntsville, Ala., was born in Vincennes, Ind., September 3, 1844. He was educated in the preparatory schools of his home, and at the age of twenty-four took up the study of medicine with Dr. A. Patton, at Vincennes, and graduated at the Ohio Medical college in 1871. After locating in Worthington, Ind., and practicing thirteen years, he located in 1884 in Huntsville, where he still practices

his profession. During his residence in Indiana he was a member of the Indiana state Medical society, and has published a number of valuable papers in medical journals, one of which, "Intestinal Obstruction," attracted considerable attention, when published in the Alabama Medical and Surgical Age. He belongs to the Madison county Medical society, and the State Medical society, of Alabama. Dr. P. L. Brouillette was married, in 1885, to Mary L., daughter of W. C. Andrews, of Worthington, Ind., by whom he had one daughter—Katharine. The doctor is the son of M. L. Brouillette, of Indiana, a life-long resident and farmer of Vincennes. He married Jane B. Langdon and they were the parents of eleven children, of whom the following eight are living: Dora, widow of B. P. Wigginton, of Terre Haute, Ind.; Samuel L.; Dr. P. L.; Helen, wife of Dr. Jett, Clay City, Ind.; Leila; Alice, wife of James A. Austin, of Worthington, Ind.; M. L., of Vigo county, Ind., and Anna. The doctor's father died in 1869, and his mother in 1891. The Brouillettes are of French extraction, but the founders of the American branch of the family came from Canada. Dr. Brouillette is a member of the Episcopal church.

JAMES L. DARWIN, physician and surgeon of Huntsville, was born in Madison county, Ala., July 8, 1859. He began his education in the schools of his home, and continued his studies at the Agricultural and Mechanical institute at Auburn, Ala., but ill health necessitated his withdrawal from this institution before he had finished the courses prescribed there. To recuperate his failing health, he went into the mercantile business with his father, in Huntsville, and remained with him six years. In 1885 he went to Bellevue hospital medical college, N. Y., and graduated therefrom in 1888, and was appointed on the staff of the Harlem hospital, which he resigned soon after, to accept a position on the resident staff of the New York cancer hospital, where he served one year, and in 1890, returned to Huntsville, where he has since practiced with good success. He belongs to the Madison county Medical society, and the Alabama state medical association, and is a licensed practitioner of the state of New York. He is also a K. P., and a member of the Episcopal church. Dr. Darwin's father is Sidney F. Darwin, a native of Madison county, who is, and has been, for forty years, engaged in mercantile business in Huntsville. In 1856 he married Mary Lanier, of Madison county, by whom there were eight children, the following six of whom survive: Dr. James L.; Mary S., wife of S. W. Harris, of Huntsville; Dixie, wife of Dr. S. J. McGrew of Shelbyville, Tenn.; George, of Huntsville; Belle and Walter. Sidney Darwin was a soldier in the Confederate service from 1862 to 1863, a member of Ward's battery, but connected with the commissary department.

JOHN JEFFERSON DEMENT, M. D. (deceased), was born on the 13th of May, 1830, in Madison county, Ala., and is a son of John and Celia W. (Lowe) Dement. John Dement was a native of Sumner county, Tenn. He received a common school education, became a good, substantial farmer

and served as a justice of the peace. He was married in 1810, and came at once to Madison county, Ala., which was thereafter his home. He died in 1848, and his wife in 1852. They raised eight children, viz.: Alfred T., now deceased; Susan, wife of G. B. Smith, of Phillips county, Ark.; John J., Elverton F., Cornelia J., widow of Robert Hereford; Mattie E., wife of L. B. Burrus, of Arkansas; Kate, wife of R. P. Thompson, of Madison county; and Lowe, a soldier under Breckinridge in the late war, and was killed at Jackson, Miss. John Dement was a son of Charles Dement, a native of North Carolina, and one of the pioneers of Sumner county, Tenn. He raised a large family, viz.: Cader, Charles, Abner, James, David, John, and two daughters, Mildred and Clara. There is a tradition that three brothers of this name came from France in the colonial days, and were soldiers in the Revolution. One settled in Tennessee, one in Maryland, and the third went west. John J. Dement at twenty began the study of medicine at Meridianville, Ala., under Dr. G. A. Wynche, now at Bossier parish, La. He took his first medical course at Louisville, in the winter of 1851-52; went to Philadelphia and graduated from the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, in 1853. He then located at Meridianville, where he practiced with success until 1862, when he was commissioned surgeon in the Confederate army, and was assigned to the Twenty-seventh Alabama regiment. He served with this regiment until the surrender of Fort Donelson, when he was sent a prisoner to Camp Chase, and, later, to Johnson's Island. He was released in June, 1862. In August, 1862, Dr. Dement was assigned to the Forty-ninth Georgia regiment, at Gordonsville, Va., under Gen. Jackson, and remained with this regiment until it was surrendered at Appomattox, and during this time was surgeon of Gen. Ed. L. Thomas's brigade. He was in all the battles in which his brigade participated. After the war he came to Huntsville and practiced there until his death. He was, for a few years, a member of the American Medical association, and a member of the American Public Health association. He was a member of the Medical association of Alabama, and was its president in 1876; was president of the state board of censors; a member of the Madison county Medical society; a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order United Workmen, and a Knight Templar; was vice-president of the Home Protection Fire Insurance company. For many years he was president and an active member of the board of trustees of Huntsville Female college, since its foundation a member of the board of trustees of Vanderbilt university; was twelve years a member of the board of trustees of Alabama Insane hospital; was surgeon-general of Alabama militia for eight years under Govs. Houston and Cobb, and declined to act longer. He was appointed by Gov. Seay as one of the examiners under the color blind law. Dr. Dement never sought office, but when it was tendered him he considered it his duty to accept. He was married January 27, 1869, to Miss

Cornelia C., daughter of Dr. Henry A. Binford, of Huntsville. They had seven children: Henry B., Robert S., Sarah B., John J., William R., and Susie. Dr. Dement's mother was a daughter of Jesse and Susannah Lowe. They raised the following children: George E., a farmer, who died in Virginia; Thomas, of Mississippi; John J., Mary, of west Tennessee; Martha, who died in Alabama, and Celia W. Dr. Dement died August 10, 1892. For the last five or six years before his death his health had been failing, compelling him to retire somewhat from his practice, and during the last year of his life he failed very rapidly. Six weeks before his death he went to Lithia Springs, Ga., and died in his chair on the balcony of the hotel two hours before his intended departure for his home. The remains were interred at Huntsville. In 1889 the doctor's son, John J., died, aged eight years.

DR. HENRY ARTHUR BINFORD was born in Virginia, February 17, 1811. He was a descendant of a long line of ancestors of the Binford-Lee families, who made their home in Virginia in the early settling of that grand old state. His mother, whose maiden name was Grace D. Lee, was closely related to Robert E. Lee, the famous general of the Confederacy in the late war between the states. His parents moved from Virginia when he was quite young and settled on Indian creek, seven miles west of Huntsville, Ala., where they resided up to of their death. Dr. Binford was provided with a liberal education, and after the usual course of study of medicine, entered the university of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1835; returning home he began the practice of medicine. In 1836, October 20, he was united in marriage to Sarah E. Brandon, daughter of Thomas Brandon, of Huntsville, Ala. He was a close student and a successful physician, was actively engaged in the practice of his profession for forty years in Huntsville and its vicinity. Professionally and socially he ranked with the highest in the state. He was a man of noble qualities, genial disposition, sympathetic in his nature, generous to a fault, and beloved by all who knew him. It has been often said of him: "He was nature's nobleman." He died of paralysis, April 15, 1875, at the age of sixty-four years, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. J. J. Dement, in Huntsville, Ala.

WILLIAM H. ECHOLS, a well-known and successful cotton factor of Huntsville, was born in that city, March 11, 1834. He went first to the schools of Huntsville, and at the age of twenty years he was appointed to a cadetship at the United States Military academy at West Point, where he graduated with honor in the class of 1858, and at once entered the United States engineer corps, and assigned to duty at San Antonio, Tex., and did duty there until the war broke out. When Alabama seceded from the Union, he resigned his commission and offered the services of his sword to his native state, and was appointed captain of engineers and assigned to Fort Jackson, La., and remained there one month and was sent to Savannah, Ga., to superintend the defenses of

that city. In June, 1862, he was sent to Charleston, S. C., and made major of the engineering corps of the department of South Carolina, charged with the general defenses of Charleston. Here he remained until the war closed. His reports of the assault of the enemy's fleet, on Fort Sumter, are published in the record of the "War of the Rebellion," published by the Federal government (series 1, vol. 14). He returned to Huntsville after the war. For some time was assistant engineer of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, and was engaged up to a few years ago in managing a large cotton factory in which he is a part owner. He was, in 1859, united in marriage with Mary B., daughter of Dr. Charles H. Patton, of Huntsville, and they have three children—William H., adjunct professor of mathematics at the university of Virginia; Susan P., wife of R. E. Spragins, of Huntsville, Ala., and Charles Patton, who graduated, third in the class of 1891, at West Point, and now in the engineer corps at Willett's Point, N. Y. Mr. Echols is a Free Mason, and Knight of Pythias.

DR. RICHARD MATTHEW FLETCHER, a leading physician of Madison was born in Richmond, Va., April 1, 1831. He was educated at the Green academy at Huntsville, his parents having removed to Alabama in 1833. He left school in 1849, and began to read medicine with Dr. A. S. Harris, and in 1852-3 and 1853-4 he took the medical lectures at the university of Pennsylvania, and graduated in the spring of 1854. When he had finished at the Pennsylvania university he returned to Alabama and practiced his profession, which he has continued ever since with great success. He is a member of the Limestone county Medical society and was its president one term; a member of the Madison county Medical society and is now serving his third term as president of that body; is also a member of the board of censors of the Madison county Medical society. He is a member of the Alabama state Medical society, of which he has been vice-president, junior and senior counselor, and is now grand senior counselor. At the meeting of the state medical association in Mobile in 1888, he read a most interesting paper on pueroeral convulsion, which attracted much attention and has been a frequent and valued contributor to the medical journals of professional subjects. Dr. Fletcher is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married August 2, 1855, to Rebecca Mason, daughter of William Mason of Virginia. Ten children blessed this union, of whom eight are living: Thomas J., Eldred, Sidney, Branch, Leslie, Richard M., Mary G., and Octavia. Mr. Fletcher's father was James M. Fletcher of Brunswick county, Va., who came to Alabama in his young manhood. He served several times in the Virginia legislature, married Matilda G. Cheatham of that state. They had eight children, six of whom are living, the doctor being the eldest survivor. Dr. Fletcher rendered important but gratuitous medical service among the sick and wounded soldiers at Richmond and Culpeper C. H., Va., and at Madison and Limestone counties, Ala., during the war. His father died in 1869 and his mother in 1882.

DR. J. C. FLYNT, popular medical practitioner of Gurley, was born at Fayetteville, Tenn., July 8, 1836, and was educated at the common schools of Fayetteville and the Lebanon university of Tennessee, and took up the study of medicine with Dr. Bonner, deceased, and afterward attended the medical department of the university of Kentucky, where he graduated in 1860. In 1861, he entered the Confederate service, in the Fourth Tennessee cavalry, and did service in the field hospitals during the rest of the war. The war ended, he returned to Fayetteville, and in 1866, began the practice of medicine in Lincoln county, Tenn., and continued with good success until 1869, and then removed to Madison county, Ala., near New Market, and practiced there until 1876. In that year he removed to his present home at Gurley. In 1889, he embarked in the drug business in Gurley, which he is engaged in at present. He is a member of the State Pharmaceutical association, and takes an active part in democratic politics. He was first married May 29, 1858, to Lizzie Buchanan, by whom he had three children—David E., of Texas; Becca E. wife of H. W. Branum, of Gurley, and J. C., of Texas. He was married, the second time, December 16, 1869, to Lavinia Octavia Grimmette, of New Market, Ala., and they were the parents of six children, namely: Mattie M., Claudie E., Elizabeth K., William G., Bobbie Leota (girl) and Tommie G. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand, and is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He is the son of Pendleton Flynt, of Alabama, and his mother's name was Elizabeth Pitts, of Alabama, and they had four children—Lucy, wife of A. O. Williams, of Madison county; Dr. J. C. of Gurley; Elizabeth Holloway (widow) of Mississippi, and Younger T., of Nashville, Tenn. The father of the above family died in 1845, and the mother in 1882.

HON. OSCAR R. HUNDLEY, the well-known lawyer of Huntsville, Ala., and world's fair commissioner, was born in Limestone county, Ala., October 30, 1854. After a course of study at Phillips' Exeter academy, in New Hampshire, and Marietta, Ohio, he graduated with distinction from the law department of Vanderbilt university in 1877, and was admitted to the bar of his state in the same year. In 1882 he was elected city attorney of Huntsville, Ala., and was re-elected in 1883, and again in 1889. In 1886, without his solicitation, he was nominated by the democracy of his county for representative in the general assembly, and duly elected in August of that year. In 1888 he was again nominated for representative, and elected by an increased majority. In 1890 he was nominated by his party for the state senate by acclamation, and elected without opposition, being the first incident of this kind in his senatorial district. His career in both the house of representatives and the senate has been a brilliant one, as many important laws in the state now upon the statute book, and which were originated by him, will attest. Being a fine parliamentarian, a ready debater, a fluent and pleasing speaker, he has championed many public measures with consummate skill and ability,

and carried them to a successful termination. As a lawyer he ranks among the most prominent at the bar of his state, and is now the general counsel of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway for the state of Alabama. As a member of the national Columbian commission, Mr. Hundley occupies a most prominent position, being considered as among the ablest members of that famous organization. He is a member of the committee on the judiciary, rules and by-laws, the committee on electricity, the committee on tariffs and transportation, and the committee on awards, having been the secretary of the latter committee since its organization. He is a Knight Templar Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias, being a representative from his state to the supreme lodge of the world in the latter order.

DR. JAMES THOMAS JOHNSON, of Huntsville, was born in Charles county, Md., in Port Tobacco, in the year 1831. His education was begun at Frederick college, Maryland, and continued at Princeton, N. J., graduating from the latter in 1850. After his graduation he commenced to study medicine with his father, Dr. J. T. Johnson, and then went to the medical department of the university of Maryland, graduating from the latter institution in 1852. He located in Frederick county, Md., where he practiced with success until the opening of hostilities, when he went to Virginia, and entered the service of the Confederacy, as assistant surgeon of the provisional army, from which rank he rose rapidly to that of surgeon and was made medical purveyor, of the army, in 1862 was made chief medical purveyor, having control of the hospitals and medical supplies for the entire army, involving an outlay of a million and a half dollars a month. The principal depot of the purveyorship was at Charlotte, N. C., where hospital bedding, clothing and pharmaceutical preparations were made, employing about 250 hands. He held this most responsible and important position until the war closed. He then located, for the practice of medicine, at San Rafael, Cal., where he remained until 1885, when he came to Alabama and settled at Decatur, and was elected for its health officer in 1885, and served in that office with great efficiency till he came to Huntsville, in 1891, where he now is. Dr. Johnson belongs to the medical and surgical faculty of Maryland; the American Medical association; the Medical association of Alabama, and the Madison county Medical society. He has contributed some excellent papers on the technique of his profession to various representative medical journals, notably the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal and the Medical Record, published in New York. Dr. Johnson is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He was married in 1852 to Miss Anna Mobberly, daughter of Dr. E. W. Mobberly of New Market, Md. They have three children living: Roger, a lawyer of San Francisco, Cal.; Louisa, wife of William L. Clay, of Huntsville, and Eldred Johnson, in business in New York. The doctor's father was Dr. J. T. Johnson, of Frederick county, Md. He practiced all his life in Maryland, and died in 1874, aged about seventy-

six years. He was a man of political prominence and was several times a member of the Maryland legislature. His wife was Miss Emily Newman, a daughter of Col. Francis Newman, of the English army. They were the parents of six children—Elizabeth, widow of Col. W. P. Richardson, of Frederick county, Md.; Dr. J. T.; Emily, deceased (unmarried); Newman, killed at Shepardstown, Va.; Olis, died in 1876; Susan Bird, wife of John H. White, of Washington, D. C., chief stenographer of congress. The doctor's mother died in 1853. Dr. Johnson is a democrat, but not a politician.

REV. AMOS B. JONES, A. M., D. D., LL. D., president and owner of Huntsville Female college, was born in Randolph-Macon college, Boydton, Mecklenburg county, Va., December 4, 1841. He is the son of Rev. Amos W. Jones, D. D., who was the son of Amos Jones, a noted local preacher of North Carolina. Rev. Amos W. Jones, graduated from Randolph-Macon college in 1839. He was a Methodist minister, and located in Jackson, Tenn., where he now resides, and has been president of the Methodist Conference Female institute for forty years. His wife was Caroline Blanch, daughter of Gen. William Blanch of Virginia, a woman of high Christian character. She died within a few days after Amos B. was born. Amos B. Jones began his educational training at Jackson, Tenn., and attended, at different times, west Tennessee college, Andrew college, Union university, and East Alabama university, but in May, 1861, his education was arrested by the call to arms, and he enlisted in company H, Sixth Tennessee regiment, as second sergeant, and served as such till 1862, when he was made captain of the company and served through the war. He was in the following battles: Belmont, Mo., Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, where he was wounded, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, Atlanta, (three fights, and again wounded), Caswell, Jacksonboro, Lovejoy and many skirmishes. He was united in marriage in 1868, to Miss Mary G. Gates, near Aberdeen, Miss., and they had born to them two sons and three daughters, of whom Amos W. and James T. are living. In 1869, he was elected to a professorship in the M. C. F. institute of Jackson. He held this chair for nine years, when he was made president of the school, which he held two years, and resigned to take charge of Huntsville Female college, which institution, under his efficient and able management enjoys a large patronage and is regarded as one of the best female colleges in the South. Dr. Jones is a Mason of high standing, having been grand captain general of the grand commanderies of the state, and deputy grand master of Masons of Tennessee, president of the Alabama Y. M. C. A., a professor in the Correspondence university of Chicago, and a member of the American institute of Christian philosophy. The degree of LL. D. was conferred by the southwestern university Tennessee, and the degree of D. D. by the university of Alabama.

GEORGE PURDOM LANDMAN, large cotton factor of Huntsville, Ala., is a native of Marengo county, born December 29, 1838. He afterward

moved with his family to Madison county, Ala., and received his education at the schools of Huntsville. At the age of sixteen, Mr. Landman began his business life as clerk for John T. Reed. Later on he entered the cotton house of Bradley, Wilson & Co., cotton buyers and bankers, having branches in Memphis, Charleston, New Orleans, etc. He was employed by this firm when the war broke out when he went into the mercantile business in Huntsville, remaining in it three years. In 1869, he, in company with his brother, J. H. Landman, embarked in the cotton brokerage business, and still continue it at Huntsville. Mr. Landman is a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was united in marriage August, 1860, to Mary F., daughter of Joseph Sively, of Madison county, and they became the parents of the following children: Lucy Lee, Lilly B., wife of Robert S. Halsey; Laura, wife of Thomas J. Young; Emma, wife of Jesse F. Young, of Huntsville; Arthur S., Joseph, and George P., Jr. Mr. Landman is the son of George Landman, of Madison county, Ala., where he devoted his life to farming. He married Eliza Griffin, of Virginia, and to them were born five sons—William, killed at the first battle of Manassas; J. H., John W., and George P., who served with Gen. Forrest through the war. The father of these boys died in 1840. George Landman's grandfather, William Landman, was a native of Virginia, and his great-grandfather came from Germany.

JAMES HENRY LANDMAN, of Huntsville, Ala., brother of George P. Landman, and associated with him in the business of cotton factor, was born in Madison county, Ala., February 28, 1835. His education was acquired in the schools of Huntsville, and at the age of fourteen years he commenced his business career as a clerk with J. H. Beadle, a merchant of Huntsville, where he remained six years. At the expiration of that time he was employed by Bradley, Wilson & Co., staying with them until early in 1862, when he enlisted in Kelley's troopers, organized in Madison county, and six weeks later was made assistant quartermaster in Gen. Forrest's command, where he remained until the war closed. He was in several engagements around Nashville, Tenn., and surrendered with Gen. Forrest in 1865. In 1866 he was engaged with his brother in the mercantile business in Huntsville until 1869, and shortly after embarked in cotton, their present business. In 1880, Mr. Landman was elected tax assessor of Madison county, and served four years in that capacity. Mr. Landman was married in September, 1861, to Fannie M., daughter of Hampton W. Kelly, of Madison county. They had nine children, of whom, however, only four are living: Minnie F., wife of J. K. Miller, of Huntsville; Lizzie V., wife of Gordon Greenfield, of Pine Bluff, Ark.; James H., Jr., and Howard F. Mr. Landman was married the second time (1885) to Fannie, daughter of Joseph Carruthers, of Huntsville, this union being blessed with two sons: Harry C. and Frank. Mr.

Landman belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, A. O. U. W., and the Methodist Episcopal church.

DR. SAMUEL H. LOWRY, one of the leading physicians of Huntsville, was born October 16, 1850, in Huntsville, the son of John T. and Virginia H. (Miller) Lowry. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent and his grandfather was a divine of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. The father of Dr. Samuel Lowry, was a member of the mercantile firm of Lowry, Hamilton & Co., of Huntsville, for many years. He was also largely engaged in planting, and was the owner of many slaves. He was in the war, in connection with the commissary department, and at the close of the war engaged in business as a lumberman, until his death in 1886. He left one child—Samuel H. Dr. Lowry had superior educational advantages, which began at Huntsville, and continued at the university of Virginia, and supplemented by a course of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical college at New York, where he graduated in 1873. He immediately began practicing with the late Dr. Dement of Huntsville, and has been a successful practitioner ever since. He is a member of the Madison county Medical association, secretary of the county board of censors, member of the college of counselors of the State Medical association; is secretary of county board of censors; member of the college of counselors of the State Medical association, and is health officer of the city of Huntsville. Dr. Lowry was married November 26, 1890, to Jimmie L., daughter of Robert L. Pulley of Huntsville, and they have one son, John Tate Lowry.

BERNARD F. LUDWIG, the postmaster of Huntsville, Ala., was born in Treysa, near Cassel, Germany, April 5, 1842, and with his parents came to the United States in 1848, and located near Memphis, Tenn., where Bernard received his education in the schools near that city. He also assisted his parents on the farm, and in 1856 he went to Huntsville, Ala., to attend school, and subsequently obtained a clerkship, and also learned the confectioner's trade with a brother. Being of Union sympathies, he went, in 1862, to Louisville, Ky., in company with the Fourth Ohio cavalry, and was at the battle of Perryville, Ky. He remained in Louisville until the fall of 1865, when he returned to Lawrence county, Ala., and engaged in business with his brother-in-law. In 1868 he returned to Huntsville and resumed his former business until 1876, when he closed out and entered the life insurance business until 1889, when he was appointed by President Harrison as postmaster of Huntsville, Ala. Mr. Ludwig has the indorsement of every prominent business and professional man of that city, irrespective of party affiliation. He is a director of the Huntsville building and loan association, a prominent and honored member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, and other benevolent societies; is of a progressive and benevolent disposition, intelligent and liberal in views, always willing and ready to contribute to the welfare of humanity, and the advancement and interest of his community.

Mr. Ludwig was married, in 1876, to Anna Estes, daughter of Ludwell H. Estes, of Columbia, Tenn., and they have two children: Bernard Estes and Marie Gertrude. Mr. Ludwig is the son of Conrad Ludwig and Gertrude Ludwig, who had five children: Conrad, Frederick William, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph D. Reiman; Gertrude Sophia, wife of Carl Galwitz, and Bernard F. The mother of these children died in 1852, at Memphis, Tenn., and the father in 1871, at Courtland, Ala. Mr. Ludwig was a candidate, in 1876, for the legislature on the republican ticket, and was only defeated by forty-eight votes in the county. His unquestioned integrity, candor and gentlemanly deportment, win friends among all who know him. Under his popular administration the business of the postoffice had so increased, that in June, 1892, the department inaugurated the free delivery system, of which the citizens of Huntsville are justly proud.

DR. HENRY McDONNELL, now of Huntsville, was born in Madison county, Ala., near Huntsville, May 18, 1848, and educated in the schools of the city, the principal one being that taught by Carlos G. Smith. He attended medical lectures at the university of Virginia, in 1867-68, and in 1869-70, and also at the university of Louisiana, graduating from the latter in 1870. He then went to Lauderdale county, Ala., and formed a partnership with his uncle, Dr. A. H. Jones, and practiced about a year, and then moved to Madison county, Ala., in 1878, and in the fall of that year he moved to Huntsville, Ala., where he has since resided and practiced. The doctor belongs to the Madison county (Alabama) Medical society and to the State Medical association. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Ada Fennell, daughter of I. Fennell, of Huntsville, Ala., and to them have been born four children, as follows: Fennell, Beulah May, Lizzie and Henry. The doctor belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, south, of which he is a steward.

JAMES C. McDONALD, one of the leading young lawyers of Huntsville, was born in that city November 7, 1871. He is a son of Christopher McDonald, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., and came to Huntsville in 1866, and since that time has engaged in business in Huntsville. His mother was Miss Catherine M. Callaghan, daughter of Michael J. Callaghan, of Huntsville, who was one of the oldest inhabitants of the city. James C. McDonald went to the private schools of Huntsville until his fourteenth year, when he entered St. Mary's college, near Belmont, N. C., and graduated in 1889. He returned home and went into the office of the late L. W. Day, and studied law, and was admitted to practice in August, 1891. The following October he entered the post-graduate class of the Georgetown university school of law at Washington, D. C., and received his degree in that institution in June, 1892, and is now successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Huntsville. Mr. McDonald is the only child of his parents, his mother having died in October, 1873, and his father was married again February, 1892, to Miss

Mary Sweeney of Saratoga, N. Y. Mr. McDonald is a young man of exemplary habits, and great personal popularity.

HENRY MCGEE (deceased), one of the most highly respected and popular citizens of Huntsville, was born near Perrysville, Penn., June 14, 1835, where he was educated and lived until 1867, in which year he removed to Huntsville, and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1869 he purchased the valuable corner where his hotel and other buildings now stand. He was first in the ice business, and then restaurant with lodging accommodations. His genial temper and happy disposition drew him large patronage, and a few years later he built the popular hotel which bears his name. Mr. McGee was twice married. Isabella L. McGee, his first wife, was a native of Allegheny county, Penn., of the name of McGee (although no relation to Mr. McGee), who died July 19, 1865, leaving two children, a boy and a girl—the former who died near Huntsville, in October, 1868. In December, 1870, he married his second wife, Miss Kate Weaver, of Alabama, who died January 18, 1891, without issue. To give an idea of the popularity of the man, we quote the following from the Huntsville Mercury, published on the occasion of his death, June 20, 1892: "Huntsville has buried a number of good, noble and true citizens, but in her burial of Henry McGee, Thursday morning, our town will do honor to a man and citizen that has rendered more service to her and her people than any man of latter years. To say that he will be missed is only a faint expression on an assertion that poorly supplies the truthful fact. Always kind, pleasant and gentle, and his mildness and cultivation were characteristics that made his association agreeable at all times. If he bore ill-will toward anyone or had prejudices, he kept them profoundly to himself, and was never wont to complain or picture the faults of others. His life was consistent—one for the good and upbuilding of things, moral and material. Mr. McGee was a devoted Christian, a consistent member of the Catholic church; he was true to its teachings and died steadfast in the faith."

DR. DAVID HUBBARD McLAIN, a leading medical practitioner of Gurley, Ala., is a native of Winston county, Ala., where he first saw the light of day, April 23, 1861. He was educated at the schools of Mt. Hope and at the academy taught by Col. John Peebles, at Spring Hill, Tenn. He left the latter school in 1869 and remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and in the fall of 1872, entered the office of Dr. J. M. Clark, at Mt. Hope, Ala., and took up the study of medicine and afterward graduated from the Alabama Medical college in 1875. In the same year he located at Allen's Factory, in Marion county, and practiced there one year, and went to Maysville in May, 1876, where he still remains, though he established an office in Gurley in 1879, and recently re-established it. He has a large and profitable practice, which extends over the eastern part of Madison county. He is a member of the Madison county Medical society and the State Medical association, and has served

two terms on the board of censors of the Madison county society. He is a Knight of Honor and a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church of Maysville. He is a democrat of the old school type, and has always taken a deep interest in politics but never sought office. On June 10, 1880, he was married to Ella, daughter of C. C. McBroom, of Gurley, and they had two children, one of whom, Allen, survives. Mrs. McLain is a graduate of Huntsville Female college. Dr. McLain's father was Allen B. McLain, of North Carolina, who came to Alabama with his parents when a child, and located in Walker county, and devoted his life to farming. He married Mary Hewlett, daughter of William Hewlett, of Virginia. They had ten children, as follows: Margaret, wife of Thomas J. White, of Corona, Ala.; Mary, deceased wife of Thomas B. Nesmith, of Vernon, Ala.; William H., of Madison county, Ala.; who was in the Confederate service two years; Bettie, deceased wife of A. V. Underwood, of Madison county, Ala.; Dr. D. H., Felix D., of Fern Bank, Ala.; Rebecca, wife of J. E. Hewlett, of Birmingham, Ala.; Adine, wife of G. W. Rush, of Vernon, Ala.; Dueanna, and Eunice, widow of Dr. Emmet Morton of Guin. The doctor's father died in 1870, and his mother in 1889. Dr. McLain's maternal great-uncle, David Hubbard, was a Virginian and an officer in the war of 1812 and was wounded at the battle of New Orleans. He was a candidate for congress some time in the fifties against George S. Houston.

JERE MURPHY, cotton broker and several times mayor of Huntsville, was born in that city, January 18, 1834, and educated at the schools there, attending principally the one taught by Daniel B. Long, and a country school taught by Jonathan Mayhew. He left school at the age of seventeen and went into the office of the Democrat, and learned the trade of a printer, and worked on that paper as foreman for several years, and was appointed to a mail agency on the Memphis & Charleston railroad, and served in this position until the opening of the war. In 1862, he went into the army as a third lieutenant in Col. Russell's command. He was in a number of severe skirmishes, and was at the battle of Chickamauga. He returned to Huntsville after the close of hostilities, and opened a blacksmith and wood-working shop and carried it on about two years. In 1874, he was elected mayor of the city, and was re-elected in 1875-6 and 1877, serving four successive terms. In 1889, he was elected again, the term of service having been increased to two years, and in 1891 was re-elected. Many material and permanent improvements have been made in Huntsville under the wise administration of Mayor Murphy, notably the splendid system of water-works, stand-pipe system, extensive sewerage, etc. The population of the city has also doubled. Mr. Murphy, who is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and a genial, companionable gentleman, was married February 28, 1867, to Mary, daughter of Conrad Beeman, of Huntsville, Ala., and they have six surviving children—Jere, Mary Belle, Ella Lee, Corinne Katherine, Stephen H. and Robert E.

ROBERT E. MURPHY, auctioneer and ex-sheriff of Huntsville, Ala., was born in that city, July 2, 1839, and educated in the school taught by Col. William McKay. At the age of sixteen he went to clerk in a wholesale grocery in Huntsville, and remained there three or four years. In 1860, he entered the office of the county clerk, remaining about four years; in 1863, he went to Nashville, Tenn., and took up the auction and commission business, and was for sometime government auctioneer. He lived in Nashville six years and then removed to Memphis, where he continued the same business, which, however, he abandoned at the end of one year and returned to Huntsville. He was elected sheriff of Madison county in 1874, for three years; he was also an alderman under Mayor Irvine, and re-elected under Mayor Thomas W. White, and in 1888, was re-elected sheriff. To all the offices to which he has been elected, he has been the republican candidate, though Madison is a democratic county. He is a member of Monte Sano lodge, No. 1, K. of P., in which he has held all the chairs of office and has been representative to the supreme lodge. He was married, January 2, 1861, to Elizabeth D., daughter of Barnard Moore, a native of Virginia. The father of Robert Murphy was Jeremiah Murphy, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, and his mother was Nancy Hanks. Nine children were born to the couple, of whom three are living—Margaret, widow of William Smith, of Huntsville, Ala.; Jere, now mayor of Huntsville, and R. E. Mr. Murphy's father died in 1861, and his mother in 1866.

JOHN L. RISON, the popular and well known druggist of Huntsville, was born in that city, October 18, 1839, the son of Archibald Rison, of Carthage, Tenn., who was an early settler of Huntsville, where he was among the first manufacturers of cotton gins in that city. He had three sons—William R., John L., and Wilson B. The mother of these boys was Martha (Bibb) Rison, who was born in Huntsville in 1816. The grandfather of John L. Rison was Richard Rison, a native of Virginia, who came to Tennessee about 1755, where he spent the balance of his life. He had two sons who fought in the battle of New Orleans. John L. began the drug business in Huntsville, Ala., in the capacity of a salesman, when a boy of fourteen years. In 1859, by his careful and thrifty business methods, he accumulated sufficient means and acquired sufficient technical knowledge to open a drug store of his own, which he accordingly did, and has conducted that business ever since with good success. Mr. Rison is a public-spirited citizen, large in his charities and devoted to the interests of Huntsville and its future. On February 22, 1860, he was married to Miss Erwin, a daughter of Rev. A. R. Erwin, a minister of the Tennessee conference Methodist Episcopal church, south, and president at the time of his death of the Huntsville Female college. Mr. Rison is a Knight Templar, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

W. R. RISON, banker of Huntsville, was born in that place, January 20, 1837, and was educated at the common schools. At the age of fifteen years he engaged as a clerk in a grocery store, and continued until 1853, and then kept books in a dry goods house until 1859. In that year he went into the Northern bank of Alabama, remaining there until he was detailed to the mining department in the military service of the Confederate government, and in the summer of 1864 he was attached to the Fourth Alabama cavalry as first lieutenant, and served as such until the close of the war, at which time he was commanding the company. He was in several skirmishes, but was never wounded. After the war he engaged in the mercantile business in Aberdeen, Miss., until March, 1866, when he went to Huntsville, Ala., and established a private bank, with a capital stock of \$40,000. His son is now engaged with him in the banking business, the firm being W. R. Rison & Co. The capital stock is \$100,000. In 1872, Mr. Rison was appointed county treasurer of Madison county, and in 1874 was elected to that office. From 1876 to 1882 his bank was the recognized financial agent of the state to pay the interest on the "horse shoe money." He is a director in the Huntsville cotton mill, and is vice-president of the Dallas Manufacturing company. He is a royal arch Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married June 18, 1858, to Maria L. Jones, daughter of Leroy and Mary (Brandon) Jones, of Huntsville, and they have one son—Archie L., his father's partner. Mr. Rison's father was Archibald Rison, of Tennessee, and his mother Martha Bibb. They had three children—W. R., John L., and Wilson B. W. R. Rison's father died in 1862, and his mother still lives.

REV. JOHN DIXON SIMPSON, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, at Huntsville, Ala., was born at Bradford, Coosa county, Ala., April 22, 1858. He entered the ministry at the early age of nineteen, and the itinerant connection of the church at the age of twenty. He became a member of the Alabama conference at the age of twenty years, and after remaining there five years, was transferred to the north Alabama conference, when, after three years, his health became impaired, and he left the active ministry for a time and went to Greensboro, Ala., and completed his education at the Southern university, graduating there with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. After his graduation he re-entered the active ministry of the Methodist church, was for a time assigned to a pastorate in Jefferson county, Ala., and was for two years presiding elder of the Decatur district, and since 1890 he has been the beloved and efficient pastor of the First Methodist church at Huntsville. He was married in Mobile, April 13, 1880, to Miss Hortense Wilson, daughter of J. J. T. Wilson, deceased. There are two children of the union, one of which, John William, born in 1890, still survives. Mr. Simpson is a Mason, a Knight of Honor, and a Knight of the Golden Eagle. His father is William Kennedy Simpson, a native of South Caro-

lina, who moved to Georgia with his parents when a boy and soon after came to Alabama. His wife was Susan F. Dixon, of Winchester, Tenn. They had six children, of whom five lived to maturity, as follows: Joseph B., of Birmingham, Ala.; Ella, John D., William Kelly, and Mary S. The mother of these children died in 1878.

JOSEPH HUMPHREY SLOSS, ex-member of congress and real estate dealer of Huntsville, was born in Somerville, Ala., October 12, 1826, the son of Rev. James L. and Letitia Campbell Sloss. He was educated at Florence, and at the early age of eighteen he was admitted to the bar. He practiced first in St. Louis for three years, and afterward moved to Edwardsville, Ill. He went to Alabama in 1861, and raised a company of which he was made captain, and was attached to the Fourth Alabama cavalry. For gallant service he was promoted to major, in 1863. When the war was over, Maj. Sloss formed a partnership with Robert B. Lindsay, afterward governor of the state, and practiced law at Tusculumbia, until Maj. Sloss was elected to congress in 1871. He served in the Forty-second and Forty third sessions of congress, and in 1879 he was made United States marshal for the northern district of Alabama. The duties of this office required his residence in Huntsville, whither he removed in 1879, but in 1882 he resigned the marshalship to go into real estate. Maj. Sloss is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Mary L. Lusk, and is the father of five children: James L., deceased; Mary L., deceased; Josie L., deceased; Percy M. and Annie C. Rev. James L. Sloss, the father of Maj. Sloss, was born in 1792, in northwest Ireland. He came to America when a boy, and located in South Carolina, and was educated at Princeton college, N. J. He afterward became a Presbyterian minister at Cahaba, Ala. He died in Florence, in 1844. He had a family of four sons and three daughters, five living. Ann Eliza, wife of Col. A. D. Coffee; Mary L., wife of M. J. Warren, of Tusculumbia; Letitia V., wife of Gen. F. S. Rutherford, now of Illinois, and Thomas M., captain in the late war, and afterward a circuit judge in Texas, dying in 1873, and Robert C., a farmer of Illinois. The father of Mrs. Letitia V. Sloss, née Campbell, was David Campbell, the first United States judge of the Tennessee territory.

JUDGE HENRY CLAY SPEAKE, judge of the eighth judicial circuit of Alabama, and a prominent citizen of Huntsville, was born in Lawrence county, Ala., on June 17, 1834, and is the son of James B. and Sarah B. (Lindsey) Speake. James B. Speake, the father, was born in Kentucky in 1803, where he received his education, most of which was acquired after he was grown. He removed to Alabama in 1832, locating in Lawrence county, near Oakville, where he taught school for several years. After his marriage in June, 1833, he settled on a plantation. He served as county superintendent of Lawrence county several years; was a member of the constitutional convention that framed the constitution in 1865, and served in the legislature as an active member in the sessions of 1870,

1872, 1876 and 1878. He was very active in the Baptist church, and belonged to the Masonic fraternity. His father was Basil Speake, a native of Maryland, who settled in Kentucky about 1790. His ancestors were from England, coming over with Lord Baltimore, and settled in Maryland. Judge Henry C. Speake was reared on a farm and received a common school education during his boyhood, and at the age of twenty years taught school to procure money with which to attend the law department at Cumberland university, from which institution he graduated in 1857. The following month he located at Decatur, and with the exception of six months, in 1860, spent in Texas, he resided there until the late war. He entered the Confederate army in August, 1862, as a private in company D, Fourth Alabama regiment of cavalry, and was soon after promoted to sergeant-major, and later, to adjutant of the regiment. In January, 1864, he was appointed quartermaster of the regiment, and was captured with a part of Forrest's command, near Columbus, Ga. After the war he settled in Moulton, and in 1874 was elected chancellor of the northern division of Alabama, which position he held until 1880. In August, 1880, he was elected judge of the eighth judicial circuit of the state, and re-elected in August, 1886, and August, 1892; in the two latter elections he received the almost unanimous or solid vote of the district, regardless of party. His present term expires in 1898. As a lawyer, Judge Speake was a success, which success has been continued on the bench. As a chancellor he was just and equitable at all times, and under all circumstances, and won high praise for his able opinions and decisions. As a judge he is able and conscientious, and discharges the duties of his high office with dignity and entire satisfaction. Possessed of an eminently judicial mind and a most wonderful memory, and being with all his experience still a close student, it is not surprising that he has met with such universal success. Unbiased in his decisions by either politics, religion or friendship, he administers the law without fear or favor according to his best judgment, made up only after as careful and painstaking review of the facts and the law, and with a high regard for the responsibility of his position and a desire to discharge his duties as he understands them. Probably no judge in Alabama has rendered more decisions and had fewer reversals by the higher courts than has Judge Speake. With the bar he is universally popular, the members esteeming him for his uniform courtesy and kind treatment of them in and out of courts. His popularity extends beyond the legal profession, and he was called to the chancellorship and judgeship by the voice of the people, who considered his eminent fitness for the positions, and in neither case was it in response to solicitations upon his part. And his re election, at the expiration of his second term, demonstrates that in the minds of the people they have made no mistake. Judge Speake was married January 27, 1860, to Carrie O., daughter of Jonathan Mayhew, remembered as an educator of more than ordinary ability, who was originally from New

England. To their marriage six children have been born, two of whom are living. Judge Speake removed to Huntsville in December, 1876, where he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

THOMAS J. TAYLOR, probate judge of Madison county, Ala., was born at Maysville, in that county, July 2, 1829, the son of M. and Nancy J. McCartney Taylor. He had a fair common school education, and at the age of nineteen began life as a teacher. In 1858 he was elected county surveyor, and held that office until 1862, when he went into the army as a second lieutenant of company K, Forty-ninth Alabama regiment. He was in the battle of Shiloh, and shortly after he was elected to the captaincy of his company. He was captured at Port Hudson, and confined as a prisoner at Johnson's Island, Point Lookout and Fort Delaware, until the close of the war. After his return from the war he taught school for three years, and at the end of his time was again elected county surveyor until 1871; then tax assessor in 1880; clerk of the court for six years, and in 1886 he was elected to the important office of probate judge, being re-elected in 1892 for another term of six years. He married, in early manhood, a Miss Douglas, daughter of John Douglas, who came from Lynchburg, Va., about 1819. The children of the union are: Kate, wife of S. M. Seward; Nannie J., wife of William L. Jones; Lillie, wife of W. A. Walls; Laura L., wife of William Wengo, and Wade Douglas, seventeen years of age. The judge and his wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and he belongs to the Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor. The father of Judge Taylor was a native of Lexington, Ga., and his wife of Madison county, Ala. He was a farmer and merchant. He had nine children, as follows: Thomas J., John M., deceased, a prominent newspaper man of New Orleans, was a colonel in the late war, and a member of the Louisiana legislature; Grant died in a hospital during the war; Charles, a private in the Seventh Alabama cavalry, and a railroad man of Louisiana; Felix M., major of the Fourth Alabama cavalry, served through the war, and died in Memphis in 1886; Waverly, a member of Gen. Dick Taylor's staff, and now a farmer of Louisiana; George L., a soldier at the age of fifteen years, became a courier to Gen. Wheeler, and was killed at Murfreesboro; Mary, wife of Clinton Hayworth, of Louisiana, and Lucy, wife of Pleas Davison, of Louisiana. Judge Taylor's grandfather, George Taylor, was born in Virginia in 1788. He fought in the Revolutionary war as a lieutenant, under Gen. Henry Lee, and was in the battles of Monmouth, Guilford Court House and King's Mountain. He came to Alabama in 1809. The earliest branch of the Taylor family came to America with Lord Baltimore, and the McCartneys from Scotland.

DAVID VORENBERG, the enterprising manufacturer of Gurley, was born in Boston, Mass., March 3, 1865, and came to Alabama in 1880, and clerked in Huntsville seven years, and then he and his brother, Issie, went into the mercantile business at Paint Rock, Ala., their present

home. They also have a large general store at Gurley, and a bucket factory employing 135 men. Mr. Vorenberg is a member of I. O. O. F., B'nai B'rith, and a Knight of Honor. In 1886 he was married to Lillie Weil, of Huntsville, Ala., and two children have blessed their marriage: Henrietta and Irving.

ISSIE VORENBERG, the brother of David, was also born in Boston, in 1863, and was educated in the excellent common schools of that city. He came to Huntsville in 1877, where he clerked until 1883, and the following year went into business with his brother in the stores at Paint Rock and Gurley. In June, 1890, they conceived the idea of making a market for the red cedar, indigenous to that county, among the pencil manufacturers of the north, and the shipment of cedar for that purpose has now become a leading feature of their business. Mr. Vorenberg, like his brother, is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Honor, and a member of the B'nai B'rith. He was married in 1886 to Fannie Kahn, daughter of Joseph L. Kahn, of Mt. Vernon, Ind. The father of the Vorenbergs was Israel Vorenberg, born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1840, and came to Boston in 1859. He was an army contractor during the war, and afterward was in the clothing business in Boston, where he died in 1871. In his own country he married Henrietta Simon, daughter of Seligman Simon, of Meintz, Germany, and there are now five living children of this union: Carrie, wife of Morris Rosenberg, of Paint Rock, Ala.; Issie; David; Lena, wife of Max Glassman, of Somerville, Mass.; Sarah, wife of Max Kahn, of Boston, Mass. The mother of these children died December 25, 1873.

DR. W. C. WHEELER, a leading physician of Huntsville, was born in Tishomingo county, Miss., June 28, 1842, and was educated in the schools of Colbert county, Ala., where he removed with his parents at the age of three years. He attended the Nashville Medical college and graduated there in March, 1862, and the day following his graduation, he entered the Confederate service as assistant surgeon, and was placed in charge of the military hospital on "College Hill," at Nashville, Tenn. He remained there till the capture of that city, when he was sent to Northern Alabama and commissioned as assistant surgeon of Ferrell's battalion of artillery, in Gen. Forrest's command, where he remained until the end of hostilities. He then located in Cherokee, Colbert county, Ala., and practiced his profession with a large measure of success, until he came to Huntsville in 1890, his present residence. He was for years, secretary of the North Alabama Medical society (now defunct) and a member of the Colbert county Medical society, and served as its president one term, and was elected vice-president of the State Medical society in 1890, and is at present a member of the Madison county Medical society, and the health officer of that county. He was married in 1867 to Louisa, daughter of P. J. Smith, of Cherokee, Ala., and the marriage has been blessed with three children—two living, B. Camp and Minnie. He lost his first wife by death, and in 1877 was again married, this time to Mollie Giles, of Tus-

cumbia, and two children were also born to this union: George M. and Maud I. Mr. Wheeler belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Odd Fellows and Knights of the Golden Eagle. He is a prominent member of the M. E. church, and has been a delegate to many of the deliberative bodies of that church, notably, the general conference which met in Richmond, Va., in 1886. His father is Thomas M. Wheeler, a native of Kentucky, who came to Alabama, and in 1845 married Sarah J. Pearsall, by whom he had three children: Dr. W. C., Mary S., widow of John Benson, of Cherokee; Ellen P., deceased wife of J. E. Dean, deceased, of Cherokee. Dr. Wheeler's mother died in 1866.

DAVID IRVINE WHITE, one of the prominent members of the Huntsville bar, was born in Richmond, Ky., December 17, 1852, and came to Huntsville with his parents in 1855. He attended the school at Huntsville taught by Carlos G. Smith, and afterward attended the university of Virginia, where he completed a collegiate course in 1874. He then returned to Huntsville and studied law with Walker & Brickell, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He soon after commenced the practice at Huntsville, where he still lives. He was married, in 1876, to Lucy, daughter of Luke Matthews, deceased, and they had five sons: Luke M., David L., Addison, Shelby I. and Gilbert G. Mr. White's father is Addison White, a native of Abingdon, Va., who settled in Alabama in 1855. He was a member of congress from Madison county, Ky., in 1850, where he was barely eligible on account of his youth. He was married in Richmond, Ky., in 1845, to Sarah Irvine, daughter of David Irvine. His life in Alabama has been devoted to agriculture. He has six children, as follows: Alice, wife of G. C. Greenway, of Hot Springs, Ark.; Bettie, wife of O. B. Patton, Huntsville; Sunie McDowell, David L., Newton K., of Huntsville, and Sallie Shelby, wife of R. W. Walker, one of the judges of the Alabama supreme court. The White family came from Pennsylvania to Virginia about the time of the Revolutionary war, and Capt. Isaac Shelby, the great-great-grandfather of Mr. White, was the hero of King's Mountain and was afterward governor of Kentucky.

MARENGO COUNTY.

COL. JOHN DAVIDSON ALEXANDER, a prominent planter of Marengo county, residing near Faunsdale, was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., September 15th, 1829. He is a son of Joseph McKnitt and Nannie C. Cathey) Alexander, who were both born and reared in the same county in which he was born. The former of these two people was a son of William B. Alexander, who was a son of John McKnitt Alexander, secretary of the convention that adopted the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. He is also a descendant of John Davidson, a signer of that declaration. The father of Col. Alexander came to Alabama in 1833, and

settled in Marengo county, between Dayton and Uniontown, and there lived and died, his death occurring in 1865, when he was seventy-three years of age. He was the father of three children, viz.: Violet Rebecca, who married for a second husband Dr. John Smith; Dewitte Clinton Alexander, who died in 1865, and John Davidson Alexander, who is the only survivor of the family. The father of Col. Alexander was an old line whig in politics, was a strong Union man, and of course opposed to secession. He was much devoted to the flag of the country; which his ancestors had done so much to make an independent nation. He was a planter by occupation, a man of pure character and of great ability. Col. Alexander was but five years old, when his parents brought him to Alabama, they coming by horse and wagon. He is now one of the prominent men in the county. He received a fair literary education at Dayton, and then served five years as a clerk, intending to follow mercantile pursuits. In 1853 he married Miss Rebecca Lawson Cathey of North Carolina, who has borne him nine children, six of whom are now living. In early life Col. Alexander began planting, and has followed it all his life. During the war he was engaged in manufacturing powder for the Confederate government. For the last four years he has been engaged in merchandising at Faunsdale. He is a stockholder and director in the Faunsdale Mercantile company, and he owns and controls six plantations. He is one of the most industrious and successful planters in Marengo county. He has voted the democratic ticket ever since the war, though he still adheres to the principles of the old whig party. He is a firm friend of education, and was instrumental in securing the establishment of the Faunsdale school district, and of which he was superintendent for a period of seventeen years. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is an elder in his church.

JOHN C. ANDERSON, attorney-at-law at Linden, Marengo county, was born in Greene county, Ala., August 5, 1863. His parents were Dr. John C. and Elizabeth (McAlpine) Anderson, the former of whom was born, reared and educated in South Carolina. He graduated in medicine from the university of Pennsylvania, and in 1839 came to Alabama, locating in Greene county, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, and continued to follow it until 1859. He then retired to his farm and was a planter till he died, in 1878. At that time John C. Anderson was fifteen years of age. He received his early education in the country schools and afterward attended the university of Alabama; but did not graduate. He studied law in the office of Major W. P. Webb, at Eutaw, and graduated from the law department of the university of Alabama. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, and in 1886 he located at Linden, where he has gained a high position at the bar and a fine reputation as a lawyer. He is past chancellor of the order of Knights of Pythias at Linden, and an active worker for the democratic party.

C. H. ASKEW, planter, merchant and justice of the peace, of Dayton, Ala., was born in Henry county, Ala., February 15, 1845. His parents were S. W. A. and D. K. (Edwards) Askew, the former of whom was a native of Georgia, and the latter of South Carolina. S. W. A. Askew was a Methodist minister. They had three sons and three daughters. From his tenth to his sixteenth year, C. H. Askew was reared in Jackson county, Fla. In 1861 he went into the army as a private soldier, serving through the war in the First Florida battalion, Fifteenth Confederate cavalry. In 1866 he located at Dayton, Ala., where he has since continued to reside. He was a clerk for the firm of Askew Bros. for some years at Dayton, since which he has followed farming near that place. He was elected justice of the peace in 1870, and has served in that capacity ever since, a period of twenty-two years. He is a democrat in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church. He has been superintendent of the Sunday-school for several years. He is a royal arch Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and has devoted much time and labor to advance the work of the Young Men's Christian association. In 1883 he married Miss M. A. Askew.

TRISTRIM BENJAMIN BETHEA was born in South Carolina, in 1810. He was descended from an early French Huguenot family of that state. Three brothers of this name came to America long before the Revolutionary war, in which war they bore a conspicuous part. T. B. Bethea, when a young man, was brought to Alabama by his parents, who settled in Claiborne, Monroe county. He studied law, and in 1832 married in Wilcox county Miss Eugenia Bethea, daughter of David Bethea, also an early settler in South Carolina. After his marriage he settled near Camden, Wilcox county, and followed farming, and the practice of the law for many years. In 1850 he removed to Mobile, and in 1856, to Montgomery, where he lived the remainder of his days, dying in 1879. While practicing law in Wilcox county, he was elected presidential elector, and while living at Mobile, he was twice elected state senator. After locating at Montgomery, his life was somewhat retired, yet, under an act of the legislature, providing for a commission to adjust the state debt, he, together with Gov. Houston, and Levi W. Lawler, made the required adjustment, greatly to the satisfaction of the people of the state. He was regarded as a man of wisdom, and of great purity of life. He was prominent in Alabama politics, and otherwise, for a number of years, and was universally respected. He had four sons and two daughters, viz.: Henry, Alfred, deceased; Theodore, deceased, and A. J., a resident of Marengo county, all of whom were in the late war, and all returned home, but Theodore, who was killed. The daughters were: Mary, deceased wife of Dr. Philip Fitzpatrick, and Cornelia, wife of Hon. Malcolm Graham, of Alabama. The father of these children was a very wealthy and successful planter. Henry Bethea was born in Wilcox county in 1836. He was educated at a preparatory school at Charlottesville, Va., and graduated in

medicine in 1861, at New Orleans, but the war then coming on, instead of engaging in the practice of the profession for which he had prepared himself, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Third Alabama infantry, and was soon made assistant surgeon, and, as such, left the state with the regiment, which was the first from Alabama to reach Virginia. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, and was never either wounded, taken prisoner, or sick. He left the medical department of the army in December, 1861, and was for some time with Semple's battalion. During the battle of Murfreesboro, he was promoted to second lieutenant of Hawkin's battalion of sharpshooters. In 1863, orders were issued that all detailed privates should return to their commands, and he was sent to northern Alabama as commander of a company of scouts. Afterward he was commissioned as assistant adjutant general on Gen. Dan. Adam's staff, and served in this capacity during the remainder of the war. Soon after the war, in the spring of 1865, he settled down on a plantation in Marengo county, where he has since continued to live, and has all the time been engaged in farming with success. He has never practiced his profession, nor has he sought political preferment, but he has always been an active supporter of the democratic party. In 1863, he was married to Miss Ida E. Rice, daughter of Judge Samuel F. Rice, of Montgomery. She died in 1865, leaving a son, Samuel Rice Bethea, who is also a planter, and who married the daughter of Capt. William M. Selden, of Faunsdale. Dr. Bethea is a member of the order of Elks.

EDWARD H. C. BAILEY, M. D., practicing physician of Demopolis, Ala., was born in Monroe county, Va., December 14, 1823. He is a son of Edward B. and Mary C. (Corrie) Bailey; the former, though a Virginian, was of English ancestry. His mother was a Miss Howe, a cousin of Lord Howe, of England. Edward B. Bailey was a lawyer by profession, and before the war he held the judgeship of the circuit court in Virginia. Mrs. Mary C. Bailey was a South Carolinian, of Scotch ancestry. She died during the Civil war. Dr. Bailey is one of five children, four sons and one daughter. He is the eldest of the family, and received an academical education in Virginia. In 1844, he began the study of medicine, and graduated from the university of Virginia in 1848. He at once entered upon the practice of medicine at Lewisburg, Va. He afterward went to Missouri, where he practiced medicine from 1853 to 1861. In this latter year he entered the Missouri state troops, and was made chief surgeon of the second division. He was afterward made chief surgeon of the second brigade of Missouri Confederate troops. In 1862 he was made medical purveyor of the department of Alabama, Mississippi and east Louisiana, and held this position until the close of the war. In 1865 he came to Alabama and settled at Demopolis, where he has since continued to reside and practice his profession. He has long been a member of the state and county Medical societies. He has been president for many years of the

county society, and is now its vice-president, and he is a member of the county board of censors. In 1852 he married Miss Margaret Shrewsbury, of West Virginia, by whom he has four sons and one daughter. He and his family are members of the Episcopal church. He is a democrat in politics, and a Knight Templar Mason. He has always been strongly attached to his profession, and he is a successful and popular physician.

J. C. BROWN, a prominent merchant of Faunsdale, was born in James City county, Va., October 19, 1851. His parents were Joseph P. and Mary E. (Harwood) Brown, whose personal history is given in connection with the memoir of J. J. Brown, of Uniontown. J. C. Brown was six years old when his parents moved to Charles City county, Va., where he lived until he was eighteen years old. He then came to Alabama alone. For some time he lived at Uniontown, Ala., and then, in 1870, he removed to Faunsdale, and after remaining there a year, he returned to Uniontown. In 1873, however, he returned to Faunsdale, where he has remained permanently. He has, ever since that time, carried on mercantile business with success, and he is now transacting an annual business of about \$50,000. In addition to his mercantile interests, he has a grist and gin mill at Faunsdale. He has always been a democrat in politics, and in 1874 was appointed postmaster of Faunsdale, and held the office for a period of eighteen years, when he was superseded by the present incumbent. On May 18, 1880, he married Miss Maria L. Selden, of Marengo county, but a native of Perry county, and a daughter of Joseph Selden, who was a native of Virginia. By this marriage he has six children, five sons and one daughter. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, since he was twenty years of age. He has also been a member of the order of Knights of Pythias for nineteen years, and has held prominent offices in the order.

HON. WILLIAM CUNINGHAME, attorney-at-law of Linden, Ala., was born in Clarke county, Ala., October 18, 1857. He is a son of William and Emma (Armistead) Cuninghame, both of whom were natives of Alabama. The father, now deceased, was a planter, and the mother is still living. The father of William Cuninghame was George Cuninghame, who came from Scotland, direct to Alabama, settling in Linden, Marengo county, which county he served as clerk of its court. The father of Mrs. Cuninghame was a native of Virginia, but came from North Carolina to Alabama. His name was Westwood Armistead. Hon. William Cuninghame is one of a family of four sons and four daughters. He was reared on a plantation in Clarke county, and received a common school education, and afterward completed a course at Howard college. He then completed a business course at Atlanta, Ga. In January, 1881, he became clerk in the office of the probate judge of Marengo county, and remained in that position until he was appointed by Gov. Jones, in 1890, probate judge to fill out an unexpired term. While in this office, he has read law and has been admitted to the bar. He is now in the

active practice of his profession. He is an active democrat. He was married in 1889 to Miss Eula Woolf, daughter of the late Hon. H. A. Woolf, of Marengo county. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and is past chancellor of his lodge. He has landed interests in the county, and is a member of the mercantile firm of Cuninghame & Co.

JO GALLION, of Demopolis, Ala., was born in Knox county, Tenn., March 15, 1833. His parents were Thomas and Alvira (Deal) Gallion, both of whom were born and reared in Burke county, N. C. After their marriage in North Carolina, they removed to, and settled in, Knox county, Tenn., where they lived until their death. He was a farmer by occupation, and reared a family of four sons and eight daughters, all but one of whom reached the age of maturity. Jo Gallion was, therefore, reared in Knox county, Tenn., and received a fair "old field" education. When he was about twenty-four years of age, he went out with an engineering corps, which laid out the route of what now is the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad. This was the beginning of Mr. Gallion's career as a railroad man, which has now extended over a period of thirty-six years. He was a foreman of bridge-building and section work for about four years, and then for about two years he was a conductor on the Memphis & Charleston railroad. When the Federal soldiers went into Corinth in July, 1862, he conducted a train out of that place, and his train together with six others had to be burned to keep them from falling into the hands of the Federals. He next aided in the construction of a railroad from Meridian, Miss., to Demopolis, Ala., and when it was completed, he was made road-master, in which capacity he continued to serve until June, 1892, when, on account of ill health, he resigned, to accept the position of claim agent, a less arduous one. Since 1866 he has resided in Demopolis. He has been unusually fortunate, as he has never met with an accident during his long career. That he performed his work to the satisfaction of his superior officers, is evident from his long continued service in one position. In January, 1869, he was married to Miss S. A. Russell, of Russells, Miss., in which state she was born. Mr. and Mrs. Gallion have but one child, Thomas Travis Gallion, who has been well educated at Demopolis, at the Southern university at Greensboro, and at the university of Alabama. He is now preparing to enter the medical profession. Mr. and Mrs. Gallion and their son, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Gallion has never been active in politics, but in sentiment he has always been a democrat. He has been interested in farming and stock-raising for about seven years, and now resides on his plantation, which is known as Forest Hill, about two miles from Demopolis. His home is one of the most beautiful places in Marengo county.

J. T. JONES, attorney-at-law at Demopolis, Ala., was born in Richmond, Va., July 20, 1832. His father, Richard Jones, was also a Virginian, of Welsh ancestry, and a planter by occupation. He married Miss

Ann Jene Taylor, a daughter of Zachariah Taylor, of Cartersville, Va., and a niece of Creed Taylor, a man of eminence in Virginia. They had four sons, and came to Alabama in 1834, and settled in Marengo county, where Mrs. Jones died in 1840, and Mr. Jones in 1872. J. T. Jones was a child two years of age, when his father removed to Alabama. His father, though of limited education was a man of good sense, and sent his sons to good schools and colleges. J. T. Jones was sent to Princeton college, and entered the freshman class, remained four years and graduated in 1852, with the degree of bachelor of arts. Three years afterward the college conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. He then entered the law department of the university of Virginia, where he studied law under Profs. Minor and Hawthorne, and graduated in 1855. He was one of seven graduates in a class of seventy-five. In 1856 he began the practice of the law in Marengo county, Ala., as a partner of George C. Lyon, Esq., at Demopolis, and practiced there until the outbreak of the war. He enlisted as a private soldier in the Fourth Alabama infantry, one of the first regiments received into active service, commanded by Col. Law. This regiment reported for duty to T. J. Jackson at Harper's Ferry. He participated in the first battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861. His regiment having re-enlisted for the war, upon its being re-organized, Mr. Jones was elected captain of company D. He was afterward in the battles of Seven Pines, Gaines's Mill and those around Richmond and other lesser engagements. His company, being a rifle company, was always employed as skirmishers. He was in the battle of Gettysburg, and while in the trenches around Richmond and Petersburg, he was assigned to duty by Judge John A. Campbell, assistant secretary of war, as judge advocate in the war department, and in this capacity he continued to serve until the end of the war. Mr. Jones left Richmond the day before it was occupied by the Federal soldiers, and he escaped on foot and alone up the tow path by Cartersville, Va., and made his way to Greensboro, N. C., where he reported to Gen. Breckinridge, secretary of war of the Confederacy. He was then informed that his services were no longer required, and at Gen. Breckinridge's suggestion Capt. Jones began his journey to Alabama. He was on the way thirty days on foot, and arrived at Demopolis in May, 1865. In the fall of that year he was elected by the people of Marengo county, as a delegate to the constitutional convention to prepare the way for the re-admission of the state into the Union. He then resumed the practice of the law in Demopolis, in which he was successful. In 1869 he was invited by the Hon. F. S. Lyon to become his partner in the practice of the law, and this partnership continued for nine years. In 1872 he was elected state senator from his county. In 1874, while at his home in Demopolis, he received a telegram from the congressional convention, then in session, inquiring if he would accept the nomination for congress from the Fourth district, and though it was his earnest wish to decline,

he was prevailed upon by his friends to accept. In company with Col. J. W. A. Sanford, candidate for attorney-general of the state, he made a thorough canvass of each of the fourteen counties of the district. His opponent was the Hon. Charles Hayes, then a member of congress, who by means of United States troops, United States marshals and an appropriation of \$400,000 worth of bacon to the then flooded counties of the district, was elected. The state was afterward re-districted, and Mr. Jones, in 1876, was again nominated for congress and elected, and served eight years as a representative in congress. In 1892 he was elected judge of the first judicial district without opposition. He has been twice married, the first time in 1862, to Miss Ada Vaughan, daughter of A. G. Vaughan. In 1875 he was married to Miss Jennie Reese, daughter of R. W. Reese, M. D., of Marengo county. He is the father of thirteen children, eight of whom are living. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and is a royal arch Mason. He entered upon the discharge of his duties as judge on the 4th of November, 1892. In May, 1892, the United Confederate Veterans' association was organized, and of this association Judge Jones was made commander.

J. N. LISTER was born near Aberdeen, Miss., June 6, 1840. His parents were Jeremiah and Eliza R. (Bush) Lister, both of whom are now living in Alabama. The former was born in Georgia, and the latter in the state in which they now reside. Mrs. Lister's grandfather, John Bush, was an early settler in this state, an Indian fighter, and was high sheriff of St. Clair county. Mr. and Mrs. Lister had two sons and one daughter, all of whom survive. J. N. Lister was reared mainly in Dallas county, at Cahaba. He received a fair education for those days, and at the age of seventeen learned telegraphy at Cahaba and at Selma. In 1858 he took charge of the telegraph office at Cahaba, afterward at Selma, and then again at Cahaba, where he was located when the Civil war came on. During the second and third years of that war he had charge of the telegraph office at Selma, the most important office in the state. He then resigned his office and joined the Confederate army; but before reaching the field, was detailed to the telegraph department of the government, and remained in that connection until the close of the war. He served some time as train-dispatcher at McDowell station, Ala. For one year after the war he operated the telegraph office at McDowell, and was also engaged in merchandising. In December, 1865, he married Miss Joella Coats, of Alabama, by whom he has had six sons and two daughters. He left McDowell, and went to Meridian, Miss., where he established a foundry and machine shop; but the enterprise proved a failure, and in 1867 he removed to Demopolis and opened the Lister House, since which time he has been proprietor of the house. In 1868 he became manager of the telegraph office at Demopolis, and has remained in this position ever since. He was also for about twelve years express agent at Demopolis. He is a royal arch Mason, and he and his family move in the best society

at Demopolis. They adhere to the Holiness faith or belief as Christians, and are highly esteemed by the entire community.

ROBERT BEALL MCCAUTS, M. D., physician and surgeon of Marengo county, was born in Hamilton, Harris county, Ga., October 26, 1860. He is a son of Samuel and Mary (Thomas) McCauts, both natives of Fairfield district, S. C. In 1717 three brothers of this name came from Scotland to Charleston, S. C., and there operated woolen mills for some years. From these brothers descended a large number of descendants in South Carolina, and in other southern states. Samuel McCauts' father was a native of South Carolina. Samuel McCauts and his wife were the parents of nine children. Of the sons two are physicians and the rest are farmers. The father was a farmer by occupation, and removed to Georgia when about twenty-one years of age. He married, lived and died in Georgia, his death occurring in 1885, when he was seventy-three years old. His widow now lives with a son in Talladega. Dr. Robert B. McCauts was reared in Hamilton, Ga., until he was eighteen years old, at which place he received a literary education, and came to Alabama when he was eighteen years of age, he at that time joined his brother, Dr. Jason S. McCauts, then at Jefferson, and at once began the study of medicine. In 1879 he entered the Southern Medical college at Atlanta, Ga., and graduated in the spring of 1881. He immediately located at Jefferson, Ala., and began the practice of his profession, remaining there thus engaged until January, 1892, when he removed to Faunsdale. He is a member of the Marengo county Medical society, and of the State Medical association, and during 1888 he was health officer of the county. In 1885 he married Miss Annie Hildreth of Marengo county, by whom he has two sons, twins. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church, and he is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the board of medical examiners of Marengo county, and is considered one of the leading physicians of the county.

HON. D. J. MEADOR, a very prominent planter of Marengo county, and now serving his third term in the legislature from his county, was born in Fairfield county, S. C., in 1858, March 22. His parents were Daniel R. and Emalie R. (Estees) Meador, both of whom were born in, and died in that state. He was a grandson of Job Meador, who was under Gen. Marion during the Revolutionary war. The Meador family has always been a prominent one, and Mr. Meador now owns a historic estate in South Carolina, the grant of which was made to one of his ancestors by the king of England. The mother was also of a distinguished family. D. J. Meador was educated at Furman university, South Carolina, and there met Miss Lidie A. Poellnitz, who was attending the Female college at Greenville, S. C., and to whom he was married in December, 1881, in South Carolina, at the house of the grandfather, who was descended from an early and prominent Huguenot family of South Carolina. Her father, Edward A. Poellnitz, was a prominent citizen of

Marengo county, in which county Miss Poellnitz was born. Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Meador came to Alabama and located in Marengo county, where he has become prominent as a planter and as a politician. He was elected to the legislature in 1888, in 1890, and again in 1892. He is a master Mason, a democrat and a deacon of the Baptist church. Mr. Meador was one of the organizers of the First National bank of Demopolis, and is now one of its directors. He is also a merchant at Myrtle Wood and a live-stock raiser. While in the legislature he was appointed on several important committees.

HON. JOHN H. MINGE, state senator from Marengo county, was born in that county May 25, 1851. He is a son of David and Elvira H. (Adams) Minge, the former of whom was born in Charles City county, Va., and the latter in Richmond, Va. Mrs. Minge was a daughter of Dr. John Adams, who was a Virginian by birth, and whose ancestors came from Scotland. The family was prominent in Virginia. David Minge was a son of John Minge, who is believed to have come from Wales to Virginia when he was a young man. He had three brothers, Dr. John Minge, G. W. H. Minge, and Collier H. Minge, who lived in Alabama. David Minge was a nephew of William Henry Harrison, once president of the United States. He first came to Alabama in 1833, and bought lands in Marengo county. He then returned to Virginia in 1835, and moved his family to his purchase in Alabama. He lived and died in Marengo county, his death occurring in September, 1887, when he was seventy-five years old, his wife dying in 1873, aged fifty-seven. John H. Minge received a common school education in his youth, and then for two years attended Hanover academy in Virginia, where he took a course in civil engineering. In 1870 he returned to Marengo county and began life as a planter, which life he has continued to follow up to the present time with great success. He is now president and general manager of the Faunsdale Mercantile company. In the fall of 1875 he removed to Texas, and lived at Chapel Hill one year, during which time he was engaged in farming, and at the end of that time he returned to Marengo county, which has always been his home while in Alabama. In 1874 he married Miss Bessie Croom Chadwick, of Texas, and a daughter of J. M. Chadwick, a native of Kentucky. In 1886 Mr. Minge was elected to the legislature from Marengo county and served one term. In 1890 he was elected to the state senate from Marengo county. He served on the committees on finance, internal improvements, and agriculture, and was chairman of the committee on immigration, when in the house. He has been for six years a member of the state democratic executive committee, and for two years of the county executive committee. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Knights of Honor.

ALEXANDER PITMAN, one of the most successful planters that ever lived in Marengo county, was born in Darlington district, S. C., Septem-

ber 19, 1818. His parents were Eliza and Anette (Gerald) Pitman, the former of whom was of Irish, and the latter of Scotch, ancestry. They lived and died in North Carolina. Alexander Pitman was the eldest of nine children, and was an infant when his parents removed to Robeson county, N. C., where he grew to manhood. When about eighteen years, he came to Alabama and made his home in Wilcox county, where he married Miss Nannie McCaskill, a native of South Carolina, but who was reared in Mississippi. This marriage gave issue to five children, only one of whom is now living, viz.: Mrs. Belle Wilkins, wife of Minge Wilkins of Marengo county. The mother of these five children died in 1859, but Mr. Pitman never married again. Her death occurred in Mississippi, in which state Mr. Pitman followed farming three years. He served three years in the Confederate cavalry as a private. In 1865, he located in Marengo county, and ever afterward lived in that county, dying January 3, 1892. He began with no capital, and by means of energy and superior business tact, he amassed considerable wealth. He was an unpretentious man, and a typical planter of high moral character. He was an attendant at the Presbyterian church, though not a member of any church. He was a friend to all religious denominations. In politics he was a straight-out democrat, but never aspired to any office. Though not well educated in his youth he was naturally of keen observation and of sound common sense, and through his habit of reading he became a man of great information on all general subjects. He had very strong will power and was of deep convictions; assured himself that he was right and then kept steadily on in the course that he had mapped out. He remained a most active and energetic man up to the time of his death in his seventy-fourth year. Minge Wilkins, his son-in-law, is a representative planter and business man of Marengo county. He was born in St. Mary's parish, La., near Franklin, August 8, 1850. His parents were Richard A. and Margaret A. (Minge) Wilkins, the former of whom was a native of Brunswick county, Va., and the latter of Charles City county, Va. They were married at Petersburg, Va., in 1847, and had ten children, eight sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. The father was a planter by occupation, and soon after his marriage he settled on one of his plantations in Louisiana, and lived there until 1859, when he removed to Richmond, Va., where he lived until 1870, when he removed to Selma, Ala., and died there April 13, 1878, when he was sixty-three years of age. His widow now lives in Birmingham. Mr. Wilkins was nine years old when his parents left Louisiana, and he lived with them until 1869. October 4, that year, he came to Alabama, and for a time lived at Faunsdale, and then removed to Selma, but not long afterward returned to Faunsdale. He was engaged in mercantile business until 1882, when he removed to the plantation of his father-in-law, with whom he engaged in planting. May 2, 1878, he married Miss Belle Pitman, who was born in

Montgomery county, Ala., February 22, 1850, and who has borne her husband three children. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a democrat, and since 1872, he has been a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. Mr. Wilkins is a self-made man, and has been a very successful planter.

D. M. PROWELL, a prominent planter of Marengo county, was born within three miles of Dayton, in that county, November 27, 1838. His parents were William J. and Sarah A. (Pickering) Prowell, both of whom were born in South Carolina, and reared near Columbia, that state. Their ancestors had lived in South Carolina for several generations. In an early day their parents moved to Marengo county, and here they were married. They immediately settled three miles south of Dayton and lived there the rest of their lives. Mr. Prowell was a wealthy planter, and reared a family of five sons and two daughters, viz.: David M., Mildred, E. Roger, Caroline A., William J., Samuel P. and James S. David M. Prowell was reared in Marengo county, and has always lived within its limits. He received a fair education at Dayton, and attended the university of Alabama at Tuscaloosa. At the age of eighteen he was compelled to leave school, on account of his father's death, to take charge of his interests in the plantation, and he has ever since been actively engaged in planting. He now owns 1,500 acres of land in Marengo county. He served two terms in the legislature from 1874 to 1878, and has been mayor of Dayton for six successive terms, and is president of the board of trustees of the Dayton Female academy. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Alabama infantry, company D, and was wounded in August, 1862, at the second battle of Manassas. He was afterward detailed to the commissary department, and stationed at Dayton during the rest of the war. On March 20, 1862, he was married to Miss Virginia S. Jones, of Linden, who yet lives, and has borne him eleven children, ten of whom survive. Mr. Prowell has been a very successful farmer, and is one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of Marengo county.

H. S. ROYAL, proprietor of the Royal Warehouse at Demopolis, was born in Russell county, Ala., in 1845. He is a son of Daniel and Susan (Dykes) Royal, the former of whom was born and reared in Burke county, Ga., the latter being reared in Dallas county, Ala. They were the parents of seven children. Mr. Royal was married the second time, and by his second marriage was the father of five children. They took H. S. Royal to Georgia when he was but a child, and he was reared and educated there. During the last twelve months of the war he served as a private soldier in the Eleventh Georgia battalion, and in the army of northern Virginia. In the fall of 1866 he removed to Linden, Ala., and lived there three years. He was deputy sheriff for a time, and in 1869 he removed to Demopolis, but a short time afterward went to Livingston. Remaining there a short time he returned to Demopolis and was engaged in a confectionery store for a short time. He was afterward similarly engaged at

Uniontown and other places, and later took up the work of telegraphy, and was agent for the A. C. R. R. Co., at Bellview. Afterward he had charge of the Western Union telegraph office at Talladega. He next became railway agent for the East Tennessee & Virginia railroad company at Demopolis, remaining in this position for ten and a half years. He then went into the warehouse business at Demopolis, and is thus engaged at the present time. He has been twice married, the first time in 1873, to Miss Maggie Quincy, who died in 1877, leaving three children, only the youngest of whom is now living. In 1881 Mr. Royal married Miss Annie English, of Selma, by whom he had one child. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is a self-made and successful man.

R. M. SCHWARZ, a representative merchant and business man of Linden, Ala., was born in Russian Poland, on September 24, 1840. He received a fair education in Poland, and came to the United States in 1864, and remained in New York during the Civil war. In 1863 he went to New Orleans, where he remained about one year, and then in 1867 he went to Mobile, where he married, the same year, Miss Augusta Morris, who has borne him eleven children, of whom nine are living. In 1869 he went to Hamburg, Perry county, where he was engaged in merchandising till 1883, when he removed to Linden, where he has since been engaged in the mercantile business. He is a member of the orders of Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, and the I. O. B. B.'s. He is a master Mason, and a democrat. He has been a successful business man, and has made himself what he is to-day, a respected citizen in the community.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM M. SELDEN, a representative planter of Marengo county, was born in Charles City county, Va., February 20, 1842. His father was John A. Selden, born in Sussex county, Va., and was a son of John Selden, a native of England, who, together with his two brothers, came to America at an early day and settled in Virginia. They were descended from the John Selden of England who defended Charles I., in the cause for which he was beheaded in 1649. John A. Selden was a wealthy and successful farmer, who lived and died in Virginia, his death occurring in 1868. He married Miss Maria Pemberton of Goochland county, Va., who bore him nineteen children, twelve of whom lived to mature years. The home of this family in Virginia is the famous West-over homestead. William M. Selden received a fair education in the common schools, and afterward attended school at Williamsburg, Charlottesville and Upperville, Va. He began life for himself at an early period. In 1859, located in Marengo county, and there read medicine for eight months. The war coming on in 1861, he entered the army as did six of his brothers, all of whom returned but one. He joined the army as a private soldier, and as a member of the Greensboro Guards, which became a part of the Fifth Alabama infantry. During the year 1861, he was made a lieutenant of artillery, and commissioned first lieutenant in the Confederate army. He remained in the artillery until the close of

the war, but early in 1863 he was promoted to a captaincy, and served as such officer to the surrender. He was married August 12, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Croon, daughter of Wiley and Elizabeth (Holliday) Croon, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. The Croon family are descendants of the well-known Hayhood family of North Carolina, and originally from Sussex and Worcestershire, England. Wiley J. Coon came to Alabama in 1833, locating first in the northern part of the state. Later removed to Greensboro, Ala. He was a farmer of means and prominence. He was the father of thirteen children. Isaac Croon, one of the early settlers of Greensboro, came from North Carolina. He was a cousin of Wiley J. Croon, and was a man of great wealth. Wiley J. Croon was born in 1795, and died in 1849. To the marriage of William M. Selden and his wife there have been born five children who still survive, four daughters and one son. After Mr. Selden returned from the war he engaged in farming in Marengo county, and has ever since been one of the most successful farmers in the county. For twelve years he has been county commissioner of Marengo county and he is a very popular man. He has always been active in politics, both county, and state, and has always been a member of the democratic party. He and his family are members of the Episcopal church, and he is a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias.

FRANKLIN W. SIDDONS, a planter of Marengo county, was born in Allen county, Ky., April 19, 1828. He is a son of James S. and Cinderella (Smith) Siddons, both natives of Kentucky, the former being a farmer by occupation. Franklin W. received an academic education, and began the study of law at the law school at Lebanon, Tenn., graduating in 1849. In 1850 he located in Marion, Ala., and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1852 he located at Linden, remaining there till 1860. In 1859, he married Miss Rachel Mary Napier, of Marengo county. She bore him three daughters, who lived to maturity, and still survive. During the war he was detailed by the Confederate government as agent for the purchase of cotton, the idea being to establish cotton as the basis of credit of the government. He was stationed at Selma, and held his position till the close of the war. After the close of hostilities he settled down to the care of his large plantation, which has absorbed his attention ever since. He lived in Selma up to 1885, when he moved to his plantation in Marengo county, near Faunsdale, where he has since lived. He has always been a democrat in politics, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. At one time he was a master Mason. Mr. Siddons was one of the board of commissioners for Dallas county, to adjust the debt of that county, and was sent to New York for that purpose. The debt of the county was then over \$140,000, and he so well succeeded as to effect a saving to the county of \$20,000.

EDMOND STRUDWICK, M. D., of Dayton, Ala., was born in Hillsborough, N. C., November 27, 1835. His father, Edmond Strudwick, M. D.

was a native of North Carolina, where he lived, devoted his life to his profession and died. His father, William Franklin Strudwick, was a member of congress from North Carolina, and a member of the state legislature for several terms. He was a man of wealth and influence, as was also his son, Dr. Strudwick. The mother of Dr. Edmond Strudwick was Miss Ann Nash, a daughter of Chief Justice Nash, of North Carolina. Dr. Strudwick is one of a family of three children, and was reared at Hillsborough, N. C. Owing to the frailty of his health in his youth, he was not permitted to take a collegiate course, but he received a fair academic education, and supplemented it by much travel, close observation and wide experience, as well as continued study. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia, in 1856, and he then visited Europe, spending a year in the hospitals in London, Paris and Edinburgh, and at the university of Dublin. He then returned to the United States and practiced for about two years with his father at Hillsborough, N. C. In the latter part of 1858, he removed to Dayton, Ala., where he has since remained. In 1861, he married Miss Fannie E. Stewart, of Dayton, Ala. By her he has one son living; she and five children have died. In 1861, he went to the war as assistant surgeon at Fort Morgan, and a year later was sent to the hospital at Richmond, where he served as surgeon till the close of the war, when he returned to Alabama. He is a member of the State Medical association, and of the Marengo county Medical society. He is a man of much learning and is worthy of much respect and esteem. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and a royal arch Mason.

J. S. TRIGG, merchant of Old Spring Hill, Marengo county, was born at Marion, Ala., April 11, 1849. He is a son of Edward S. and Martha (Shepherd) Trigg, the former of whom was a son of Abram Trigg, and was born in Tennessee. Abram Trigg was born in Abingdon, Va., and his father was from Wales. Edward S. Trigg came from Tennessee to Alabama, and settled in Perry county at an early day. He reared a family of four sons and two daughters at Marion. He is still living, though very old, and is actively engaged in the mercantile business in Tuscaloosa county, Ala. He served in the Civil war three years, notwithstanding he was then an old man. Previous to the war he was very wealthy and owned many slaves. In 1867 he took his family to Brazil, South America, where he lived until 1875, and then returned to Alabama, where he has since remained. J. S. Trigg was given a fair education at Mobile, in Barton academy, and he then took a thorough business course in New Orleans. In 1877 he located at Old Spring Hill, entering the employ of George Skinner & Son, now W. A. Skinner, and has been engaged in mercantile business ever since. In 1878 he married, at Mobile, Miss Alice Hill, daughter of John Hill of Mobile. By this marriage he has three children. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Trigg was made a Mason in Brazil, becoming there a member of one of the first United States Masonic lodges in that

country. He is a democrat, and has been postmaster at Old Spring Hill for fourteen years.

MIMS WALKER, a prominent planter of Faunsdale, Ala., was born in Pulaski county, Ga., November 5, 1828. His parents were Charles and Margaret (Jemison) Walker, both of whom were natives of Georgia. George Walker, the originator of the Walker family in America, was a native of Ireland, and came with his brother John to this country in 1750. He settled, lived and died in Georgia. He had twelve children, one of whom was named George. He was born and reared in Georgia, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was the father of nine children, one of whom was named Charles, the father of Mims Walker. Charles Walker was also born and reared in Georgia, and was a planter all his life. He came to Alabama in 1826, and here married Miss Margaret Jemison, who was born in Georgia, and who was a daughter of William Jemison. She was a sister of Hon. Robert Jemison, well known among the public men of Alabama. She was about fourteen years of age when her parents came to Alabama in 1819, they settling in Tuscaloosa county. Charles and Margaret Walker had three sons and two daughters, who lived to mature years, viz.: David S., now deceased; Mims; John, who was a captain in the Thirty-sixth Alabama infantry, and was killed at Resaca, Ga. Sallie and Margaret were the daughters. In 1852 Charles Walker removed from Georgia to Alabama, settling in the cane brake region of Marengo county, where he died in 1878, at the age of seventy-eight years. The mother had died in Georgia in 1845. Mims Walker was fourteen years old when his father came to Alabama. He had attended school in Georgia, and after coming to Alabama he attended the university of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, that state, taking two courses of study there, and then taking up civil engineering, which, however, he did not complete. In April, 1861, he became a private soldier in the Fourth Alabama infantry, and served through the entire war. In 1862 he was appointed to the staff of Gen. E. M. Law, with the rank of captain, and served in that capacity until the surrender. At the close of the war, Mr. Walker took up farming in Marengo county, and has continued in that occupation ever since. He is now one of the most extensive and successful planters in Alabama. He owns very large possessions in the cane-brake regions, the best section in the state for farming. Mr. Walker began with limited capital and under adverse circumstances, but by strict attention and correct methods, he has become a conspicuous success. He is now president, and has been for some years of the Watkins Mercantile and Banking company, of Faunsdale, Ala. He has been an ardent democrat in politics, and for eight years he was county commissioner of Marengo county. From 1880 to 1886, he was a member of the legislature as a representative from Marengo county. In 1864 he was married to Miss Mary Gray Pitts, daughter of P. H. Pitts, of Perry county, Ala., and by her he has four daughters and one son. He and his

family are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a royal arch Mason.

HENRY ASHBY WOOLF was a distinguished lawyer. He was born in Marengo county, Ala., 1826. His father, James B. Woolf, was a native of Kentucky, and in that state was married to a Miss Cook. He came from Kentucky to Alabama in 1818, and was one of the earliest of Marengo county's pioneers, in which county he lived and died. He was a planter by occupation, and reared a family of four sons and four daughters. Henry Ashby Woolf, one of these sons, was reared on a plantation and received a fair common school education in his youth. While still a young man he removed to Linden, Marengo county, and began the study of law under the learned and distinguished Judge William M. Brooks, now of Birmingham. Being admitted to the bar he became a partner of his preceptor, and remained at the bar in Linden until his death in October, 1879. He represented Marengo county several times in the lower house of the state legislature, and was a member of the state constitutional convention. Aside from these he held no positions of importance, preferring to devote himself to his profession, and as a lawyer he enjoyed an enviable reputation. He, however, devoted considerable time and energy to agriculture, and accumulated a fine estate by his efforts as an attorney and as an agriculturist. He was married in 1849 to Miss Frances Gholson, of Alabama, by whom he has had two sons and six daughters. One son died young and two of the daughters are deceased. The son living is Samuel Gholson Woolf, an attorney by profession; and the probate judge of Marengo county, to which office he was elected in August, 1892, for a term of six years. In 1888-89 he represented Marengo county in the legislature. He was born in 1853, and was educated at the university of Kentucky at Lexington, which he attended two years. He then studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1877, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of the law. He was married in 1879 to Miss Fanny Pickering, of Dayton, Ala. She died in March, 1891, leaving three children. Mr. Woolf is a member of the Baptist church. He is a royal arch Mason and a member of the order, Knights of Pythias.

MARION COUNTY.

DR. JAMES W. COLLINS, a prominent physician and surgeon of Guin, Marion county, Ala., was born in Lamar county, December 17, 1851, the sixth in a family of eleven children born to James T. and Mary M. (Shaw) Collins, natives respectively of Georgia and Tennessee. The paternal grandfather was George Collins of Georgia, and the maternal grandfather was Joseph Shaw of Tennessee. James W. Collins was reared in Alabama, and received his early education at private schools, preparatory to his entrance into the Louisville, Ky., Medical college, in 1874.

where he was under training for one session, after which he returned to Lamar county, Ala., where he practiced medicine until 1890, when he removed to Guin, Marion county, where he now has a lucrative list of patients. He is also a merchant and farmer. In his capacity as merchant he carries a stock valued at \$3,000, and his farm of 300 acres is a model of neatness. Besides his farm he owns town property valued at \$5,000, and is altogether a prosperous and honored citizen. The marriage of the doctor took place in 1878, to Miss Frances Taylor, a native of Alabama, and daughter of Pinckney Taylor of Georgia. This union has been favored with the birth of five children, named as follows: William O., Charlie E., Thomas E., James E. and Aggie. The doctor is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and of the Masonic fraternity, in both of which bodies he has the admiration and esteem of all the other members. In politics he is a democrat, and although he has never himself aspired to political preferment, he does all in his power to elect good and efficient democrats to the county and state offices. Dr. Collins is a self-made business man. He began his career at the age of twenty, with no capital save determination and a sound intellect, his present comfortable circumstances being the result.

DANIEL N. COOPER, United States commissioner, with residence at Hamilton, Marion county, Ala., is of ante-Revolutionary stock and of Scotch-Irish extraction. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, March 31, 1842, the fourth in a family of six children, born to Thompson and Rebecca (Craig) Cooper. His paternal grandparents were Daniel and Ellen Cooper, of New Jersey, the former being a relative of John Witherspoon, of that state—a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The maternal grandparents were William and Mary Craig, natives respectively of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Daniel M. Cooper was educated at Mount Vernon (Ohio) high school and passed his early years in the state of his birth. In 1862 he enlisted in company A, Ninety-sixth Ohio infantry, was commissioned first lieutenant of the company, and served until the close of the struggle, taking part in the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, around Mobile and at Grand Couteau. He was in Buell's army during that general's race with Bragg through Kentucky, and was finally mustered out at Mobile. In 1867 he came to Alabama and engaged in cotton planting in Lawrence county for ten years. In 1878 he was appointed deputy United States marshal, and filled the position four years, doing much to exterminate the "moonshiners" in western Alabama; he was then appointed United States commissioner, the office he at present holds. He is quite prominent in state politics, and has been a member of the republican state executive committee for a number of years. He was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago in 1888, and to the convention at Minneapolis in 1892. Mr. Cooper has not only taken an active part in politics in Alabama, but has also interested himself in her material progress. He was

a director in the Warrior Coalfield Railway company, whose road was designed to penetrate one of the finest mineral regions of the state, and is very liberal in his contributions to all enterprises tending to develop the state's natural resources. He is the owner of 2,500 acres of fine land, of which 200 are under cultivation, and considerable other property. He is a thoroughgoing business man, full of enterprise and public spirit, which qualities have gained for him the high position he holds in the esteem of the community in which he so happily cast his lot.

ALBERT J. HAMILTON, of Hamilton, Marion county, Ala., is a native of the county, and was born December 7, 1833, the second of eight children born to John and Jane (Hamilton) Hamilton, natives, respectively, of Georgia and Tennessee. Martin Hamilton, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Indiana, and his maternal grandfather, George Hamilton, was born in Tennessee. Albert J. Hamilton was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1861 enlisted in company G, Sixteenth Alabama infantry, in which he performed active duty for fifteen months, when he was released on account of ill health. After an absence from the army of about four months, he assisted in organizing company I, Fifth Mississippi cavalry, and was elected its third lieutenant, and was wounded at the battle of Thompson's Station, while leading his company. After serving some time in this company, he raised a company in Marion county, Ala., of which he was made captain, and which became company F, of the Seventh Alabama regiment. This company he led until the end of the war. During his military service, he took part at Thompson's Station, Harrisburg, Nunon and Athens. In the battle at Thompson's Station he was wounded, as above mentioned, in the left shoulder, by a minie ball, which caused his retirement for two months, after which he returned and fought until the close of hostilities, when he was paroled at Decatur. Capt. Hamilton has taken quite an active part in the politics of Marion county, and of the state, being an ardent democrat, and never having voted any other ticket. In 1865 he was elected sheriff, and served one term: he also served in the legislature in 1869, 1872-4 and 1875, with much credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In his vocation as planter he has been altogether successful, and in conjunction with farming, he conducts a grist mill. His real estate interests comprise 8,000 acres, 300 of which he keeps under cultivation. In 1865 the captain was happily married to Miss Mary L. Terrell, a native of Alabama, and daughter of Judge John D. Terrell, of Georgia, who was a judge of probate for forty consecutive years, in Marion county, Ala. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton seven children have been born, viz.: Albert J., Ella, Ida, Effie, John, Icy and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, while Mr. Hamilton has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years, and the family enjoy the respect of the entire community.

NEDOM W. HULSEY, merchant and farmer of Guin, Ala., is a native of Carroll county, Ga., and was born July 23, 1843. He is the third of a family of eleven children born to Kenion and Millie (Sanders) Hulsey, also natives of Georgia. His paternal grandparents were Charles and Nancy (Pate) Hulsey, and his maternal grandparents were Jonathan and Lucy (Adair) Sanders, all of the state of Georgia. In 1849 Kenion Hulsey came to Alabama, and settled in Cherokee county, where he followed farming until 1856, when he removed to Jefferson county, and there passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1872, highly respected by all who knew him. Nedom W. Hulsey was reared in Alabama, and here received his education. In 1862 he enlisted in company D, Third Confederate cavalry, Gen. Joe Wheeler's corps, and took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Bowling Green, Murfreesboro, Nashville, Chickamauga, New Hope Church, Atlanta and Franklin. He rose to the rank of captain, and served in that capacity for two years. While at home on furlough, he was captured in Jefferson county, Ala., and was sent to Montgomery, and detained as a prisoner of war twenty-one days, when he was paroled. On his return home, he engaged in farming, which vocation he followed until 1876, when he became a merchant at Guin, in which business he still continues, in conjunction with farming. He is still the owner of 200 acres of good land in Jefferson county; he owns, beside five building lots in Guin, and his store is well stocked; he does a thriving trade, which justifies him in placing some of his surplus capital at interest. Mr. Hulsey has been twice married. His first wife, whom he wedded in 1868, was Miss Sarah A., daughter of Nicholas J. Sanders of Alabama, and to this union was born one child, Parlee. For his second wife Mr. Hulsey chose Miss Margaret, daughter of Moses Edes, of the same state, and this marriage has been blessed with one child, Julius. Mr. and Mrs. Hulsey are members of the Missionary Baptist church, while he is a Mason in good standing. He began his business life at the age of twenty-one, without any capital; but strict application to business, economy and fair dealing, have brought their reward. In politics he is a democrat, and though he aspires to no political office, he exercises his franchise toward the election of good and capable men to the various offices of the county and state, within the gift of the people.

LARGUS PEARCE, a prosperous young merchant, was born in Guin, Marion county, Ala., where he still resides, on November 12, 1862. He is the second in a family of twelve children born to A. C. and Adeline (West) Pearce, natives of Alabama, and of Irish extraction. His paternal grandparents were John M. W. and Elizabeth Pearce of Georgia, but residents of Alabama since 1840. His maternal grandparents were William M. and Mary West, natives of Alabama. Largus Pearce was reared and educated in Mississippi until he had attained the age of twenty-one, when here turned to his native state and engaged in merchandising,

being the junior partner in the firm of James Pearce & Co., which firm carries a well selected stock of general merchandise, valued at \$5,000, and doing as good a trade as any firm in the county. On March 20, 1888, Mr. Pearce married Miss Agnes Monts, of Mississippi, and to this happy marriage has been born one child, Lucy F. Mr. Pearce, though still a young man, has acquired a fine reputation in the community in which he lives. He began his business life with little or no capital, and has made all he possesses through his own industry and a strict adherence to honest dealing.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

ALBERT G. HENRY, one of the oldest and most respected merchants of northeastern Alabama, is a native of Tennessee, born in Sevier county, December 5, 1816. His education was limited to the primitive schools of his native county. He came with his father, Hugh Henry, to Alabama at the age of twelve years. His father opened a mercantile house in Jackson county, and at the age of eighteen years the son entered the store as a clerk. At the age of twenty he was given an interest in the concern, and five years later he went into business for himself, and with the exception of two years during the war, he has been since that time a merchant at Guntersville. Before the war he had control of almost the entire patronage at the point, and was the first man in Alabama to introduce the continued credit system, by which he carried his patrons, rich and poor, upon his books from year to year, and upon the close of the war his patrons being nearly all financially broken up, he, with the protection furnished by the crop mortgage law now in vogue in the south, was enabled to advance nearly \$50,000 of goods to his patrons without serious loss to himself. For some years he has been recognized as one of the most reliable and substantial business men of the south. He has acquired large wealth by his astute business qualities, thrift and energy. He was married first, August 8th, 1838, to Mary Anne Henry of Tennessee, who became the mother of eight children, and died December 31, 1884, at the age of sixty-four years. The present wife was Mrs. Julia Waitt, née Julia Brown. The following memoranda is made of Mr. Henry's children: Wallace H., deceased; Hugh, Margaret, wife of Dr. Clifton, of Waco, Tex.; Mary, wife of Dr. J. Miller; Sallie B., wife of J. D. Bell, of Texas; Albert G., Jr., and Samuel. Mr. Henry is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife of the Christian.

DR. JAMES MONROE JACKSON, one of the oldest and most experienced physicians of Marshall county, Ala., was born in Maury county, Tenn., April 12, 1826, and was educated at Jackson college, Columbia, in the same state. In 1843, he came to Alabama, and began the study of medicine at Somerville, Morgan county, under Dr. William G. Hill, and subse-

quently attended the university of Kentucky, at Louisville, and then the Medical college of South Carolina, at Charleston, graduating from the last named institution in 1848. He then returned to Somerville, Ala., where he was in practice until 1856, when he located in Guntersville, and has here practiced ever since, standing at the head of his profession, until the opening of the Civil war, when he enlisted in a company of infantry, organized at Guntersville, by Capt. Isaac Henry. He accompanied this company to Clarksville, Tenn., where he organized Stuart college hospital, of which he was made house surgeon, and there remained until the battle of Fort Donelson, when he was ordered to that fort by the medical director, and was there captured by the enemy. He was carried to Camp Chase, and confined from February 1862, to April, of the same year; thence he was conveyed to Johnson's Island, and there was made chief surgeon of the Confederate hospital, and served both Confederate and Federal soldiers until released, under general order in June. He then went to Richmond, Va.; soon afterward was present at the battle of Cedar Run, and was then ordered to Jackson, Miss., as surgeon of post, and to assume charge of the wounded removed to that point from the battle field of Perryville, Ky. After properly caring for these brave unfortunates, the doctor was ordered to Port Hudson, La., and remained there until the fall, and was then appointed surgeon of the Forty-ninth Tennessee regiment, remaining with it until the troupes were ordered to Vicksburg, then returned to Jackson, Miss., for a few days, and later, went on to Vicksburg, and remained there through the siege. From Vicksburg he was transferred to Chickamauga, passed through that battle, and fought all the way to Jonesboro, on Johnson's retreat, and was in the battles at Atlanta, and Peach Tree Creek, and then at Franklin, Tenn. At the latter point he was left in charge of the wounded, and there organized the McNutt hospital, of which he had charge until April, 1863. When the wounded were all disposed of he was sent by the Federals to the military prison at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., where he was held until the surrender at Appomattox, and President Lincoln issued his proclamation of peace. After his release, he returned to Somerville, Ala., where his children then were, and a few weeks later resumed his practice at Guntersville, with a greatly enlarged experience, both in medicine and surgery. He stands very high in the community, and is a master Mason. The marriage of the doctor took place in 1850, to Miss Eliza Wilkinson, daughter of Dr. John Wilkinson, of Augusta, Ga., but he had the great misfortune to lose this estimable lady as early as 1856. She had borne him three children, of whom two still survive, viz.: James L., of Nashville, Tenn., and Alice Lee, wife of Robert McKinney, of Memphis, Tenn. Harbard Jackson, the father of Dr. J. M. Jackson, was a native of Madison, Ga., and was all his days a farmer. He married Miss Martha Gill, and by her, became the father of six children, named as follows: Elizabeth, deceased wife of Henderson McDonald,

of Maury county, Tenn.: Susan, deceased wife of Andrew Culp, of Maury City, Tenn.; Dr. J. Monroe; Joseph T., of Taylor, Tex.; Catherine, deceased wife of Robert Bryant, of Maury county, Tenn., and Priscilla, deceased wife of Mr. Montague, of Perry county, Tenn. Harbard Jackson died in 1844, at the age of fifty-nine years, and his widow the year following. Mark Jackson, the grandfather of Dr. J. M. Jackson, was a native of Georgia, was a captain in the war of the Revolution, and died about the year 1828, at the advanced age of one hundred years.

EDWIN O. NEELY, the able editor of the Gunter'sville Democrat, was born near Columbia, Tenn., June 25, 1859, the son of J. N. Neely, a carriage maker who had acquired a comfortable fortune at his trade, and purchased a flouring mill at Columbia. It thus transpired that the son learned the business of a miller, and worked at that calling at various points, until his twenty-third year. In that year he stopped work in the mill and began to prepare himself for a business life. He accordingly took a course at the Goodman's Knoxville Business college, after which he entered the employ of a firm of Nashville contractors and builders, and spent four years in traveling for the firm. He came to Alabama in the spring of 1887, and first leased, and then purchased, the Gunter'sville Democrat, which paper he has since published with great success. October 4, 1884, he was married to Miss Lois Peck, daughter of Hon. Joseph A. Peck, of Monroe county, Tenn., and their union is brightened by the presence of a little daughter, Ethel, and two sons, Carl and Albert.

GEN. SAMUEL KING RAYBURN.—The name Rayburn was originally spelled Reyburn, but it was changed by John Rayburn, father of S. K. Rayburn to Rayburn—that way of spelling it suited him better. Gen. Samuel King Rayburn's great-grandfather, Henry Rayburn, and Joseph (or James) Rayburn, his cousin, emigrated from the north of Ireland to America some years before the Revolutionary war, and settled in Virginia, east of the Alleghanies, near the Roanoke river. After living in this country for some years, Henry Rayburn, great-grandfather of S. K. Rayburn, went back to the north of Ireland and married a Miss Ross and brought her with him to his "new world" home. They had but one son, John, who married Miss Jean McClarin, a Scotch lady, and settled in Botetourt county, Va. He was a large land owner, his farm being on the head waters of the Roanoke river, near a little town called Salem. To John and Jean (McClarín) Rayburn were born two sons and several daughters; the eldest son, Henry; the second, John; there was about ten years' difference in their ages. They married two sisters, Sarah and Elizabeth Shanklin, daughters of Capt. Robert Shanklin, who served in the Revolutionary war. John Rayburn, father of Samuel K., moved to Barren county, Ky., about the year 1795, his father having given him land warrants. He moved from Kentucky to Tennessee and settled in Bedford county, where took up 1,000 acres of land about fifty miles from Nashville. Samuel King Rayburn was born on this place

September 15, 1811. In the year 1818 his parents moved to north Alabama. Samuel King was John Rayburn's seventh child. There were ten children, all of those reaching maturity being highly respected men and women. Gen. Rayburn was a man of literary tastes, and had a memory remarkable for its retentiveness, and it never failed him, even to the last day of his life. His character combined that strength and that tenderness and gentleness which we only find in one who is truly noble. He was a man whose very bearing and appearance commanded respect from all who came in contact with him. He took a lively interest in all public affairs and his mind was an encyclopedia of information on all matters of importance that had transpired since his earliest recollection up to the time of his death. He settled at Guntersville in 1834, where, with the exception of two years, he merchandised until 1847. As a member of Capt. James M. Gen's company, he participated in the Mexican war. In 1849 he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Marshall county, and served eight years in that capacity. He was elected to the state senate in 1857. He also had the office of president of the Tennessee & Coosa railroad company until 1868. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was elected major-general of the militia by the people of Marshall, Jackson, De Kalb, and Cherokee counties. This position he resigned in 1862 and was appointed on the staff of Gov. Moore. In the fall of that year he raised a company of volunteers and was commissioned captain of company B, Forty-eighth Alabama infantry. In 1866 Gen. Rayburn was appointed register and master in chancery, and he was continued in the office by the various chancellors up to the time of his death, which was July 15, 1892. Gen. Rayburn was married, in 1840, to Mrs. Sarah Davenport; the son of this marriage was John Rayburn, captain of the Ninth Alabama infantry, who was killed at the battle of Sharpsburg, Va. Mrs. Evergreen Findlay became the second Mrs. Rayburn, in 1861. She was killed by a shell from Federal gunboats in 1862, the year after marriage. In December, 1863, Gen. Rayburn married Miss Nannie Nix, a young lady of rare mental attainments and extreme amiability of character. Their tastes and feelings were so in harmony that he counted the eleven years which they lived together the happiest of his life. The fruits of this happy union were five children—three boys and two girls, all of whom are living except the second son, his father's namesake, Samuel King Rayburn, Jr. This young man inherited all the good qualities of mind and character of both mother and father, but "whom the gods love die young," and he died December 23, 1888, in the twenty-first year of his age, of typhoid fever, a few months after his return from the United States Military academy. The remaining children are Mrs. Brook- ing, Samuel, John S., William C., and Mrs. John D. Chandler. After remaining a widower for six years and nobly acting the part of both father and mother to his family of small children, he thought it to their best interest to marry again, and accordingly, in May, 1880, he married

Miss Jane Warren, a maiden lady of suitable age to wed with one of his years. Gen. Rayburn died July 15, 1892, lacking exactly two months of being eighty-one years old. He had been suffering for some months with a difficulty of breathing, but with that exception was in his usual health. About ten o'clock A. M., of July 15, 1892, he lay down to take a nap, and while asleep his spirit took its flight. His death was instantaneous and painless, caused from heart failure. Notwithstanding his great age he was a man in the fullest sense of the word up to the hour of his death, being in full possession of all his mental faculties, and his bodily vigor being preserved to a remarkable degree. Never was there a man occupying as many public positions as he did that had fewer enemies and more friends. Only a few weeks before his death he attended the meeting of a democratic club, named in honor of himself, and made them a speech. There were many of his old friends and acquaintances present, and their manifestations of love and esteem for him were affecting in the extreme. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, most of his family being members of the same. The Rayburns were originally Presbyterians, but when a division took place in the church most of them went with the Cumberland Presbyterians.

DR. W. L. THOMASON, of Guntersville, Marshall county, Ala., is a native of Georgia, born November 22, 1849. In 1854 he was brought to Alabama by his parents, who located in Henry county, where the son attended school as well as the schools of Macon (now Bullock) county, Ala., finishing in the last named county in 1867. His next progressive step was to begin the study of medicine, under the tutorship of his father, Dr. W. B. Thomason, when, being sufficiently prepared, in November, 1869, he entered the Georgia Medical college at Augusta, and subsequently the Medical department of the Vanderbilt university, at Nashville, Tenn., graduating from the latter institution in 1871. He first located at Union Springs, Ala., where he practiced three years, and then went to Chambers county, where he passed eighteen months for the improvement of his health, and practicing but very little at that point; next, he removed to Summit, Blount county, where for seven years he stood high with the community, as a successful practitioner. He then became a charter member of the Blount county Medical society, of which he became the second president. In December, 1882, he decided to make his permanent home in Guntersville, Marshall county, and here he has met with abundant success ever since. In 1884 he organized the Marshall county Medical society, of which he served as secretary and treasurer five years; from 1884 to 1890, he also filled the office of county health officer. He has been a member of the State Medical association since 1884; and in 1889 was elected junior censor. He has been a frequent contributor to the medical journals of the country, but of late has not been so prolific, his last contribution appearing in 1891, in which he discussed the treatment of grip—his practice being now too onerous to permit him to devote much time

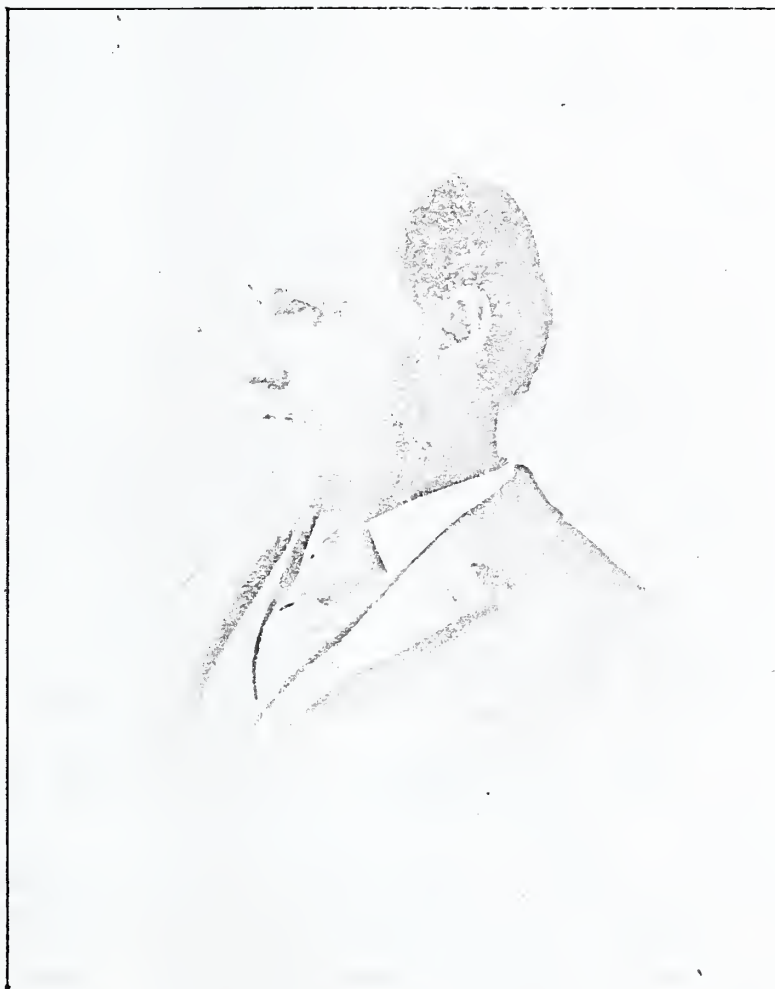
to essay work, or to literary effort. The doctor is a master Mason, and a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, of which he has been a steward for nearly twenty years, and for eight years superintendent of the Sunday school in Guntersville; he also represented his church in the general conference, held at Richmond, Va., in 1886. The marriage of the doctor took place in May, 1875, to Miss Ida Pearce, daughter of Tilman J. Pearce, of Columbus, Ga., the union being favored with eight children, viz.: William Pearce, Paul, Mary Irene, James, Lillian, Ida Moore, George S. and Wiley Justin. The father of Dr. W. L. Thomason was Dr. W. B. Thomason, a native of Georgia. He was a graduate of the Medical college of Georgia, and of the Medical college of Memphis, Tenn., and secured a very extensive practice in Henry and Bullock counties, Ala. He married Sarah Ann Wilcoxon, daughter of Levi J. Wilcoxon, of Georgia, and had born to them four children, as follows: W. L., of Guntersville, Ala.; James R., of Bullock county, Ala.; Irene Ida, wife of S. M. Smith, of Midway, Ala., and Polly, now Mrs. Dowling, of Midway. The mother of these children passed away in 1880, and in 1883 the father re-married.

MOBILE COUNTY.

WHITING AMES, clerk of the circuit court of Mobile county, was born in Montgomery, Ala., December 31, 1853. His father was Dr. Silas Ames, a physician by profession, who died while his son was a child. The mother was Sarah Tarlton, who died in 1853, leaving her son an infant. Left thus without father or mother at an early age, he was raised by his elder sisters, and in 1865 accompanied one of them to Mobile, which city has ever since been his home. He was educated at the Spring Hill college and at the Virginia military institute, spending three years in the former and two in the latter. In 1870 he entered the employ of Tarlton, Ledyard & Co., cotton merchants of Mobile, and remained with them in a clerical capacity for a number of years, the firm in the meantime undergoing several changes in its membership. In 1886 he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Mobile for a term of six years, and is now serving in that capacity. In politics he is a democrat, and has frequently been a delegate to the Democratic state conventions. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. He was married April 26, 1883, to Miss Helena P. Maguire, of Mobile, a daughter of P. G. Maguire, formerly of that place.

CHANCELLOR HURIOSCO AUSTILL, attorney-at-law of Mobile, Ala., was born in that city February 16, 1841. His father was Col. Jeremiah Austill, a native of South Carolina, and an officer in the war of 1812. He served in the Alabama legislature, and by occupation was a cotton factor and a farmer. Col. Jeremiah Austill died in 1881. He was a son

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H. AUSTILL.

of Evan Austill, a native of North Carolina, and a son of Isaac Austill. There is a family tradition that the Austill family came from Saint Austell, England. The mother of C. H. Austill was Margaret Eads, who was distantly related to Capt. Eads of Mississippi jetty fame. Her ancestry is traced back to Wales. She died in 1890. Each of C. H. Austill's parents was eighty-five years of age at the time of their death. He graduated from the university of Alabama in 1861, and went directly from college into the army of the Confederate States. He was at once appointed second lieutenant of the First Alabama battery of artillery, and held a commission throughout the entire war in that command. During the Kentucky campaign in December, 1862, he was appointed to a captaincy in the Twenty-second Alabama, in the way of a detached position. He was once slightly wounded, and was captured at Fort Morgan and held a prisoner for twelve months, or until the close of the war. Four of these months were spent at Fort Lafayette, and six months at Fort Delaware. He came home from the latter prison in a very bad state of health, and it required a year for him to recuperate. In 1866 he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Dargan & Taylor, of Mobile, and was admitted to the bar in 1868, practicing at Mobile ever since. He is a member of the State Bar association, and is counsel for the following projected railroads: Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City; Mobile & Northwestern, and the Mobile & Dauphin Island railroad. Politically he is a democrat, and was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1880, serving one term. He was elected to the state senate in 1882 for four years. In 1874 he was elected chancellor of the Southern division of Alabama, and served one term of six years. He is a member of the Baptist church. He was married December 24, 1874, to Miss Aurora R. Ervin, of Wilcox county, Ala., by whom he has six children, three sons and three daughters.

HON. DANIEL P. BESTOR, attorney-at-law of Mobile, was born in Greensboro Ala., March 27, 1840. His father, Rev. Daniel P. Bestor, D. D., was a prominent Baptist minister, and served as a member of the Alabama state legislature, being, as such, one of the authors of the present educational system of the state. He was a native of Connecticut. He was for many years a trustee of the university of Alabama. He was a son of Daniel P. Bestor, also a native of Connecticut, and a major on the colonial side in the Revolutionary war. The Bestor family is of French Huguenot descent. The mother of D. P. Bestor was Eliza Townes, a native of Amelia county, Va. She was the daughter of Major Jack Townes, who served in the war of 1812, and was also a native of Virginia. He was prominent in politics, and was a member of the Alabama state constitutional convention of 1819. He was a planter of much wealth, and of English descent. D. P. Bestor graduated from the university of Mississippi as a bachelor of arts in 1860, standing fifth in a

class of twenty-four. Immediately after graduating he removed to Mobile and commenced the study of law, in the office of Robert H. Smith, but in the spring of 1861, the war coming on, he temporarily abandoned the study of law, and spent a few months on his father's plantation in Clarke county, Miss. In the fall of 1861 he volunteered in the Thirty-seventh Mississippi infantry, and in the spring of 1862 he was ordered to Richmond, and from that time to the close of the war he was in the signal service, acted in the capacity of scout under Capt. R. E. Milbourn, in the command of Gen. T. J. Jackson, until the latter was killed, and then in Gens. Ewell and Early's command until the war closed. He was at Chancellorsville at the time Gen. Jackson was killed. At the close of the war he returned to his father's plantation in Clarke county, Miss., remaining there a few months. In December, 1865, he returned to Mobile and again entered the office of Robert H. Smith. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1867, and at once entered upon the practice of the law in Mobile, where he has ever since been located, and he is now a leading member of the Mobile bar. He is now the partner of G. Y. Overall. He practices all branches of the law except the criminal, though the larger part of his practice is of a mercantile character. He has built up a large and profitable practice, and has accumulated a handsome estate. He is a member of the State Bar association. In politics he is a democrat. He is counsel for the Mobile Water Works, for the Stonewall Insurance company, for the Factors and Traders' Insurance company, and for the Planters and Merchants' Insurance company, of Mobile. He was elected mayor of Mobile in 1877, and served one term. He is a member of the Baptist church, and of the Masonic fraternity. He is president of the board of trustees of the Medical college of Alabama, and, by virtue of this office, he is a member of the board of trustees of the university of Alabama. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention in 1884 that nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency, and he was also a delegate to the national democratic convention in St. Louis in 1888, that nominated the same gentleman for the same office. He was married December 23, 1873, to Miss Nellie Tarleton, of Mobile, by whom he has had three children, two sons and a daughter. The mother of Mr. Bestor died in 1852, and his father in 1869. Mr. Bestor has been so successful in his practice, that he no longer finds it necessary to continue the exertions which necessarily characterized his earlier years, and he now accepts such cases only as are congenial to his tastes and suitable to his desires. Financially he is in all probability as independent as any of his fellow-practitioners at the Mobile bar, and he is highly respected as a man by the entire community.

URIAH BLACKSHER, lumber manufacturer and exporter at Mobile, was born in Escambia county, Ala., March 19, 1848, and was there reared on

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D. P. Weston

BRANT & FULLER, FUGS

a farm until nineteen years of age, when he engaged in the timber business, felling and sawing at intervals in connection with farming until the outbreak of the Civil war, from which time until its close he devoted his time to his farming interests. Peace being restored, he gradually merged his agricultural pursuits with those pertaining to the manufacture of lumber for exportation and for domestic use, building a number of mills and giving employment to many hands. In 1889 he moved to Baldwin county, where he purchased large tracts of land, and located in the upper part of the county, near Montgomery Hill, where he secured the establishment of a postoffice, which was named after himself. Here he erected a large saw mill and store, stocking the latter with a well selected assortment of merchandise, and began the manufacture of all grades of merchantable lumber on an extensive scale. His business soon assumed proportions so extensive that he found it to be advisable to form a co-partnership with Messrs. Peter E. and John McGowan. In August, 1892, he decided to locate in Mobile, where he purchased a comfortable home on Government street, to which he added many improvements. He also bought and re-built the mill at Magazine Point, three miles above the city, with a sawing capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber per day, and is now manufacturing at this mill large quantities of clear stock lumber for export and for the northern trade, employing about fifty operatives, in addition to those employed at his mills in Baldwin county. January 5, 1870, Mr. Blacksher was united in marriage with Miss Martha McGowan, a daughter of Samuel McGowan, one of Escambia county's early settler, but a native of Georgia. Mr. McGowan was a successful planter and had a large family, of whom he sent seven sons to serve in the Confederate service during the war, five of whom were slain. His own death occurred in 1892, at the ripe age of eighty-six years. Mrs. Blacksher is a native of Escambia, was married in her twenty-first year and is now the mother of two interesting children—E. Manford, born August 4, 1879, and Maggie E., born in December, 1881. Uriah Blacksher is the son of Jephtha and Martha (Mayo) Blacksher. Jephtha Blacksher was born in Georgia in 1807, and was married in Brewton, Ala. He was a justice of peace in Escambia county for many years, was the owner of 20,000 acres of land, and was a representative citizen of the county. He was a charter member of Evergreen lodge, F. & A. M., and died in 1889, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mrs. Martha Blacksher was born in Escambia county in 1822, was married in her eighteenth year, bore her husband twelve children, of whom seven still survive, and died in 1891. Uriah Blacksher is also a Mason, and an active member of the Gulf Lumber association. He is the owner of 26,000 acres of land in Escambia and Baldwin counties, and is one of the busiest and most enterprising men of the state. He has done much toward the upbuilding of church and school, and in politics he is an ardent democrat.

PRELATE D. BARKER, postmaster at Mobile, Ala., was born in New York city, September 29, 1838. His father, Jonathan Brooks Barker, was a native of Connecticut, and a sea captain. He was the son of Jacob Barker, also a native of Connecticut, and of Puritan ancestry. The mother of P. D. Barker was Frances J. Appell, a native of Connecticut, and a daughter of Pierre Appell, a native of Bordeaux, France, who came to this country with Gen. Lafayette, and served with him through the Revolutionary war, after which he settled in Connecticut and married Lois Baldwin. Mr. Barker received an academic education at New Haven, Conn., and at Stratford academy, in that state. At seventeen years of age he left school and went to New York. He entered the law office of Harris Wilson, Esq., and remained with him two years, when he went west. In 1857 he came to the south and entered the employ of McClure & Thames, general merchants at Claiborne, Monroe county, Ala. In 1861 he entered the service of the Confederacy as the assistant of Major C. E. Thames, post quartermaster at Selma, Ala., at which post he served during the entire war. On August 1, 1865, Mr. Barker married Joanna Elizabeth Ferguson, a daughter of Col. Hugh Ferguson and Caroline Minter, of Selma, Ala. Col. Ferguson was a retired merchant and planter. Mr. Barker's place of residence continued to be at Selma until 1879, when he removed to New York with his family and engaged in the petroleum business as secretary of the Empire Refining company (limited) until 1883, since which time he has resided at Montgomery and Mobile, Ala. From 1865 to 1883 he was engaged in the lumber, cotton seed oil and petroleum business. He was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Selma & Meridian railroad in 1869, which position he held two years. In 1871 he was appointed, by President Grant, collector of internal revenue for the second district of Alabama, and when all the districts of the state were consolidated in one he was appointed collector for the entire state. He served in this position for six years and resigned. In 1883 he was again appointed collector of internal revenue for the state by President Arthur and served, with headquarters at Montgomery, Ala., until shortly after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration as president, when he resigned. He came to Mobile in 1885, and actively engaged in the cotton compress and storage business, with which he has been connected since 1878. He was appointed postmaster at Mobile in November, 1890, by President Harrison, and he now holds that office. In politics he is a republican, was a delegate to the national convention at Cincinnati in 1876. In 1888 he was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago, and in 1892 a delegate to the national convention at Minneapolis. He is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason. He has four children, one son and three daughters. Mr. Barker came from a family of great longevity. His youngest grandparent died at eighty-nine years of age, and the oldest at one hundred and two.



P. D. BARKER.

DANIEL BOONE BOOTH, collector of customs at the port of Mobile, was born in Autauga county, Ala., May 13, 1839. He is of English ancestry. His father was Charles Booth, a native of South Carolina, a farmer, and died in 1869. Mr. Booth's mother was Elizabeth Booth, a native of South Carolina, who survived her husband but a few months, her death occurring in 1870. Daniel B. Booth was reared on a farm in his native county, which has been his home all his life, his place of residence being at the present time in Autauga county. He attended the country schools till he reached the age of eighteen, and then, in 1859, he entered Mossy Creek college, of east Tennessee, in which institution he spent about two years, leaving college to enter the Confederate service in 1861. He enlisted in a cavalry company formed in Autauga county, and remained with it until May, 1862, when he was wounded by a ball in the right thigh, which rendered him unfit for further service during the war. He was so severely wounded that he was compelled to use crutches for three years. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered from the effects of his wound, he began teaching school at Pine Level, Montgomery county, Ala. In August, 1863, he was elected tax collector of Autauga county, and while serving in that capacity he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Autauga county, and served as such until July, 1868, when he was appointed clerk of the supreme court. He thereupon resigned the office of clerk of the circuit court, notwithstanding he had just been elected for a term of six years. He remained clerk of the supreme court till 1875, in which year he represented the eighteenth senatorial district in the constitutional convention, which framed the present state constitution. In 1876 he was the candidate of the republican party for congress from the fifth congressional district, and though he received a very large vote and ran ahead of the presidential ticket in his district, he was defeated. Shortly before the close of President Grant's second term, he was appointed by the president collector of internal revenue for the second district of Alabama, and he served in that capacity for two years. For several years after this he followed farming in Autauga county, but in March, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison collector of customs of the port of Mobile, and he has served as such officer ever since April 1, 1890. In politics Mr. Booth has always been a republican, casting his first presidential vote for Grant in 1868. He was a presidential elector on the Garfield and Arthur ticket in 1880. He was for many years a member of the republican state executive committee, and for fifteen years was chairman of the republican executive committee of Autauga county. He is a member of the Episcopal church and a royal arch Mason. He was married in 1867 to Miss Sarah E. Benson, daughter of Grandison Benson, then probate judge of Autauga county. Mr. Booth has eight children, five of whom are sons. While he was clerk of the circuit court of Autauga county, Mr. Booth studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1870; but he has never been an active practitioner.

WILLIAM A. LE BARON, of Mobile, was born in Pensacola, Fla., November 7, 1827. His father was Charles le Baron, a native of New Orleans, La., who was a merchant by occupation and who died in 1881. The father of Charles was a quartermaster, with the rank of colonel, in the Seminole war, and for some years was vice-consul at Mobile for Mexico and Spain. The latter was the son of Charles le Baron, as commodore in the French navy. Upon coming to the United States he first located in Philadelphia, but afterward removed to New Orleans, and finally to Pensacola, Fla., where he died. The mother of William A. le Baron was Ann McVoy, a native of Baldwin county, Ala., who died in 1889. Her father was Martin McVoy, a Scotchman, who, it is worthy to note, piloted Gen. Jackson and his army from Mobile to Pensacola during the war of 1812. William A. le Baron completed his education in Spring Hill college, Mobile county, his parents having removed from Pensacola to Mobile when he was twelve years old. At college he studied both English and Spanish. Throughout his early life he clerked for his father, and in 1846 he helped to organize the Mobile Cadets, of which he served as first lieutenant until a few years before the war broke out, when, on account of the demands upon his time by his business, he resigned. In 1856 he engaged in the cotton compress business and followed it until the beginning of the war. In the fall of 1862 he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fourth Alabama regiment, which position he resigned a few months later to enter the navy. From 1863 until the close of the war he acted as clerk to Commodore E. Farrand. After the war he clerked a few months for his father, after which he and his father formed a partnership in the commission business, and the firm, under the name of le Baron & Son, continued until dissolved by the former's death, in 1881. Since then Mr. le Baron has still continued in the same business. In politics he is a democrat. He is at present vice consul at Mobile for Mexico, Nicaragua and Spain. He has been Spanish vice-consul since 1881, Mexican vice-consul since 1888, and Nicaraguan vice-consul since 1889. Mr. le Baron is a member of the Roman Catholic church, the Catholic Union and the Manassas club. He was married, in 1848, to Eliza J. Robb, who was born in the city of Mexico, and is the mother of nine children.

HON. FREDERICK G. BROMBERG, ex-congressman and prominent attorney of Mobile, was born in New York city, June 19, 1837. His father, Frederick Bromberg, was a native of Hamburg, Germany, and came to America about 1832. The mother, whose maiden name was Lisette Dorothea Kunigonde Beatz, was also a native of Hamburg. They were acquainted in Hamburg, and became engaged to be married, but their marriage occurred about 1834, the father preceding the mother to this country by about one year. In February, 1838, they removed from New York to Mobile on the ship Lewis Cass, before Frederick G. was a year old. The father in Mobile conducted a music and variety store until his death, May 13, 1885, his wife having died July 11, 1872. Both died in Mobile, the former at the age of eighty-three, the latter at that of sixty-

eight. Frederick G. Bromberg graduated as bachelor of arts in 1858, from Harvard college. In 1861 he entered the chemical department of Harvard college, and served as assistant two years to Prof. Charles W. Eliot, then professor of chemistry in the Lawrence scientific school, and since president of the university. In 1863, he was elected a tutor in mathematics in Harvard university, which position he resigned in 1865, and returned to Mobile. Here, during the school year 1866-67, he acted as teacher of mathematics in the school of Madame A. de V. Chaudron. He then served as treasurer of Mobile two years, and, in 1868, he was elected state senator from the twenty-eighth senatorial district, served one term of four years, during the time being a member of several committees, among them the judiciary committee, and committee on banking. In 1869, he was appointed, by President Grant, postmaster of Mobile, and served until 1871. In 1872, he was a delegate to the liberal republican convention at Cincinnati, which nominated Horace Greeley for president of the United States. He was nominated for congress in 1873 by the democratic convention, though a liberal republican, for the reason that the democrats knew they could not elect a democrat. He was elected and served one term, being a member of the committee on commerce. He voted for James G. Blaine for speaker. He was renominated for congress by the democrats, but owing to the influence brought to bear by the administration, he was defeated. He preferred not to be admitted to practice law until he should retire from office. In 1877, he was again nominated for congress by the people's party, but, his friends claim, was counted out. While serving in congress, he took a very active part in shaping and promoting legislation for the improvement of rivers and harbors of Alabama, and was the author of the first national quarantine bill, which was passed by the house, but not reached in the senate on account of the Louisiana imbroglio. This was the beginning of the agitation which has since resulted in the enactment of our national quarantine laws. In 1874, he introduced a bill for the establishment of a bureau of internal improvements, and was one of the sub-committee which drafted the "Eads' jetties" bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river. He also introduced a resolution favoring the institution of an inquiry into the solvency of the National Freedman's Saving and Trust company. He was not opposed to the institution, but he had reason to believe that its funds were being misused. The resolution resulted in an investigation, and the institution was wound up. In 1876, he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Alabama, and, in 1880, he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. He is a member of the Alabama state Bar association, and has served as its vice-president. He is now chairman of the committee on correspondence. He is a member of the National Bar association, and is now one of its vice-presidents. He was one of its organizers in 1888, being sent by the Alabama state Bar association. Since 1875, he has devoted his whole attention to the law and, since 1877, has refused to

allow his name to be used in connection with any elective public office. For many years he has been vice-president of the southern conference of Unitarian churches. For a number of years following the close of the war he served as school commissioner, having been appointed by Gen. Pope. He is now one of the members from Alabama of the Columbian centennial commission by nomination of Gov. Seay.

REV. JAMES RALSTON BURGETT, D. D., pastor of the Government street Presbyterian church of Mobile, Ala., was born in Olivesburg, Richland county, Ohio, April 6, 1830. His father was Joseph Rogers Burgett, a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer, who died in Savannah, Ashland county, Ohio, in December, 1891, in the ninety-first year of his age. He was a son of George Burgett, a native of Holland. The mother of Rev. Burgett, was Ann Ralston, a native of Ireland, and came with her mother to the United States in 1805, her father having died in Ireland previously. She died in 1875. Rev. James R. Burgett graduated from Jefferson college, Penn., in 1853, taking first honors in oratory, and at the commencement, he was chosen valedictorian of his literary society. He had taught two terms of school before attending college, and afterward, he taught several terms in Ohio. After graduating, he was for two years superintendent of the public schools at Hamilton, Ohio. During this time he devoted his leisure time to the study of theology, having determined to prepare himself for the ministry. He had been a member of the Presbyterian church since he was eighteen years of age. In the fall of 1856, he entered the Western Theological seminary of Alleghany City, Penn., and graduated therefrom in 1857, in June, of which year, he was licensed to preach. He was ordained in April, 1858, and his first charge was the First Presbyterian church at Mansfield, Ohio, of which he was pastor two years. During this time, he was also president of a female college at Mansfield. In November, 1859, he was called to the pulpit of the Government street Presbyterian church, at Mobile, accepted the call, and has been its pastor ever since, during a period of more than thirty-three years. His entire attention has been devoted to the ministry, and he has been an able and efficient pastor. The church of which he is pastor is the largest Presbyterian church in Mobile, and one of the strongest in the state, having about 400 members. Dr. Burgett has been twice married, the first time to Miss Martha A. Vance, of Washington county, Penn., July 26, 1855, who died December 17, 1856, leaving an infant daughter, who is now the wife of Rev. F. L. Ewing, of Covington, Tenn. On June 6, 1860, Dr. Burgett married Miss Sarah V. Wheeler, of Mobile, who is his present wife. By this latter marriage, Dr. Burgett has had seven children, six sons and one daughter, all of whom are living except one of the sons.

PETER BURKE, tobacconist of Mobile, and ex-sheriff of Mobile county, was born in 1846. He received a good English education in Mobile, and at the early age of ten years he entered the employ of M. D. Grinnell, a

tobacconist of Mobile, for whom he clerked for about ten years. In 1865, he became the partner of Mr. Grinnell, and the firm of M. D. Grinnell & Co. continued to exist and transact business until it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Grinnell, in 1869. Mr. Burke succeeded the firm, as sole owner of the business, and he has conducted it as such ever since. Ever since Mr. Burke entered the employ of Mr. Grinnell, at the age of ten years, he has been engaged in business in the same room, at one of the corners of Dauphin and Royal streets. He has now one of the leading tobacco establishments in the city of Mobile. For the last twenty years, beside conducting his tobacco establishment, Mr. Burke has been largely identified with the steamboat business, having owned and operated lines during this time running between Mobile and Pensacola, Mobile and Point Clear, Mobile and Demopolis and Columbus, and between Mobile, Selma and Montgomery. He is now the owner of the steamers C. W. Anderson and L. T. Armstrong. In politics, Mr. Burke is a democrat, and in 1880 he was elected sheriff of Mobile county by an overwhelming majority, and served one term of four years, which is the full limit allowed by law, a sheriff not being permitted to succeed himself. He was a most excellent officer, discharging the duties of his responsible position in a manner which brought to him the praise of all, irrespective of party. He is a member of the Can't Get Away club, of Mobile. Mr. Burke is one of the jury commissioners of Mobile county, having been appointed by Gov. Seay, and he has been for several years a government contractor on Star routes. Mr. Burke has always been a public spirited man and has to his credit numerous deeds of charity.

PHILIP C. CANDIDUS, druggist of Mobile, Ala., was born in Germany, June 17, 1831. His father was Frederick Candidus, of royal blood, who served as inspector of forests in Germany. Philip C. Candidus was reared and educated in Germany, emigrated to the United States at the age of seventeen, and landed in New York city. He located in Philadelphia, where he remained five years as a drug clerk and as a student of the college of Pharmacy. In 1853, he went to Marietta, Ga., where he clerked in a drug store a year and a half, when he removed to Aberdeen, Miss., and there resided until 1868, except as his residence was interrupted by his service in the army of the Confederate States. He was a clerk in a drug store there from 1854 to 1858, when he engaged in the drug business on his own account, as a member of the firm of Candidus & Jones, Mr. Jones having been his employer. The firm of Candidus & Jones existed till 1864, when Mr. Candidus sold out to Mr. Jones. In the meantime, Mr. Candidus, in 1861, entered the service of the Confederate army as purveyor of medical supplies to the Mississippi troops, and he held this contract until 1864, when he became an orderly sergeant in a Mississippi regiment, in which rank he continued until the close of the war. At this time he resumed the drug business in Aberdeen, Miss., continuing there until 1868. In that year he removed to Mobile, where

he has been constantly engaged in the drug business ever since. He is now one of the leading and most highly respected druggists in the city. He has for years been very prominent in druggists' circles and associations both in city and state, serving at the present time his second term as president of the state board of pharmacy. He also served several years as president of the Alabama Pharmaceutical association, and he is its present secretary. He is an ex-president of the American Pharmaceutical association, and for three years he has lectured on pharmacy in the Medical college of Alabama. He is also very prominent as a member of mystic societies, being at the present time a trustee of Howard lodge, F. & A. M., a past high priest and past captain general of the Knights Templar commandery, and he is also a member of the Knights of Honor and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. In politics, he has always been a democrat, and in religion, is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Candidus has been twice married. On December 24, 1856, he was united with Miss Mattie Williams, who died December 4, 1884, leaving no children. In October, 1888, he married Miss Arvalla Culton, his present wife. In 1890, Mr. Candidus paid a visit to his native country for the first time since he came to the United States.

FRANCIS B. CLARK, JR., a prominent attorney of Mobile, Ala., was born in Augusta, Ga., November 7, 1850. His father was the Hon. Francis B. Clark, an ex-member of the Alabama legislature, and one of the railroad pioneers in Alabama, having been of the projectors of the old Mobile & Ohio railroad, a director and vice-president thereof for many years, and subsequently president of the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk railway company, now the Mobile & Birmingham railway. He was born at Dansville, N. Y., and is of English descent. The mother of Francis B. Clark, Jr., was Helen Mary (Shepherd) Clark, a native of Orange county, Va., and she, as well as her husband, is living. Francis B. Clark, Jr., graduated from the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, Va., in 1870. While there he acted as president of one of the literary societies, and subsequently as orator of the same society. In 1872, he graduated from the law department of the university of Virginia. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar at Mobile, which city has been his home nearly all his life, his parents having been only temporarily sojourning at Augusta at the time of his birth. At once, upon admission to the bar, he began practice at Mobile, where he has since risen to distinction. In 1878 he published Clark's Manual of Criminal Law, which had an extensive circulation both in Alabama and in the country generally, and was adopted as a text book in the law department of the university of Alabama. In 1881, he published Clark's Criminal Digest. In 1878, he was made recording secretary for Gov. George S. Houston of Alabama, and remained with him until the latter's election to the United States senate, in 1879. He was then elected reporter of the supreme court of Alabama under a special act of the legislature, and acted in this capacity for about six



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months. During that period, conjointly with Thomas G. Jones, the state reporter, and now governor of the state, he prepared volumes fifty-seven and fifty-eight of the Alabama Reports. In 1830 he was elected, by the general assembly, as state prosecuting attorney and solicitor for Mobile county, serving in that capacity for six years. Since 1886, he has devoted his entire attention to the practice of his profession, in connection with his brother, Gaylord B. Clark, under the firm name of Clark & Clark. In 1882, he prepared a book on legal and business forms, which became very popular, a second edition being published in 1889. He was appointed by ex-Chief Justice Robert C. Brickell to aid him in the preparation and revision of the laws of Alabama, comprising the code of 1886. Mr. Brickell was then chief code commissioner of Alabama. About the time of his admission to the bar, Mr. Clark aided in the re-organization of some of the historical military companies of Mobile, one of them being the Washington light infantry, first organized prior to the Mexican war. He acted as captain of this company for several years, resigning the position after his election as solicitor. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. Beside the works already mentioned, Mr. Clark has written various articles for the law magazines and an occasional article of a literary character. In politics he is a democrat, and is at present a member of the democratic executive committee of Mobile. For many years, owing to the extensive practice of his firm, he has had no time to devote to literature. The firm of Clark & Clark are attorneys for the Mobile & New Orleans division of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. They are counsel also for the Mobile & Birmingham railway company, Mobile & Spring Hill railway company; the Mobile street railway company; the Western Union Telegraph company; the Southern Express company; the Sullivan Timber company, and several other corporations; for the Mobile River & Harbor commission and the Quarantine board. While their corporation practice is very extensive, they have also a general miscellaneous practice which is very large. Mr. Clark is a master of arts, the degree having been conferred by the Virginia Military institute. Mr. Clark was married in Montgomery, Ala., August 29, 1879, to Miss Mary Pickett Banks, who died March 25, 1891. He has three sons living, the youngest being now four years of age. Mrs. Clark was the granddaughter of Col. Albert James Pickett, the historian of Alabama, and she was a niece of the late Bishop Samuel S. Harris, D. D. LL. D., of the Protestant Episcopal church, diocese of Michigan.

HON. GAYLORD B. CLARK, a prominent attorney-at-law of Mobile, Ala., was born in that city April 16, 1846. His father is Francis B. Clark, a native of New York, who was educated in Kentucky, where he has since resided. His paternal grandfather was Dr. Willis Fish Clark of Livingston county, N. Y., and his paternal grandmother was a Miss Barnard of Massachusetts. The ancestry of Mr. Clark's family on his father's side is English. The mother of Gaylord B. Clark was Helen Mary Shep-

herd, a native of Orange county, Va. Her father was James Shepherd, a native of Virginia, and of Scotch descent. Her paternal grandfather was Paul Verdier, a French Huguenot. Gaylord B. Clark graduated from the Virginia Military institute, at Lexington, Va., in July, 1867, standing second in his class, having spent four years at the institute. During the last two years of the war he participated in its hardships and trials as a member of the institute's corps of cadets and was in the battle of New Market. Was graduated as a civil engineer and followed this profession about two years after graduating. During the last year of his collegiate life he was selected by the board of visitors as assistant professor of mathematics, but declined the position. While still pursuing the duties of a civil engineer he began the study of the law with Amos R. Manning and Percy Walker, two prominent lawyers of Mobile, the former of whom served upon the supreme court of Alabama, and the latter several terms in congress. Mr. Clark was admitted to the bar in 1870, but pursued his studies for two years afterward, entering regularly upon the practice of the law in 1872 in Mobile. During the first year of his practice he was admitted to the supreme court of Alabama, and in 1881, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States; has been admitted to and has practiced in the supreme courts of Mississippi, Florida and Louisiana, and in the United States' courts in those states. His partner is his brother, Francis B. Clark, Jr., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and the firm, Clark & Clark, is one of the leading because one of the ablest firms of the state. This firm has a very extensive, as well as a very remunerative corporation practice. Mr. G. B. Clark was one of the organizers of the state bar association, and he is a member of the American bar association. He has, upon different occasions, been offered judgeships, and has twice been offered a position upon the supreme bench of the state, but he has declined them all, preferring to devote his time to the practice of the law. He is one of the ablest lawyers of the state, and is a man of fine physical appearance. In politics he is a democrat. In 1876, he was elected a member of the Mobile city council, serving one term. In 1878, he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and served here one term. In 1884, he was the candidate of his party for the state senate, but he suffered defeat with the entire democratic ticket in his county. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency in 1888, and he has frequently been a delegate to his party's conventions in the state. He was an alternate presidential elector for the Mobile congressional district. He has been a member of the democratic state executive committee, and chairman of the district executive committee since 1884. He always takes an active part in politics and in the councils of his party. He is a vestryman of Christ's Protestant Episcopal church; is a member of the New York democratic club and of the Southern society of New York. He is counsel for the quarantine board of Mobile

Bay and for the Mobile river commission, general counsel for the Mobile & Birmingham railroad company, and district attorney for the Mobile and Mississippi division of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company. He was married April 15, 1881 to Miss Lettice Lee Smith, daughter of Colonel Robert White Smith, a prominent cotton merchant of Mobile. Four members of the Clark family are members of the legal profession. LeVert Clark being a member of the bar at Mobile, and Louis V. Clark, formerly of the Walker county bar, residing at the present time in Birmingham, where he holds the position of colonel of the Alabama state troops. Mr. Clark is also a nephew of the Hon. Willis G. Clark of Mobile.

WILLIS G. CLARK was born in western New York, October 27, 1827. His father was a physician of large practice and his mother's family, the Barnards, contributed several educated men to the christian ministry and other of the learned professions. Both parents were of patriotic descent, their forefathers having participated actively in the war of the Revolution. Believing strongly in education, their children were given the best education the country then afforded. W. G. Clark commenced school at the early age of four years and continued, with little intermission, passing from the primary to the high schools—until he passed his thirteenth year. At the age of fourteen, he entered the collegiate institute, near Quincy, Ill., founded by the celebrated David Nelson, who was eminent both as a physician and a divine. After three years of close study in this institution, he returned north, and, for a time, engaged in teaching, first, in the public schools, afterward as principal of the Dansville academy, meanwhile improving his leisure hours in the study of law, which profession he proposed to adopt. In 1845, he entered regularly the law office of Hon. George Hastings, of Mount Morris, N. Y., an eminent statesman and jurist, who had served a term in the Federal congress and was afterward elevated to the bench. Having completed his appointed clerkship, in the fall of 1848, Mr. Clark went south, principally to see the country. With this view he traveled extensively in the states of Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, visiting localities of interest and particularly the infant industries of these states, which were just budding into life. He spent some months in the summer of 1849, traveling in Georgia, by private conveyance, from town to town and county to county, tarrying at places of interest and taking full notes of scenery, legends, and, particularly, of manufactories, visiting every considerable factory in that state. As leisure afforded, he wrote out from his notes, a series of letters to the New Orleans Picayune, which were widely copied and attracted much attention. He also contributed occasional sketches and political and industrial articles to the columns of the Chronicle and Sentinel of Augusta, Ga., and to the Daily Advertiser of Mobile. At a later date, he contributed a series of sketches under the title of A Summer in Georgia, to a monthly magazine published in the

city of New York. Returning to Mobile in the fall of 1849, he determined to make his home in that city and entered the law office of Messrs. Campbell & Chandler, for the purpose of studying the Alabama statutes and the decisions of the supreme court of the state. In the spring of 1850 he was presented to the several courts by Mr. Daniel Chandler of that firm, and having been admitted to the bar, commenced the practice of law in Mobile. His time at first not being fully occupied, and having strong literary proclivities, he accepted the position of editor of *The Southern Magazine*, a literary venture published monthly, which had been undertaken sometime before by a publishing firm of Mobile. In the spring of 1852, he was solicited to take editorial charge of the *Mobile Daily Advertiser* during the expected absence of the editor, Hon. C. C. Langdon, whose impaired health and serious physical condition rendered entire surcease of labor and a change of climate absolutely necessary to a recovery. He accepted the position and assumed control in May, 1852. The summer of that year was an exciting one in the history of Mobile. The political campaign, ushered in by the whig national convention which met in Baltimore and sacrificed, on the altar of expediency, the great Commoner, Henry Clay, the idol of the whig party of the country—and nominated a military chieftain, Gen. Winfield Scott, for president, was a stormy and laborious canvass. The whig party in Mobile and Alabama, at this period, was strong in numbers, and strong in character and influence. Every man of them was devoted to Mr. Clay, and the electric flash which told of his defeat at Baltimore was a terrible disappointment, which shrouded every whig heart in gloom. Angry mutterings were heard on every side, and leading and influential whigs declared that they would not support the ticket. The *Mobile Advertiser*, however, was a party paper, and must perforce stand by the party ticket. The second question, although of purely local interest, was not less absorbing and exciting. Under an act of the general assembly, the people of Mobile were called upon to decide whether or not the imposing and beautiful structure called the Barton academy, designed and erected for educational use, should be sold, and the proceeds put out at interest to increase the amounts distributed among the several parochial schools of the city. On this question the community was divided, and for a time political affairs were overlooked in the immediate and all-pervading interest of its solution. Thus the young and inexperienced editor was confronted on the threshold of his new undertaking with responsibilities, difficulties and labors, which might well have discouraged if they did not appall him. He had youth, energy and a great capacity for labor on his side, and was familiar with the school systems of the northern states. He entered zealously into the contest, and in the press and on the stump contended vigorously for the candidates of his party, and for the establishment of a system of public schools in the city and county of Mobile. He opposed, with all the force

he could command, the proposed sale of the Barton academy, and urged that instead, it should be at once devoted to the uses for which it was designed. In the course of the discussion he outlined and printed in the editorial columns of the Advertiser, a plan for the establishment of public schools, which became the basis of the system afterward adopted. The position of the Advertiser on this question was ably seconded by the Mobile Register—then under the control of Thaddeus Sanford, one of the most astute, thoughtful and accomplished of editors—and the result was an overwhelming victory at the polls for the policy advocated by these journals, and the organization soon afterward of the first system of public schools established in Alabama. On his return from the north, Mr. Langdon proposed to sell his paper to Mr. Clark, who (retiring from the practice of the law, and from the editorship of the Southern Magazine) became the purchaser, and conducted the Advertiser successfully, until the Civil war, breaking out in 1861, obliterated old party lines, when the Register became associated with the Advertiser, and the joint journal was continued under the name of Advertiser and Register, and Col. John Forsyth, of the Register, became co-editor of the united journal. The Advertiser and Register, although it had strongly opposed the separate secession of Alabama, took an active part in the war which followed, and zealously sustained the Confederate government, and particularly the armies in the several fields of conflict, with all of whom it had correspondents. It gave special attention to its news service, organized a telegraphic system of its own, and contributed largely to the inauguration of an association of the southern daily newspapers, of which its manager, Mr. Clark, became president. The paper was published up to the day of the surrender of Mobile—although such of the material as could be spared had been removed to a place of safety—but on the occupation of the city by the Federal troops, the office was seized, and a printer, who came in with the troops was placed in charge, and issued a paper with the material he found. At the close of the war, the proprietors, having returned to Mobile, made application for the surrender of their office and contents, but were met by stout resistance, and only succeeded in recovering their property after months of delay and discouragement. The next two years, were years of great prosperity to the Advertiser and Register. The influx of people, the high price of cotton, and the enormous quantities of merchandise brought in to replenish the empty larders, and the wasted wardrobes of the people, made business very active, and as the war had disrupted old business relations, every dealer had to advertise his location and business. The high prices then ruling for news and book papers, and the scarcity of both, led Mr. Clark, in 1867, to organize a company for the manufacture of paper, and a mill was built near Mobile, and thoroughly equipped for that purpose. Having been chosen president of the paper company, he sold his interest in the Advertiser and Register and

engaged actively in manufacturing enterprises, to which he has continued to give attention ever since. He was president of the Washington avenue railroad company, of Mobile, during the period of its construction, and beside managing the paper mill, he has been engaged, more or less actively, in the manufacture of shingles, naval stores and lumber. From the date of the organization of the public schools in Mobile, October, 1852, to which reference has been made—Mr. Clark has given much time, thought and labor to the advancement of education in Alabama. With the exception of the so-called "reconstruction period," he has been continuously an active member of the board of school commissioners of Mobile county, and is now (1893) president of that body. He framed all the laws now in force for the Mobile system, and originated, framed and passed through the general assembly, of Alabama, in 1856, an Act giving to the public schools of Mobile, all the sums collected for the state for licenses for retailing spiritous liquors in said county. This act has been of vast benefit to the school system of Mobile—the collections therefrom for several years having exceeded \$30,000 per annum, which was nearly one half of the annual income of school commissioners. In the year 1865, he was elected a trustee of the university of Alabama, and held that position until the governor of the legislature, appointed under the constitution of 1868, came into power, when the office was abrogated. In the year 1875, a new constitution was adopted, which restored the government of the state university to a board of trustees, and provided for their appointment by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate. Under this act Mr. Clark was appointed and confirmed as trustee in March, 1876, and by successive re-appointments, has continued in office ever since. He gave to the important work of rehabilitating the university, much of his time and thought, esteeming no labor too great, where the interests of this institution of learning were involved. When more room was needed to meet the increasing attendance, and it was determined to make an appeal to the legislature for assistance, to erect additional buildings, Mr. Clark was made chairman of the committee charged with that duty, and notwithstanding the discovery that the state treasury had been robbed of more than \$300,000, and the case seemed hopeless, a large appropriation was finally secured to the university. This work required a constant attendance of several weeks at the capitol of the state, during the session of 1882-83. When the fund became available, he was chosen chairman of the "building committee," under whose supervision, several handsome halls, and convenient residences for the use of the professors, have been erected. This position he has held continuously since. In recognition of his services in securing the appropriation from the state, and in erecting the buildings referred to, the trustees have named the largest and handsomest structure of them all, in which the great audience room, and the library of the university are located, "Clark hall," in his honor. In 1884, the congress of the United States made a

donation to the state of Alabama, for the use of the university, of 46,080 acres of the public lands lying within the state. The grant was accepted by the state, and the management thereof was turned over to the trustees of the university, by act of the general assembly, approved February 5, 1885. The trustees, in time provided for a committee of three of their number, to be called "the committee of the university land grant" to be elected annually, to whom was intrusted the care and sale of said lands, subject to such restrictions as the trustees might, from time to time, ordain. Mr. Clark was elected chairman of this committee, and has continued, by subsequent elections, to hold this important and responsible position. He has also been chairman continuously, since 1877, of the committee to prepare the reports, required by law, of the trustees, to be submitted at each session of the general assembly of the state. On the death of the lamented Enoch Morgan, who died in December, 1886, Mr. Clark was chosen to succeed him as president pro tempore, the governor of the state being ex-officio president. During all this period, Mr. Clark has found time, with "voice and pen," to discuss industrial, educational and, sometimes, political questions, which, from time to time, have engaged public attention. He prepared in 1888, on request of the "commissioner of education," a monograph on the "history of education in Alabama," containing nearly 300 pages, and covering a period of nearly two centuries, from the earliest settlements in the "territorial era"—1702-1889. The monograph was published by the United States bureau of education, during the winter of 1889-90. Mr. Clark took an active part in politics during the "reconstruction period," allying himself with the democratic and conservative party, in which he for years held positions of influence and responsibility. He was chairman of the democratic executive committee of Mobile county; then chairman of the executive committee for the first congressional district, and was, for several years, a member of the democratic executive committee of the state of Alabama. In the spring of 1885, he was appointed, by president Cleveland, collector of the port of Mobile, which place he acceptably filled during the Cleveland administration, and was continued in office more than a year afterward by Mr. Harrison, who declined to remove him, or to appoint a successor, before his commission expired. The reason assigned for this forbearance was the excellent record made by him as collector. Mr. Clark, although he has passed his three score years, is as vigorous and energetic, physically and mentally, as at forty, and has no idea of "putting off his armor" and retiring from the activities of life. His temperate habits, his even temperament and careful regard of the laws of health, have probably had much to do with his present excellent physical condition.

ORSON LUCIUS CRAMPTON, M. D., a physician and surgeon, of Mobile, was born in New York state, October 9, 1843. His father, who died in 1846, was John W. Crampton, a native of New York and a farmer, whose

ancestors came from Dublin, settling in Connecticut. Sir Philip Crampton, the noted surgeon of Dublin, was the first cousin to Dr. Crampton's grandfather. Orson Crampton's mother, who is still living, is Harriet Campbell, a native of New York. He is descended through the maternal side from the Scottish clan Campbell, of which the Duke of Argyll is the present head. Dr. Crampton's maternal great-grandfather was first cousin to Gov. Winthrop, first governor of Massachusetts. Dr. Crampton received an academic education, and in early manhood taught school four years, beginning at the age of fifteen. Having studied medicine during the last two years of his experience as teacher, he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical college in the fall of 1862, from which he graduated in February, 1865. Immediately upon graduation, he entered the service of the United States as acting assistant surgeon, serving from March 5, 1865, to December 12, 1870, stationed meanwhile at New Orleans, Fort Gaines, Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery and other places. In 1870 he took charge of the United States Marine hospital at Mobile, holding this position six years, when he began to devote his entire time to the practice of medicine in Mobile, where he is now a general practitioner, with a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Crampton is a member of the Mobile county Medical society, of the Alabama State association, and of the American Medical association. In politics he has not been inactive, having been twice elected, though a republican, to the school board of Mobile, of which body he is still a member, both democrats and republicans uniting to elect him. He was appointed a member of the board of county commissioners in 1872, and served two years. He is now examining surgeon for the New York Mutual Life Insurance company. Dr. Crampton's religious tendencies are toward the Presbyterian faith, of which church he is a member. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is also a Knight of Pythias, having been the first chancellor commander of Mobile lodge, K. of P., No. 67. Dr. Crampton has been twice married, his first wife, Miss Claffey B. LaTourrette, of Pittsburg, whom he married in 1878, died in 1888, leaving one child, a son. To his present wife, who was Miss Katharine Simpson, of Evanston, Ill., Dr. Crampton was married in 1891.

FRANKLIN PIERCE DAVIS, one of Mobile's prominent and active young business men, and manager of the cotton compress association, was born in Mobile, June 13, 1852. His father, D. R. W. Davis, was a native of South Carolina, and came to Alabama, locating at Mobile when a young man. He continued to reside in that city until his death in 1866. He was a commission merchant for a number of years. During the war he was quite active in military matters, and assisted in raising two or three companies. His wife was Mary Norris, who was born in Alabama, and who died in 1887. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom survive. Franklin P. Davis was born in Mobile, and educated at Barton academy. After leaving school Mr. Davis took a clerkship in an insurance company, and subsequently was clerk for a commission house

for one year. In 1872 he took a position as clerk for one of Mobile's cotton compresses, and after three years' time he engaged in the cotton compress business for himself. He has continued in the same business up to the present time. For the past seven years he has held the position of manager for the Mobile Cotton Compress association. He is a member of the cotton exchange, and is chairman of the river and harbor committee of the exchange. Perhaps the most conspicuous action of Mr. Davis as a citizen of Mobile, was that looking toward the improvement of her harbor. For a number of years the government appropriations for improving Mobile harbor had not been as large as her citizens thought they should have been, taking into account the importance of that harbor. In 1888 the appropriation for its improvement was placed at the low sum of \$35,000, and at this time Mr. Davis, recognizing the necessity of some action on the part of the citizens, undertook to create an interest in the matter, which should, if possible, result in securing larger appropriations. He brought the matter before the cotton exchange, and asked for the appointment of a river and harbor committee, of which he was himself appointed chairman. This committee asked for a conference with the river and harbor committee of the chamber of commerce, which was granted, the object in view being the raising of sufficient means to send a delegation to Washington to lay the matter before the river and harbor committee of that body, and if possible to secure an increase in the appropriations. He was successful in his efforts, money was raised and delegates sent to Washington, with the result that the appropriation for that year was increased from \$35,000 to \$250,000. Since then liberal appropriations have been secured each year. The bill passed by the last congress calls for the completion of the work. When completed the channel will be 600 feet wide and twenty-three feet deep. The action of Mr. Davis in this matter is duly appreciated by the citizens of Mobile, and he receives due credit for the part he has taken in this movement, resulting in such great advantage to the commerce of the city. He is now advocating a scheme to make Mobile the coaling station for vessels passing through the Nicaragua canal, when completed, by having the general government open waterways from the Great Warrior coal fields to the gulf of Mexico, at an estimated expense of \$6,000,000. For quite a number of years Mr. Davis has been conspicuously connected with the militia of the state. He organized the Lomax rifles, and was the first captain of the company. One year after the organization of this company it won first honors at the maiden drill at Mobile, and the same week ranked fourth in the inter-state contest with sixteen of the best drilled companies in the country. Two months later the company drilled a close third at Philadelphia in a large field of veteran companies. Soon afterward, Mr. Davis was unanimously elected colonel of the First Alabama militia. When the great national drill at Washington was first spoken of he resigned the command of the First regiment and went back to his old

company, with the view of taking it into the great drill, which was the largest ever held in the United States. There were entries from every state in the Union. There were thirty-four actual contestants, and the Lomax rifles won first honors and \$5,000. Mr. Davis belongs to the Manassas club, and was for years actively identified with the Infant Mystics, contributing much time and labor to make successful the grand displays held from time to time. Mr. Davis is possessed of much artistic talent and uses the brush and pencil in a manner which places him far beyond the field of the amateur. For several years he has been engaged in collecting a series of water-color paintings, life size, of all the birds of Alabama, which collection is now almost complete, and is destined to be of great scientific beauty and value. Mr. Davis was married in 1877 to Miss Corinne Cluis, daughter of Frederick Cluis, of Mobile. To this union there have been born six children, four of whom still survive. Mrs. Davis died in 1887.

PHELAN B. DORLAN, sheriff of Mobile county, Ala., was born in that city January 2, 1854. His father is Mulford Dorlan, a native of New York state, who came to Alabama and located at Mobile at the age of eighteen. He is still living in Mobile county and is a merchant by occupation. His father was Nathan Dorlan, also a native of New York, and the son of a Scotchman. The mother of Phelan B. Dorlan was Martha Lyons, a native of Mobile county. She is also living. Her father was Paul Lyous, a native of Alabama, a Revolutionary soldier, who died at the extreme age of one hundred and eleven years. Phelan B. Dorlan was educated in the common schools of Mobile county, and throughout his early life he worked upon the farm and clerked in his father's store. He remained with his father until he reached the age of twenty-three. He was married December 18, 1877, to Miss Sarah J. Case of Mobile, who is his present wife. Immediately after his marriage, he located in Mobile, where he has resided ever since. In 1877, he engaged in the grocery business and followed it four years. In 1879 he was elected county coroner and served one term of four years, and since 1883 he has given his attention to different pursuits. For five years he was engaged in the wholesale and retail oyster business, and for three years he was manager of the Gulf City pickling works. In politics he is a stanch democrat and he is one of the most active workers for his party in the county, and he uses all honorable means and instrumentalities to promote the success and welfare of the party to which he belongs. He is a member of the Catholic church, of Knights of Honor, of the American Legion of Honor, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Young Men's Benevolent Association, of the Commercial club, of the order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Pythias, of the Alhambra club, and of the Alabama state artillery. Mr. Dorlan and wife have two children, one son and one daughter. Mr. P. B. Dorlan was elected sheriff Mobile county, Ala., without opposition August 5, 1893, which office he still holds.



PHELAN B. DORLAN.

CARNOT C. DOUGLAS, tax assessor of Mobile county, was born in Mobile, August 27, 1848. His father, Sidney T. Douglas, died in February, 1868. For many years prior to his death he was a prominent insurance agent in Mobile. The mother of Carnot C. Douglas was Elizabeth Bolles, a native of Pendleton district, S. C., she is still living. Mr. Douglas was reared and educated in Mobile, his principal preceptor being Prof. Amos Towle, an educator of reputation. From 1874 to 1884 he was employed in a clerical capacity for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad company, and in 1885 he became chief deputy of William Brainard, then sheriff of Mobile county, and he continued with him until October, 1885, when Mr. Brainard died. Mr. Douglas then entered the employ of Zuberdier & Behan, wholesale grocers of New Orleans, in the capacity of salesman, and remained with them two years. In 1888 he was elected tax assessor of Mobile county for a term of four years, and he is now serving in that capacity. In politics he is a democrat, and he is a member of the order of Odd Fellows. He was married in 1885 to Miss Lula Warner, of Mobile, by whom he has two children living, one son and one daughter.

RICHARD FELDER, chief of police of Mobile, Ala., was born at Montgomery, Ala., May 10, 1845. His father, Richard Felder, was a native of South Carolina, and was a farmer by occupation, and was a captain of militia, under Gen. Jackson, in the war with the Indians. His death occurred in 1859. Richard Felder's mother was Jane P. Duggan, a native of Charleston, S. C., who died in 1886. Richard Felder was educated in private schools, at Montgomery and Tuscaloosa, and in the spring of 1861, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted in the Confederate service as a private soldier, in the Montgomery True Blues, a portion of the Third Alabama infantry. He served with the company throughout the war. He participated with it in some of the most important fights, among them being Malvern Hill, Newbern and Plymouth, besides many smaller ones. He was paroled in April, 1865, and arrived at his home on the twentieth anniversary of his birth. For the next five years he followed farming in Butler and Montgomery counties, Ala., and in 1870 located at Mobile. Here he engaged in the storage and commission business, first as a clerk, and later, on his own account, giving the business his attention for several years. In 1885, President Cleveland appointed Gen. William W. Allen marshal for the middle and southern districts of Alabama, and Gen. Allen, in turn, appointed Mr. Felder his deputy for the southern district, and in this capacity he acted until 1889. In this year the administration of the government's affairs passed back into the hands of the republican party, and Mr. Felder was superseded by a republican. However, while acting as chief deputy to Gen. Allen, he was offered the position of chief of police, of the city of Mobile, and after conferring with Gen. Allen, and with the mayor, and members of the city council, all of whom agreed that he might retain his

office as deputy, and, at the same time, serve as chief of police in Mobile. In this dual capacity, he remained about six months; but since that time he has devoted all his time to his office as chief of police of the city of Mobile, and it is generally conceded that he has made a most excellent officer, having given general satisfaction to the police officers, and to the public. The police force of Mobile, under his able and efficient management, and that of his predecessor, has become noted for the moral sentiment that pervades it, and it is recognized as one of the most efficient forces of the kind in the country. In politics, Chief Felder is a democrat. He is a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, of Mobile, and a vestryman in his church. He is a Knight of Honor, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and president and treasurer of St. Martin's Guild. Mr. Felder has been twice married, the first time, to Miss Mary E. Monette, in 1871. She died, in 1876, leaving two sons, one having died before, and one of the two she left, since her death. In 1881, Mr. Felder married Miss Antoinette O. Belknap, his present wife, by whom he has had four children, one son, and one daughter having died, and one son and one daughter still surviving. In 1881, Mr. Felder went to New Orleans to accept a position under the New Orleans cotton exchange. In that year there was a great strike of the employees of the cotton exchange, and men were sent for to Mobile. In response to this call, Mr. Felder went to New Orleans and accepted the position as weighmaster. He was told by the strikers that he would not be allowed to work, and that, if he attempted to do it, he would receive bodily harm. Mr. Felder was not, however, to be easily frightened by threats, and politely told the strikers, that he had engaged to work for the Exchange, and was ready to perform any service it had for him to do. When he first entered upon his duties as weighmaster, he was surrounded by an angry mob, upon which he gave notice, that he would shoot down the first man that attempted to interfere with the progress of the work. He gave command to his assistants to proceed with the work, and the work went on without interference, the most of the strikers having made up their minds that Mr. Felder was not to be trifled with. This act of bravery on his part broke the back of the strike, and the result was a compromise, under which the strikers were restored to their positions. The Exchange, then having no further use for Mr. Felder's services, paid him \$1,500, and he thereupon sought another position. For two years he acted as bookkeeper, in New Orleans, for Capt. A. C. Danner. In 1883, he returned to Mobile, and for two years thereafter he acted as agent for the New York Loan & Trust company, serving in this capacity until he became chief deputy to General Allen, as above narrated, in 1885. It will thus be seen that Mr. Felder's life has been a very active one, and one in which he has performed every duty imposed upon him in a most conscientious and able manner.

ANGELO FESTORAZZI, M. D., physician and surgeon of Mobile, was born in that city, June 17, 1864. He is a son of Capt. Sylvester Festorazzi, the Italian consul at Mobile, and an old and prominent citizen. Dr. Festorazzi was educated at St. Joseph's college, Spring Hill, Ala., from which he graduated in 1884. He at once entered upon the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Rhett Goode, of Mobile, and he afterward completed a three years' course of medicine in the medical college of Alabama, graduating March 31, 1887. He then entered the post-graduate school in New York city, and there pursued his studies about three months. At the expiration of this time he was appointed to a position in the summer corps of physicians of the board of health of New York city. He held the position about three months, and during the winter of 1887-88 he acted as an assistant to the ambulance corps of Manhattan hospital, New York city. He was then appointed surgeon of the out patient department of the Chambers street hospital in the same city, which position he held about two months. He then, in May, 1888, returned to Mobile, passed a successful examination before the board of censors of the county, and has ever since practiced his profession in Mobile. He is a member of the Mobile county Medical society, and is a general practitioner of medicine, but gives his attention chiefly to surgery. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of America, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is the local medical examiner for both of these orders. He is a member of the Catholic union and of the Catholic church. He is assistant surgeon of the First regiment Alabama state troops, and of the famous Lomax Rifles of Mobile. He is member of the association of military surgeons of the national guard of the United States, and at its organization he was a member of the committee which drew up the constitution and by-laws of the organization. He was appointed by Dr. Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, president of the order, to respond, on behalf of the association, to the address of welcome at the meeting of the association in St. Louis, April 19, 20, and 21, 1892, and he was appointed to deliver a paper on the "Causes and methods of prevention of camp diarrhoea," before the meeting.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FITZPATRICK, one of the most prominent citizens of Mobile, and the head of the well-known house of B. F. Fitzpatrick & Co., cotton factors, was born in Morgan county, Ga., July 13, 1816. His father was Alexander Fitzpatrick, a native of Greene county, Ga., born July 4, 1791. He was a son of Benjamin Fitzpatrick, a native of Greene county, also. Alexander Fitzpatrick was first cousin to Benjamin Fitzpatrick, ex-governor and ex-United States senator from Alabama. The great-grandfather of B. F. Fitzpatrick was Joseph Fitzpatrick, a native of Virginia, whose father was a native of Ireland. The wife of Alexander Fitzpatrick was Nancy Hill, a native of Green county, Ga., and a daughter of James Hill, a native of Virginia. Alexander Fitzpatrick was a farmer all his life, his death occurring in 1850, and his wife dying in 1868. They

were the parents of nine children, four of whom are now living. Benjamin F. Fitzpatrick was reared on the farm and received a good common school education. About 1837 he left the farm and went to Mississippi, where he was engaged for about four years in teaching school. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Elizabeth J. Moore, of Mississippi, and then settled on a farm in Chickasaw county, Miss., and followed farming until the war began. He volunteered as a private soldier in the Thirty-first Mississippi infantry, which regiment was in Featherstone's brigade, Loring's division, and Polk's corps. He was promoted to a captaincy, and was wounded July 5, 1862, at the battle of Baton Rouge. Remaining in the army until the close, he surrendered with Johnston's army at Greensboro, N. C., in April, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to his farm in Mississippi, but not succeeding in that occupation to his desire, he removed to Mobile in 1873, and engaged in the cotton factorage business, at which he has continued with success. After being thus engaged a few years, he admitted to partnership his three sons, J. H., W. H., and J. M., the firm name being B. F. Fitzpatrick & Co. He has five sons in all, two being residents of Arkansas. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a member of the Mobile Cotton exchange, of the Mobile commandery Knight's Templar, and of the Baptist church.

SAMUEL PALMER GAILLARD, a prominent young attorney of Mobile, Ala., was born at Perdue Hill, Monroe county, Ala., March 26, 1836. His father was Dr. Samuel S. Gaillard, a native of South Carolina, a successful physician, who still resides at Perdue Hill, Ala. He served as a captain in the Confederate army. The mother of Samuel Palmer Gaillard was Lucy Susan Frye, a native of Monroe county, Ala. She is still living also. Her father was John Frye, a native of Maine, and reared at Fryeburg, a town named in honor of the Frye family. Senator Frye of Maine is a member of a branch of the same family. S. P. Gaillard received what was equivalent to a high school education at Perdue Hill, Ala. In 1875 he moved to Mobile, and in 1878 entered upon the study of law in the office of Peter and Thomas A. Hamilton of Mobile. He was admitted to the bar in Mobile, July 5, 1881, and at once began the practice of law in Mobile, where he has since continued. In July, 1887, he formed a partnership with his former preceptors, the firm name becoming then Hamilton & Gaillard. This firm was dissolved November 1, 1891, and since then Mr. Gaillard has practiced alone. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state, May 5, 1884. In politics he is a democrat, and he is an elder in the Presbyterian church. He is a Mason, and at the present time is master of Athelstan lodge, No. 369, F. & A. M. of Mobile. He is an able young lawyer, and occupies a high standing at the bar. On his father's side, the family is of French Huguenot extraction.

VIVIAN P. GAINES, M. D., a practicing physician of Mobile, was born at Mount Sterling, Ala., September 21, 1852. His father was George W.

Gaines, a merchant by occupation, who died of yellow fever in 1853. His father was George S. Gaines, a native of Virginia, who removed to Alabama while it was yet a territory, and there became a prominent man. He was one of the early settlers of Mobile, and was one of the most extensive freeholders of that city in his day. He was a brother of Gen. Edmund Pendleton Gaines, who distinguished himself in the battle of Erie, during the war of 1812. and for whose services in that war, congress awarded him a medal. Paternally Dr. Gaines is of both Welsh and Irish descent. His mother was Eliza C. Earle, a native of South Carolina, who died in December, 1879. Her father was Dr. J. B. Earle, a native of South Carolina, and a physician by profession. Maternally he is of English descent. He received his literary education in the Centenary Male institute of Summerfield, Ala., and upon leaving that school he began the study of medicine. In 1870, he entered the office of Drs. Gaines & Owen of Mobile, and in 1872 graduated from the Alabama Medical college. In 1873, he graduated from the college of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He at once began the practice of his profession at Mount Sterling, Ala., and in 1886, he removed to Mobile, where he has since remained, and where his practice is both extensive and profitable. He is a member of the State Medical association, and is at present its grand counselor. He is a member of the Mobile county Medical society and has served as vice-president of the society. For five years during his residence at Mount Sterling he was president of the board of censors of Choctaw county, Ala. For two years he was visiting physician to the Mobile city hospital, and for one year prior to that he was physician to the city Dispensary. He is a member of Trinity Episcopal church, and is physician to St. Martin's Guild, which is conducted under the auspices of that church. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and an Odd Fellow. Of the order of Knights of Pythias he is a past chancellor, and he is now noble grand of his lodge in Odd Fellowship. He is a member of the I. O. of R. M., of the A. O. U. W., of the Knights of Honor and of the American Legion of Honor, and president of the Alumni association of Alabama Medical college. In politics he is a democrat. Dr. Gaines was married March 7, 1879 to Miss Maggie C. Tate, of Summerfield, Ala., by whom he has four daughters.

RHETT GOODE, M. D., physician and surgeon of Mobile, was born in Mobile county, December 5, 1852. His father was Major Garland Goode, a native of South Carolina, who, for a period of forty years, was the leading cotton factor in Mobile. He died in 1888. Dr. Goode's mother was Frances E. Burns, a native of South Carolina. Dr. Good obtained a commercial education in Spring Hill college and entered upon the study of medicine in 1868, his preceptor being Dr. J. T. Gilmore, a former professor of the Alabama Medical college, and graduated in 1871. During the last year of his course there he acted as demonstrator of anatomy. In 1872, he entered upon the practice of medicine in Mobile, where he

has since continued. He rose rapidly in his profession, and is now one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city. During the summers of 1890 and 1891, he attended surgical clinics in the Johns Hopkins hospital of Baltimore, Md. He makes a specialty of surgery, and is one of the best and leading surgeons in the south. He was demonstrator of anatomy in the Alabama Medical college from 1885 to 1891, and, upon the death in the latter year of Prof. C. Toxey, Dr. Goode was elected to succeed him as professor of anatomy, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Medical association of Alabama, and is a member of its board of counselors. He was president of the Mobile county Medical society during the year 1891. He is surgeon of the First volunteer infantry and is president of the Manassas club of Mobile. In the yellow fever epidemic of 1882, he served as physician of the "Can't Get Away club," of which he is a member. He is also surgeon of the Mobile & Ohio railroad company; the Louisville & Nashville railway company; the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railway company; the American Casualty and Security company, and the Mobile street railway company. He is a member of the National association of railway surgeons. In politics he is a democrat, and for several years was a member of the common council of Mobile, and for three years alderman at large for the city. While a member of the council he was elected mayor pro tem. He was county physician for years, and was formerly a member of the board of health, and also of the quarantine board of Mobile bay. For many years he was a member of the democratic executive committee of Mobile county. He is a member of the society of Elks. He was married, October 28, 1886, to Miss Mabel Wiley Hutton, daughter of Dr. W. H. H. Hutton, surgeon in the marine hospital service. Dr. Goode and wife are the parents of one child, Mabel Rhett Goode, aged three years.

PETER HAMILTON was the eldest of the three sons of Rev. William T. Hamilton, who, with his wife were natives of England, although he was himself of Scotch ancestry. Peter was born at Harrisburg, Penn. November 7, 1817, where his father was teaching school. The family were later at Philadelphia, where the Rev. Mr. Hamilton taught school and studied for the ministry, going thence as pastor to the Presbyterian church at Newark in 1823. Peter thence went with his younger brother, Thomas A. Hamilton, in 1829, to a school at South Hadley, Mass., and then attended Princeton college, New Jersey, from 1832-5. There, although not a hard student, he paid much attention to mathematics, and aided Dr. Joseph Henry in those experiments in sending messages by electricity which ante-dated Morse. He took second honor when he graduated in 1835. The family then moved to Mobile, having a rough sea trip on the ship Hector, Rev. Mr. Hamilton being called to the Presbyterian church there. From that time until his death Peter Hamilton lived at the Hamilton place on Government street. This is a typical, spacious southern mansion surrounded by oaks and magnolias, built by

his father in 1839 on virgin soil, bought afterward by Mr. Hamilton, and now the residence of his own son. Mr. Hamilton always retained a fondness for the scenes of his youth, and Princeton, and particularly Philadelphia, were his frequent resorts in after life when business or pleasure called him to the north. Mr. Hamilton read law at Mobile under Daniel Chandler, and came to the bar in 1838. He was an insatiate reader and student, but his modesty kept him in the background at first, and like many other young lawyers he made hardly a living for some years. He taught school at the Barton academy for awhile, and scholars of his still living testify to his kindness, accuracy and firmness. In his professional career he was at first associated with Daniel E. Hall, and in 1840, G. F. Lindsay joined the firm. Mr. Hall abandoned general practice for the case of W. H. Kennedy's heirs vs. J. Kennedy's executors, his wife being a plaintiff in that great and successful land litigation, which began in 1839, and later Mr. Lindsay was killed in a steamboat accident. Mr. Hamilton made his first appearance about 1844, before the Alabama supreme court, then sitting at Tuscaloosa, in the case of Hodges vs. Dawes, found in 6 Alabama Report, 215. Chief Justice Collier, after hearing him on that occasion said to a by-stander that this young man would make his mark. In the Kennedy case Mr. Hamilton, as well as his younger brother Thomas, took much of the testimony for the complainant. This brother read law under John A. Campbell, and after becoming a partner of S. G. Fisher, a genial man and extensive practitioner, secured the admission of Peter also to that firm in 1848. After the death of Mr. Fisher the next year, the two brothers remained in partnership, and so always continued under the name of Hamiltons. Peter Hamilton was assigned the chancery, United States, and supreme court business of the firm, and thus was thrown in close contact with John A. Campbell, the leader of the Alabama bar, the two men becoming life long friends. In 1847, he was, as a whig, elected to the legislature. Notes still preserved by his family show that he carefully studied all important measures that came up, spoke often and to the point, then, as always after, advocating conservative legislation. From 1851, he was acting U. S. district attorney (taking the place of J. G. S. Walker, his wife's kinsman, who was district attorney at Mobile), and as such conducted the proceedings to condemn the eastern end of Dauphin Island at the mouth of Mobile bay for use as a fort for the United States. He was, from about 1860, in one way or another, associated with the M. & O. railroad company, as director, counsel, vice-president, practically its manager, at the close of the war, long its attorney afterward, and the leading solicitor for the creditors and receiver in the foreclosure proceedings of 1875-6, which resulted in the issue of debentures which gave its creditors the control of the voting power of that corporation. He was in fact connected with the road's litigation so long as he remained in active practice. Among the men prominent in the early history of this company were Sidney Smith,

Charles P. Gage, Duke W. Goodman and Moses Waring, all close friends and frequent clients of his. Among the more celebrated cases with which Peter Hamilton was connected was *Denn vs. N. O. railroad*, in which he successfully opposed municipal extravagance (51 Ala. Report, 128), and *Levrich vs. Mobile*, and *Hurter vs. Waring*, in which he defeated the attempts of the city to appropriate the wharfs long owned by private citizens, and resulting in their purchase by the municipal authorities by means of bonds still outstanding. Probably as well known were his attempts to preserve intact the old Mobile school system from legislative interference, and the suit of *Reid vs. Moulton*, where he was in personal danger in the lower court, and in that above a partisan bench in violation of chancery jurisprudence investigated a contested election, and laid down principles which the supreme court, a few years later, overruled, on the lines of his contention (50 Ala. Report, 439, 54 Ala. Report 320). These were troublous times. "Inter arma silent leges." Corruption and violence ruled legislatures and courts. Mr. Hamilton's intrepidity in the discharge of his duties as a lawyer, withstood state and Federal judges, and in judicial conflicts with Judge Busted on the United States circuit bench he made even that autocrat respect if not fear him. In *Waring vs. Lewis* (53 Ala. Report, 615) he saved his friend, Moses Waring, from the liability for trust money invested in Confederate securities, and previously in *M. & O. R. R. vs. Thomas* (42 Ala., 672), he participated in a great legal battle, and reversed a large judgment for the plaintiff in a damage suit. Later came *Wright vs. Swann*, and *Clarke* (110 U. S., 590, 602), validating attacked receiver's certificates of the Alabama & Chattanooga R. R., and the long contested cases of *Moog vs. Insurance Cos.*, in which his side was finally successful in defeating claims for insurance on a vessel fraudulently loaded and burned. Mr. Hamilton's masterly presentation of the circumstantial evidence against the plaintiff on the first trial of the *Moog* case, was his last great speech, and to D. C. Anderson and T. A. Hamilton are due the final results of this litigation. One of the most picturesque incidents of his professional career was where he, a Presbyterian, on behalf of an Episcopal bishop, secured the annulling of a Catholic father's death bed will, which authorized priests to remove, to a foreign country, children long cared for by an Episcopal orphan asylum. The Catholic priest, who was Henry St. Paul's client in that case, stepped up to Mr. Hamilton in the Mobile probate court, after having heard his luminous discussion on the law of guardianship, and exclaimed, "What a grand bishop of the church you would make, M. Hamilton." (*Desribes vs. Wilmer*, 69 Ala., 25.) In the great case of *Stein vs. Bienville Co.* (32 Federal Reporter, 876; 34 Federal Reporter 145, and afterward in the supreme court, 141 U. S., 67), Mr. Hamilton laid the foundation and wrote the argument which overturned a monopoly and gave pure water to Mobile, and one of the touching things of his three last years of illness was the struggle of the

great lawyer to study the cause whose presentation in court was then beyond his physical powers. But as a statesman and jurist Mr. Hamilton ranked as high as he did as a lawyer. Before the war he was a whig, and always an admirer of Webster. He opposed secession, but was of course loyal to his people when that measure was carried. He was not in the army. Like all other whigs, he became a conservative democrat after the war and bore his part in the struggle against radical misrule. The final rescue of Alabama from negro domination occurred in 1874, but there were great men before Agamemnon. The brilliant fight made by Hamilton, Little, Anderson, Martin, Cobb and others in the legislature of 1872, during the term of D. P. Lewis, the last republican governor, roused the state, stirred up democrats who had been lukewarm before, and thus led to the great victory under Houston in 1874. Mr. Hamilton was elected to the state senate in 1872, and until he left that body, in 1876, he was the unquestioned leader of the legislature. There were at first two legislatures, and, as the sole democratic commissioner to Washington, he arranged with Attorney General Williams a settlement which united them. The state was bankrupt, and he drew the bill to fund the domestic debt. At the request of the committee in charge he wrote at one sitting and without other aid than his prodigious memory what Speaker D. C. Anderson calls "the most complicated and difficult piece of legislation in all the history of the state, the act of February 23, 1876," which ratified the settlement effected by commissioners with holders of the foreign debt and providing the mode of carrying it into execution. (Acts 1875-6, pp. 130-149). This funded not only the several bond issues of the state but also its obligations on account of endorsement of the A. & C. R. R. debt, and adjusted all the liens, suits, and trusts therewith connected. This great bill was enacted without a change, in the exact form in which it left his hands, and no error has ever been discovered in its many provisions. In 1879 and afterward he aided in the settlement of the Mobile city debt to the satisfaction of both debtors and creditors, and himself drew those wise provisions of the act which placed the administration of the trust therein created in the hands of the chancery court. (Acts 1880-1, p. 329.) In 1882 he was, without his solicitation, returned to the lower house of the legislature. There he was the soul of the joint committee which sat in Mobile and framed the revenue laws that with but few changes are still in force, and to him was due the complete separation therein of what he called the machinery and the revenue provisions. Some years later, at the request of Judge Brickell, he as assistant commissioner, aided in the preparation of the Alabama code of 1886. His wonderful breadth of mind, depth of knowledge, keenness of insight and force of expression marked him out as perhaps the most rounded man in the public history of the state, and naturally made him thought of for high office. He more than once refused a place on the state supreme bench, and President Hayes is said to have hesitated between the

conservative Hamilton and the republican Harlan for the supreme court of the United States. Admirers more than once urged him for senator, but at first the times were adverse and as he always refused to seek any office, others more versed in political methods secured the position and prevented his serving the state in the place where he would have reflected most honor upon her. As a citizen he took an active interest in all public matters, and to him most of all was due the origin of the Mobile board of trade and of the Mobile Bar library. He was twice married, the first time to Miss Anna M. Beers, in 1842, by whom he had two daughters and two sons. After her death he married, in 1862, Caroline Goodman, and she was the companion of his later and more famous years, dying after him, in 1892, without issue. On a professional visit to Washington in March, 1885, to argue the railroad commission case (116 U. S., 307), he was stricken with apoplexy, and only after many days could be taken home. The associate counsel announced to the court their inability to present the case in his absence, and argument was deferred until fall, when John A. Campbell took his place, although he also filed a brief. He gradually recovered sufficiently to transact all ordinary business, but could not afterward endure the strain of the court room or of protracted labor. His heart gradually gave way, and after many serious attacks he died a Christian death, early in the morning of November 22, 1888, in the home and amid the family he loved so well. Mr. Hamilton, in personal appearance, was tall and well built, and in dress neat and refined. He wore a beard all over his face, but it was usually kept short. His eyes were grey and kindly, his rare smile pleasant, his manner quiet and unobtrusive. He usually seemed absorbed in thought, but at home and among friends was a delightful converser on any subject. He was a devoted son, husband, brother and father, and his character lovable in every way. In public speaking he was deliberate and commanding, never flurried, and always threw a flood of light, often from the most unexpected directions, on whatever subject he discussed. He used no rhetoric and convinced by marshalling facts and principles in the most effective manner. He was indefatigable in the preparation of any case, working until late at night at home, preferably to his office. He argued on a few leading decisions rather than on case law in general, and drew freely from the principles underlying all laws and systems. The origin and growth of jurisprudence, political science and political economy were his favorite studies, and history, mental science, mathematics, and logic, his chief recreation. He was, it is true, a great novel reader, but it was for relaxation rather than for pleasure. He would read one novel after another with little discrimination and hardly cared to remember even their names. His firm law library was well equipped, and his private library at home numbered several thousand volumes, being especially rich in the subjects named. He was not a church member, but was a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church and a firm believer and practitioner of its precepts. The

tributes to him by the bar of Mobile, by public bodies, and by the press of the whole state, were many and sincere. His pure and exalted character is a legacy of which the commonwealth as well as his family are proud, for the short inscription on the granite shaft above his tomb, words spoken of him by his surviving brother when once relating his life, tells but the simple truth: "In every relation of life, whether public or private, he was all that a man should be."

LEOPOLD HAMMEL, a leading merchant of Mobile, and the head of the firm of L. Hammel & Co., the largest retail dry goods house in the city, was born in Germany in 1850. He came to the United States in 1865, and settled in Mobile. He at first took a position as clerk with Goldstucker & Strauss, dry goods business, who were succeeded by Agnew, Strauss & Co., and they were succeeded by Strauss & Co., Mr. Hammel remaining through the several changes connected with the business. In 1873, he himself succeeded Strauss & Co., and was at that time located at what is now No. 73 Dauphin street, in a small store room. In 1880 he removed to Nos. 65 and 67 Dauphin street, and more recently he located at Nos. 61 and 69, uniting all the numbers in one store room. In 1880 Mr. Marcus Lyons became a member of the firm, and has since died, and his interest in the business was purchased by Mr. Hammel. He transacts a general retail business in dry goods, notions and millinery. The upper part of the house is devoted to carpets, matings and house furnishing goods in general. His is decidedly the largest retail house in the city. He employs about 125 people. He is a stockholder in several institutions, but devotes his entire time and attention to his dry goods business, and his annual transactions are estimated at between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

WILLIAM J. HEARIN, banker of Mobile, Ala., was born in Clarke county, Ala., in January, 1825. His father was Robert Hearin, a native of South Carolina, and his mother was Nancy Mayfield, also a native of South Carolina. They emigrated to Alabama in 1819, the same year in which Alabama was admitted into the Union. Leaving school at the age of eighteen, on account of the death of his father, young Hearin took charge of the farm, and continued to conduct it till the breaking out of the war. In February, 1862, he entered the service of the Confederate States as captain of company A, Thirty-eighth Alabama infantry, which company he had himself raised in Clarke county, Ala. He served as captain of the company till the battle of Chickamauga, when he was promoted to be major, and soon afterward on the resignation of the colonel of the regiment he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, which rank he continued to hold until the termination of the war. During his term of service he participated in some of the great battles of the war, among them those at Ft. Gaines, Chickamauga, besides several minor battles and skirmishes. After the close of the conflict, Col. Hearin removed to Mobile, and engaged in the cotton commission business, in which he has continued till the present time. He served in the state legislature of Alabama two

terms, those of 1859-60, and 1861-62. He was a member of the old city board, and was its chairman. He was also one of the commissioners appointed by the governor to adjust the city debt. In 1885 he was elected president of the Mobile Savings bank, which position he still holds, and he has for the past fifteen years been president of the Stonewall Fire Insurance company. Col. Hearin was married in 1847 to Susannah Gliddon, daughter of John S. Gliddon of Mobile, by whom he has had four children, two of his sons being in business with him.

JAMES M. HENDERSON, real estate dealer in Mobile, was born December 10, 1843, in Warren county, Miss. He received his early education in his native county. Leaving school at the age of seventeen, he entered the Confederate service as a private soldier, enlisting in company K, First Mississippi artillery, and serving therein until April 9, 1865, when he was captured at Blakely, Ala. During the time of his service in the Confederate army he participated in several of the important battles of the war. He was in the battle at Vicksburg, in 1862, when the Confederate ram, Arkansas, passed through the Federal fleet from the mouth of the Yazoo to the city; at Port Hudson, in 1863; Atlanta, 1864; Blakely, 1865, beside others of minor importance. After the war was over he devoted himself to farming in Warren county, Miss., until 1867. He then went to Kansas City, and remained there one and a half years. He was then two years in southwest Missouri, engaged in the grocery business. In October, 1874, he removed to Mobile, and became a clerk for three years, and afterward bookkeeper for eight years, for Oates & Botter, grain dealers. He then went into the real estate business for himself, and has been thus engaged ever since. He was married, in July, 1873, to Miss Eugenia C. Haig, daughter of George Haig, a native of South Carolina, by whom he has two children, Bessie and Robert M.

JAMES J. HENDON, M. D., physician and surgeon of Mobile, was born in Carroll county, Ga., November 13, 1853. His father was James H. Hendon, a native of Georgia, and a farmer by occupation. His father was Elijah Hendon. The mother of J. J. Hendon was Diademah Smith, a native of Georgia, and her father was Gabriel Smith. Both parents of Dr. Hendon are now living in St. Clair county, Ala. He took a high school education, and in 1876 began the business of life as a school teacher, teaching and attending school alternately for several years. In 1881 he took up the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. D. E. Cason, of Ashville, Ala. He took a full course of medicine at the Medical college of Alabama, and graduated in 1886. He at once began the practice of medicine in Mobile, where he has since remained, and where he is in possession of a lucrative practice. He is a member of the Mobile county Medical society and the Alabama state Medical association. He is a member of the democratic party, and the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and of the Legal Friendship. He was married

October 14, 1885, to Miss Laura A. Moore, of Mobile, by whom he has two children, both daughters. Dr. Hendon is the proprietor of a drug store which he conducts in connection with his practice, which is very extensive.

WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE, sheriff of Mobile county, was born in that county, July 19, 1854. His father was Albert D. Holcombe, a native of Georgia, who died in 1863. He was the son of Henry B. Holcombe, a native of Virginia. William H. Holcombe's mother was Claudine Gosson, a native of Mobile county. She is still living. Her father, John Gosson, was a native of Louisiana, and of French descent. William H. Holcombe was educated in the private and public schools of Mobile county. Throughout his youth he was variously employed, selling wood, clerking, working at railroad construction, and in fact anything that he could find to do. In 1880 he was appointed deputy sheriff by Peter Burke, then sheriff of Mobile county, and held that office two years. He was then appointed a member of the board of county commissioners by Governor O'Neal, and served out an unexpired term, which lasted about three years. He was then appointed in 1885 by Willis G. Clark chief inspector of customs for the port of Mobile, and served under Mr. Clark, who was then collector of the port. While still acting in this capacity in 1888 Mr. Holcombe was elected sheriff of Mobile county, and he still retains the office. His term expires in 1892. In politics he is a democrat, and has never scratched a ticket. He is a farmer and gardner by occupation, and his home is still on the old Holcombe homestead, three and a half miles from Mobile. He served as a member of the democratic executive committee of Mobile county for a number of years, and has twice been a delegate to the state conventions of his party. He is a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Honor and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married June 17, 1875, to Miss Shannon Luker, of Mobile, by whom he has one daughter.

CHARLES LOWNDES HUGER, one of Mobile's prominent citizens, and president of the Mobile Cotton exchange, and of the Mobile Cotton Compress association, was born at Spring Hill, a suburb of Mobile, April 27, 1844. He is a son of John Middleton and Elizabeth Allen (Deas) Huger, the former of whom was a native of South Carolina, and the latter of whom was the daughter of James Sutherland Deas of South Carolina. Charles L. Huger was educated principally at the university of Louisiana, now the Tulane university, in New Orleans. He also attended one of the French schools of that city. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army, as a member of the Crescent rifles, and subsequently he became adjutant of the First Louisiana infantry. In 1865 he was appointed ordnance officer on the staff of B. M. Thomas, with the rank of major. In April, 1865, he was taken prisoner at Blakely, opposite Mobile, and for about two months he was held a prisoner at Fort Gaines on Dauphin Island. At

the close of the war, Maj. Huger located at Mobile, and engaged in the business of compressing cotton, and he has ever since been thus engaged. He is a member of the Manassas and Athelstan clubs and of numerous other organizations and societies. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Ruth Dargan, daughter of the late Judge E. S. Dargan, who was a member of the Alabama supreme court, and who also represented his state in both the Federal and Confederate congresses. To his marriage with Miss Dargan, Col. Huger has had four children, all of whom survive.

DANIEL ELLIOTT HUGER, a prominent citizen and cotton merchant of Mobile, was born in Camden, S. C., November 30, 1836. He is the son of John Middleton and Elizabeth Allen (Deas) Huger, the former of whom was a native of South Carolina, and was the son of Judge Daniel Elliott Huger, who was born in Charleston, S. C., and was the son of Gen. Isaac Huger, an officer in the Revolutionary war, and of Huguenot ancestry. The mother of Mr. Huger was the daughter of James Sutherland Deas, of South Carolina. About 1840, John M. Huger moved his family to St. Mary's parish, La., where he engaged in sugar planting until about the beginning of the war. He then removed to New Orleans. About 1884, he removed to New York city, where he now resides. His wife died in 1890. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom still survive. Daniel Elliott Huger was reared in St. Mary's Parish, La., and was educated at Drennon Springs, Ky. About 1856 he came to Alabama, locating in Mobile, and engaged in commercial business, in which he continued until the beginning of the war. He became first sergeant of company A, Third Alabama infantry, in 1861, served through the war in the western army, being promoted to position after position, until he reached the rank of colonel of the Sixty-second regiment. After the close of hostilities, Colonel Huger returned to Mobile and re-engaged in the cotton business, in which he has ever since continued. He is a member of the Mobile county Exchange, and was one of its organizers. He has been its president three different times. Colonel Huger was married, in 1861, to Miss Hattie Brevard Withers, daughter of that distinguished soldier, Maj.-Gen. Jones M. Withers of the Confederate army. By this marriage Colonel Huger has two daughters.

HARRY T. INGE, M. D., a practicing physician of Mobile, Ala., was born in Greene county, Ala., September 20, 1861. His father was William B. Inge, a native of Alabama, who died in 1872. An extended notice of this gentleman may be found in connection with the sketch of Hon. Z. M. P. Inge, elsewhere in this work. Harry T. Inge graduated from the university of Alabama, in 1881, and at once he entered the medical department of the university of Virginia, and there took his first course in lectures. In the fall of 1882, he entered the medical department of the university of the city of New York, from which he graduated in 1883. He at once began the practice of medicine in Mobile, where he has since continued to follow his profession. In the fall of 1891, he took a

post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic institute. He is a member of the Mobile county Medical society, and the Alabama state Medical association. In 1884, he was elected a counselor of the Alabama state Medical association, and still serves in that capacity. He was elected alternate orator of the State Medical association, in 1886, and in 1889, he was elected orator of the association. In 1893, he was elected president of the Mobile county Medical society, and president of the quarantine board of Mobile bay. He is physician in charge of the Protestant orphan asylum, a position he has held for seven years. He has contributed several articles to medical journals. In politics, he is a democrat, and is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and was married June 27, 1883, to Miss Belle Peterson, of Greensboro, Ala., by whom he has four sons. In personal appearance, Dr. Inge is a striking figure, being six feet four inches in height, weighing 240 pounds, and is, withal, a well proportioned man.

HON. ZEBULON MONTGOMERY PIKE INGE, attorney-at-law of Mobile, was born in Greene county, Ala., February 7, 1856. His father was Maj. William B. Inge, a native of North Carolina, and a planter by occupation. He was a graduate of the university of Alabama, and was the first matriculant of that institution. He was a son of Dr. Richard Inge, a native also of North Carolina, a physician by profession, who removed to Alabama the same year in which the state was admitted into the Union. He died in 1873. His father, whose name was also Richard Inge, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and refused to accept a pension, saying that he did not charge his country anything for his services. This remark brought him into general notoriety. He was a native of England, having come to America with his parents when he was but a child. His wife was Elizabeth Herndon, a native of Alabama, who died in 1864. Her father was Thomas H. Herndon, a native of Virginia, and a merchant by occupation. He was of English ancestry. The Herndon family is numerously represented throughout the several states, and many of them have been prominent citizens. Z. M. P. Inge graduated from the Southern university, at Greensburo, Ala., in 1875, at the age of nineteen years. In the fall of the following year he entered the university of Virginia, and there spent one year in the law department. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1876, and for one year thereafter continued his law studies in the office of Herndon & Smith, of Mobile, the former being his uncle and the latter his uncle-in-law. In 1877 he entered upon the practice of law in Mobile, where he has since continued and where he is recognized as a prominent and able attorney. He was admitted to the supreme court of the state December 4, 1884, and to the United States court at Mobile January 8, 1884. He is a member of the state Bar association. In 1885 he was appointed trustee of the

Mobile city bond holders, which position he still holds. He is local attorney for the Southern Building and Loan association of Huntsville, Ala. Politically he is a democrat, and in 1884 he was elected to the state legislature without opposition, being nominated by the straight-out democrats, and being subsequently indorsed by the independents and by the republicans. He was the only man on the straight ticket that was elected. He resigned the office in the fall of 1885, in order that he might be eligible to the appointment of trustees of the city bond holders. While he served in the legislature he was a member of the ways and means committee and the committee on the revision of laws. He has frequently been a delegate to the state conventions of his party, and was for several years secretary of the democratic executive committee of Mobile county. In connection with the trusteeship which he holds, it may be stated that when he was appointed the bonds were quoted under 50 per cent., while now they are above 90. He has been prominently identified with the mystic societies of Mobile, whose objects are to celebrate Mardi Gras carnival, and he is a member of the Chi Phi college fraternity. He was married December 4, 1878, to Miss Nona Johnston, of Hale county, Ala., and is the father of four children living, two of whom are sons. Mr. Inge was named for his great-uncle, Zebulon Montgomery Pike Inge, a contemporary of Gens. Grant, Early, Jackson, et als., at West Point, who was killed at the battle of Reseca de la Palma in the Mexican war, and who was named for Gen. Zebulon Montgomery Pike of Revolutionary fame, and the discoverer of Pike's Peak, which bears his name.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS KETCHUM, M. D., is one of the most eminent and successful physicians of Alabama. He was born in Augusta, Ga., April 6, 1825. The family of which he is a member is of Welsh ancestry, and first settled in America in New Brunswick. Ralph Ketchum, the father of Dr. Ketchum, was born on Long Island in 1780, and was married in 1807 in the city of New York to Christina Colden Griffiths, a daughter of General Griffiths, an officer in the British army, whose family was related to the Coldens of New York and also to the Cadwalladers of Pennsylvania. He subsequently moved to Georgia and became a cotton merchant in Augusta, where five sons were born to him, all of whom became prominent in southern history. Richard Colden Ketchum was a distinguished Presbyterian minister, and married a daughter of Judge A. B. Longstreet. Maj. William B. Ketchum commanded a battery of artillery in the Confederate service. Charles E. Ketchum became colonel of the Thirty-eighth Alabama infantry. Capt. John R. Ketchum was killed in the battle near Atlanta. The family moved to Mobile in 1835. Dr. George A. Ketchum was educated by private tutors. He was about to enter the sophomore class at Princeton when his father's failure in business compelled him to change his plans, and to accept a position as assistant in the Female academy at Livingston, when he was little more than sixteen years old. He afterward read medicine with Dr. F. A. Ross,



Engr'd by P. J. Kernan N.Y.

Very truly yours
Geo. W. Ketchum used

of Mobile, and was resident medical student in the city hospital for about two years. In 1844-45 he took a course of lectures at the South Carolina Medical college. Thence he went to Philadelphia, where he was an interne for some four months in the Blocksley Almshouse. He graduated from the university of Pennsylvania in 1846, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Mobile. His professional success was marked and rapid. In the yellow fever epidemics of 1847 and 1848, he ventured for the first time in the history of medicine to administer large doses of quinine in the early stages of the disease—a practice which afterward became very general in the southern states. In 1848 he was elected physician to the city hospital, and during the same year in conjunction with Dr. J. C. Nott and others established a private infirmary for the accommodation of sick negroes, which became quite a prosperous institution, and continued in use until the close of the Civil war. In 1858 he joined with Dr. Nott and others in organizing the Medical college of Alabama. In this institution he was elected professor of theory and practice of medicine, which position he still holds. In 1861, he was one of four delegates sent from Mobile to the convention held in Montgomery, which passed the ordinance of secession. He went as a volunteer surgeon with the first company of state artillery to Pensacola, and was there commissioned surgeon of the Fifth Alabama infantry, which regiment was soon ordered to Virginia. On his way through Mobile he learned that nearly all the physicians of the city, had joined the army, leaving the people almost destitute of medical aid. At the earnest solicitation of leading citizens he was induced to accept the post of surgeon to the home organization formed for the defense of the city, and this position he continued to hold till the close of the war. He has been at various times, before, during and after the war, a member of the Mobile city council, and in this capacity was one of the deputation, which in 1865 surrendered the city to Gen. Gordon Granger. In 1847, he took part in the organization of the Medical association of the state of Alabama, and was its first secretary. He took part in the re-organization of the association after the war, in 1868; was its orator in 1870: its president in 1874: and since that date a member of the board of censors and committee of public health. He has been a member of the Mobile Medical society, since its organization; and has been several times its president. He has also been a member of the American public health association and of the American Medical association. In 1871 he was elected president of the Mobile board of health, and has been annually re-elected to that position ever since. In 1873 and in 1874, the board of health was pushed aside by an adverse city administration. The result was that in 1873 Mobile was visited by an epidemic of yellow fever, and in 1874-75, by a sweeping epidemic of small-pox, all due to the inefficiency of the temporary health authorities. In November, 1874, when the people waked up to the conviction that it was in the grasp of an epidemic, they clamored for the restoration to power

of the board of health in which they had confidence, and such energetic steps were taken that the onward march of the pestilence was promptly checked. One of the greatest services Dr. Ketchum has rendered the people of Mobile has been the result of efforts continued for some twenty years to secure them an abundant supply of pure water. In recognition of his services in this regard there has been erected to him in Bienville square a beautiful bronze fountain, where day and night, the sparkling waters sing the praises of the city's benefactor. For many years Dr. Ketchum has had the largest and most responsible practice in Mobile. His great success is due, at least in part, to his unusually cheerful and hopeful disposition, which encourages the most despondent patient and is certainly a most important element in the treatment of some diseases. His professional knowledge is large and varied. He is a man of quick perception, sound judgment, and great resources in emergencies; kind and obliging in disposition and yet of great firmness and decision of character. Besides his other qualifications he has a thorough understanding of the political system under which we live; he has oratorical powers of a high order; and united to this, great personal magnetism; so that if he had chosen politics for the field of his active labors, instead of medicine, it is certain that he would have risen to the highest rank. As it is he has been recognized as a leader of the democratic party for the past twenty-five years. The possession of natural genius and of great persistence of purpose are the two secrets of the great success with which his career has been crowned. Early in his career he married Miss Susan Burton, a member of one of the original Quaker families which came over with William Penn. He has one living child, a daughter. His family is of great social influence in Mobile. The following is a partial list of his published papers: Periodicity of disease, Proceedings of the Medical association of Alabama, 1851; Valedictory address, Proceedings of the Medical association of Alabama, 1851; Report on the diseases of Mobile, *ibidem*; Annual oration, Transactions of the Medical association of Alabama, 1870; Annual message, The Sanitary needs of the state, *ibidem*, 1874.

DR. SAMUEL ECKERT LIGHTCAP, dentist of Mobile, Ala., is a son of Samuel Lightcap, who was born in Montgomery county, Penn., October 25, 1816. Samuel Lightcap has always been a machinist and locomotive engineer, which pursuits, he followed in Pennsylvania for fully half a century. He is yet hale and hearty, and well preserved, though he is in his seventy-sixth year. He makes his home with his son. The father of Samuel Lightcap was John Lightcap, a native of Pennsylvania, having been born near the city of Philadelphia. He was a farmer, and the son of Jacob Lightcap, an Englishman who came to this country prior to the Revolutionary war. The mother of Samuel Lightcap was Sarah Otherholt, who was born in Pennsylvania, but whose parents were born, reared and married in Germany. Dr. Lightcap's mother was Mary Ann Eckert, who was born in Pottstown, Montgomery county, Penn., February 29,

1826, and she died in the same place, having resided there all her life, on October 27, 1882. Her father was Jacob Eckert, who was born in Pennsylvania, and who was a son of Andrew Eckert. The Eckert family, as is evident from the name, is of German origin. Dr. Samuel Eckert Lightcap, was born at Pottstown, Penn., October 4, 1860, and was the youngest of nine children, five of whom were sons and four daughters. Two of the sons, and two of the daughters still survive. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and, having determined to fit himself for the dental profession, he entered the Philadelphia Dental college, graduating therefrom in 1883. For several years following this he pursued his profession as a journeyman, traveling quite extensively through the United States and Canada. In 1889, he located permanently, at Mobile, and there engaged in business for himself, since which he has been eminently successful, and is now one of the leading dentists in that city. He has a very large and lucrative practice. He was married, on September 11, 1888, to Miss Lottie Oldenburg, a native of Berlin; but a resident at the time of her marriage, of Milwaukee, Wis.

ELISHA B. LOTT, tax collector of Mobile county, Ala., was born in that county October 16, 1819. His father was Jesse Lott, a native of Georgia, and a farmer by occupation, who settled in Mobile county in 1800, and died in 1843. The mother of E. B. Lott was Levica Williams, a native of Washington county, Ala., and she died about 1875. Mobile county has been the home of E. B. Lott all his life, and he has lived in the city of Mobile since November, 1838. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, and received a common school education. He was eighteen years old when he left his parents and moved to Mobile, and at that time his father gave him his choice of going to Mobile or to Kentucky to attend school. He chose to go to Mobile, and after clerking for a couple of years in Mobile he engaged in merchandising for himself, and followed that line of business until 1853. In 1854 he was elected tax collector of Mobile county, and with the exception of the years 1855 and 1856, and three years during the war, he has held the office ever since. He has been elected to the office thirteen times, and if he finishes his present term will have served thirty-seven years. In June, 1849, he made a trip to California, mainly on account of the impaired condition of his health, and returned in 1852, with health fully restored. While in California he gave his attention principally to mining. In 1862 he entered the Confederate service as a member of the Thirty-sixth Alabama infantry, and served until the close of the war, coming out as a first lieutenant. He was wounded in the right hip in the battle of Chickamauga and was in consequence disabled three months. In politics he is a democrat, and he is a member of, and deacon of, the St. Francis-street Baptist church of Mobile. He is a Mason and a member of the Young Men's Christian association. He was married January 20, 1845, to Miss Mary E. Swain, of Mobile.

